

School of Theology at Claremont



1001 1341650



The Library
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
AT CLAREMONT

WEST FOOTHILL AT COLLEGE AVENUE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA 91711

BY
2550
A2
A3
1925

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Foreign Missions

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church

FOR THE YEAR

1925

BEING THE ONE HUNDRED AND
SEVENTH REPORT FROM THE FOUND-
ING OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Theology Library

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
AT CLAREMONT
California

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: MISSIONS NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	PAGE
APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1926.....(Board) 490; (W. F. M. S.)	502
BOARD PERSONNEL.....Officers, 3; Managers, 4; Committees	5
CHARTER, 561; CONSTITUTION, 564; BY-LAWS.....	571
EPWORTH LEAGUE STATISTICS.....	414
FINANCES.....(M. S. 1919-1906) 504; (B. F. M. 1907-1925)	506
AFRICA	200, 201, 354
ANGOLA	202, 354
AUSTRIA	271, 382
BALTIC AND SLAVIC	250, 379
BENGAL	162, 163, 337
BOLIVIA	216, 230, 367
BOMBAY	189, 191, 328
BULGARIA	272, 383
BURMA	155, 159, 326
CENTRAL AMERICA	226, 366
CENTRAL CHINA	94, 297
CENTRAL PROVINCES	167, 340
CHENG TU WEST CHINA	87, 295
CHILE	231, 369
CHINA	55, 282
CHUNGKING WEST CHINA	88, 296
CONGO	204, 356
COSTA RICA	216, 218, 226
DENMARK	243, 376
EASTERN ASIA	282
EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA	233, 372
EUROPE	241, 376
FINLAND	244, 377
FINLAND SWEDISH	245, 377
FOOCHOW	56, 58, 282
FRANCE	253, 379
GERMANY, 274, (North)	
277, 383; (South)	278, 384
GUJARAT	195, 331
HINGHWA	62, 285
HUNGARY	279, 385
HYDERABAD	157, 325
INDIA	156, 322
INDUS RIVER	198, 333
ITALY	256, 416
JAPAN	109, 110, 303
JUGO-SLAVIA	280, 385
KIANGSI	104, 301
KOREA	109, 118, 308
LATIN AMERICA	216, 364
LIBERIA	214, 361
LUCKNOW	169, 342
MALAYA	133, 317
MEXICO	217, 219, 364
NETHERLANDS INDIES	133, 138, 320
NORTH AFRICA	241, 259, 380
NORTH ANDES	238, 368
NORTH CHINA	73, 291
NORTH INDIA	175, 177, 346
NORTH SUMATRA	133, 140, 321
NORTHWEST INDIA	186, 350
NORWAY	247, 378
PANAMA	226
PHILIPPINES	133, 144, 147, 313
RHODESIA	209, 358
RUSSIA	386
SHANGHAI—CHINA GENERAL	92, 303
SHANTUNG	74, 293
SOUTH AMERICA	229
SOUTH FUKIEN	65, 287
SOUTH INDIA	156, 158, 322
SOUTHEAST AFRICA	211, 360
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA	313
SOUTHERN ASIA	322
SPAIN	258, 379
SWEDEN	281, 378
SWITZERLAND	281, 386
YENPING	68, 288
FORM OF BEQUEST.....	574
GAZETTEER (ALL FIELDS).....	282
GENERAL DATA	387
HISTORICAL STATEMENT	559
IN MEMORIAM	558
MISSION TREASURERS	507
MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD (Alphabetical) 514; (by Conferences)	528
MISSIONARIES OF THE W. F. M. S. (Alphabetical) 542; (by Conferences)	553
NEW MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD.....	509
OFFICERS W. F. M. S.	499
REPORTS.....(Corresponding Secretaries') 8; (Treasurer's)	453
RETIRED MISSIONARIES	540
STATISTICAL TABLES	388
SUMMARY OF STATISTICS	410, 414
TOPICAL INDEX	575

OFFICERS

BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON.....	<i>President</i>
FRANK A. HORNE.....	<i>Vice-President</i>
WILLIAM V. KELLEY.....	<i>Honorary Vice-President</i>
RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER.....	<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>
JOHN R. EDWARDS.....	<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>
FRANK MASON NORTH.....	<i>Secretary-Counsel</i>
MORRIS W. EHNES.....	<i>Treasurer</i>
GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND.....	<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>
ARTHUR E. CHENOWETH.....	<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>
WILLIAM B. TOWER.....	<i>Recording Secretary</i>
ARTHUR B. MOSS.....	<i>Assistant Recording Secretary</i>

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER.....	<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>
JOHN R. EDWARDS.....	<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>
FRANK MASON NORTH.....	<i>Secretary-Counsel</i>
THOMAS S. DONOHUGH.....	<i>Associate, Central and South Africa, Latin-America, Europe and North Africa</i>
ARTHUR B. MOSS.....	<i>Associate, Southern Asia, Southeastern Asia</i>
FRANK D. GAMEWELL.....	<i>Associate, China, Japan, Korea</i>
FREND I. JOHNSON.....	<i>Associate, Church Cultivation</i>
STANLEY HIGH.....	<i>Assistant, Church Cultivation</i>
JOHN G. VAUGHAN, M.D.....	<i>Medical Adviser</i>
WILLIAM B. TOWER.....	<i>Recording Secretary, Records, Research, Surveys</i>
ERIC M. NORTH.....	<i>Assistant, Literature on the Foreign Field</i>
T. A. HILDRETH.....	<i>Office Manager, Purchasing, Shipping, Transportation</i>
MARY A. RANDOLPH.....	<i>Foreign Personnel, Chicago</i>
F. H. SHEETS.....	<i>Special Assistant (Without Salary)</i>
MORRIS W. EHNES.....	<i>Treasurer</i>
GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND.....	<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>
ARTHUR E. CHENOWETH.....	<i>Assistant Treasurer, Designated Income</i>
WILLIAM O. GANTZ.....	<i>Counsel</i>
CHARLES E. DE VESTY.....	<i>Accounting</i>
ARTHUR M. FLADE.....	<i>Cashier</i>

BOARD OF MANAGERS

THE EFFECTIVE BISHOPS, ex-officio

Joseph F. Berry.....	1701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
William F. McDowell.....	2107 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Luther B. Wilson.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
William F. Anderson.....	581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
John L. Nuelsen.....	69 Badenerstr., Zurich, Switzerland
Edwin H. Hughes.....	1609 Chicago Temple Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Theodore S. Henderson.....	420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio
William O. Shepard.....	1139 Franklin St., Portland, Ore.
Francis J. McConnell.....	524 Park Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frederick D. Leete.....	4715 Park Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Wilbur P. Thirkield.....	1119-20 Hamilton Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Herbert Welch.....	Methodist Episcopal Mission, Seoul, Korea
Thomas Nicholson.....	657 Virginia Park Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Adna W. Leonard.....	202 Morris Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

William F. Oldham.....	Victoria 1778, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
Charles B. Mitchell.....	Methodist Episcopal Mission, Manila, P. I.
Frank W. Warne.....	10 A, Miller's Road, Bangalore, India
John W. Robinson.....	12 Boulevard Road, Delhi, India
Eben S. Johnson....	8 Devonport Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town, Africa
Lauress J. Birney.....	Methodist Episcopal Mission, Shanghai, China
Frederick Fisher.....	3 Middleton St., Calcutta, India
Ernest L. Waldorf.....	1121 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Charles E. Locke.....	1000 Portland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Ernest G. Richardson.....	63 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Charles W. Burns.....	3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Anton Bast.....	Rigensgade 21, Copenhagen, Denmark
Edgar Blake.....	89a Boulevard Haussmann 8, Paris, France
Frederick T. Keeney.....	Aquila Court, 16th and Howard Sts., Omaha, Neb.
H. Lester Smith.....	The Park Apartment, Helena, Mont.
Charles L. Mead.....	312 Trinity Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Robert E. Jones.....	631 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.
Matthew W. Clair.....	910 Greenup St., Covington, Ky.
George A. Miller.....	Apartado 115 Bis, Mexico City, Mexico
Titus Lowe.....	Methodist Episcopal Mission, Singapore, S. S.
George R. Grose.....	Methodist Episcopal Mission, Peking, China
Brenton T. Badley.....	Methodist Episcopal Mission, Bombay, India
Wallace E. Brown.....	Methodist Episcopal Mission, Foochow, China

MINISTERS

Areas are in parenthesis

B. F. Abbott (Covington).....	208 No. Leffingwell Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.
J. I. Bartholomew (Boston).....	Edgartown, Mass.
J. A. Beebe.....	Meadville, Pa.
J. E. Bowes (Saint Paul).....	12th and Minnesota Sts., Saint Paul, Minn.
R. E. Brown.....	235 Calkins Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
W. F. Burris (Kansas City).....	Marionville, Mo.
T. H. Campbell (Cincinnati).....	3655 Medbrook Way, Northmoor, Columbus, Ohio
C. C. Cissell (Omaha)....	Aquila Court, 16th and Howard Sts., Omaha, Neb.
A. E. Day.....	311 So. Graham St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. A. Dent.....	8508 108th St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
D. F. Diefendorf.....	351 William St., East Orange, N. J.
D. G. Downey.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
O. W. Fifer (Indianapolis).....	1241 North Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind.
M. B. Fuller.....	1337 Summit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
J. P. Hand (Washington).....	100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
L. O. Hartman.....	581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
E. E. Helms.....	3945 Ingraham St., Los Angeles, Cal.
G. W. Henson.....	1019 69th Ave., Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. J. Herben.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
F. R. Hollenback (Denver).....	2118 14th St., Boulder, Colo.
H. A. Keck.....	409 W. Hill St., Champaign, Ill.
J. W. Langdale.....	305 8th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. E. Luccock.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
Wallace MacMullen.....	23 W. 69th St., New York City
Allan MacRossie.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
S. K. Mahon.....	Station F, Box 38, Toledo, Ohio
R. N. Merrill (Atlanta).....	320 N. E. Second Ave., Miami, Fla.
W. F. Pitts (Chattanooga).....	Athens, Tenn.
J. H. Race.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
W. E. Shaw.....	704 Hamilton Blvd., Peoria, Ill.
R. W. Sockman.....	950 Park Ave., New York City
E. S. Tipple.....	Madison, N. J.

LAYMEN

Areas are in parenthesis

S. G. Armstrong.....	1008 Grand Ave., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
F. E. Baldwin (Buffalo).....	108 State St., Elmira, N. Y.
I. B. Blackstock.....	213 E. Jefferson St., Springfield, Ill.
J. B. Bradshaw.....	100 Washington Ave., North, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. W. Carman.....	85 Hobart St., Summit, N. J.
W. J. Echols (New Orleans).....	412 No. 15th St., Birmingham, Ala.
C. W. Evans.....	513 Fairmont Ave., Fairmont, W. Va.
Charles Gibson.....	649 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
F. A. Hazeltine (Portland).....	South Bend, Wash.
G. B. Hodgman.....	345 E. 68th St., New York City
F. A. Horne.....	17 Varick St., New York City
F. D. Howard.....	Chicopee Falls, Mass.
J. A. James.....	Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
W. T. Jennings (Chicago).....	Sterling, Ill.
J. R. Joy.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
E. M. McBrier.....	203 South Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J.
W. E. Massey (Philadelphia).....	1003 Wesley Ave., Ocean City, N. J.
W. S. Moore.....	305 Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.
J. B. Morrell (New York).....	39 Water St., New York City
C. A. Ogren.....	149 Broadway, New York City
E. L. Phillips.....	116 E. 53rd St., New York City
H. J. Roan (Helena).....	105 No. 10th St., Boise, Idaho
W. H. Rometsch.....	210 Pelham Road, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. D. Spellman (Detroit).....	4838 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
W. J. Stitt.....	315 Fourth Ave., New York City
Arthur J. Stock.....	2202 First National Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
John Tunncliffe (San Francisco).....	3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
W. H. Van Benschoten.....	43 Exchange Place, New York City
C. E. Welch (Pittsburgh). Died January 6, 1926.....	Westfield, New York

HONORARY MANAGERS

Hanford Crawford.....	40 West 45th St., New York City
Elijah W. Halford.....	136 Park Ave., Leonia, N. J.
Bishop J. C. Hartzell.....	Blue Ash, Ohio
Rev. W. I. Haven.....	Bible House, Astor Place, New York City
Rev. J. L. Hurlbut.....	74 Park Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
James A. Huston.....	Granville, Ohio
Rev. W. V. Kelley.....	Hotel Saint George, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. G. P. Mains.....	2301 No. Holliston Ave., Altadena, Cal.
John R. Mott.....	347 Madison Ave., New York City
Rev. A. J. Nast.....	816 Mann Place, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio
Rev. A. H. Tuttle.....	149 William St., East Orange, N. J.
Rev. P. M. Watters.....	South Atlanta, Ga.

I. THE EXECUTIVE AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

These Committees serve during the interval between the annual meetings of the Board and are charged with responsibility in the conduct of its affairs. The President of the Board is an additional member ex-officio, and the Corresponding Secretaries are advisory members of all Committees of the Board. The Treasurer is an advisory member of the Executive, Administrative and Finance Committees.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee consists of twenty-one members. The President of the Board is Chairman, ex-officio.

Chairman ex-officio, Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

Ministers: D. F. Diefendorf, D. G. Downey, J. P. Hand, L. O. Hartman, G. W. Henson, J. W. Langdale, H. E. Luccock, Wallace MacMullen, J. H. Race, R. W. Sockman, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: W. W. Carman, Charles Gibson, G. B. Hodgman, F. A. Horne, F. D. Howard, J. R. Joy, J. B. Morrell, E. L. Phillips, W. J. Stitt, W. H. Van Benschoten.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

Administrative Committee

This Committee consists of eleven members and elects its own Chairman.

Ministers: D. F. Diefendorf, E. A. Dent, J. W. Langdale, Wallace MacMullen, J. H. Race, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: W. W. Carman, J. R. Joy, W. E. Massey, E. M. McBrier, W. J. Stitt, Chairman.

Committee on Candidates

This Committee consists of seven ministers and four laymen and elects its own Chairman.

Ministers: J. P. Hand, L. O. Hartman, S. J. Herben, H. E. Luccock, Wallace MacMullen, Chairman; R. W. Sockman, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: Charles Gibson, J. B. Morrell, E. M. McBrier, C. A. Ogren.

Committee on Finance

This Committee consists of seven laymen and four ministers and elects its own Chairman.

Ministers: E. A. Dent, D. G. Downey, G. W. Henson, Allan MacRossie. Laymen: F. A. Horne, G. B. Hodgman, W. E. Massey, C. A. Ogren, W. H. Rometsch, W. J. Stitt, W. H. Van Benschoten, Chairman.

Committee on Education in Foreign Fields

This Committee consists of not less than seven nor more than ten members, and elects its own Chairman.

Ministers: Bishop F. J. McConnell, J. I. Bartholomew, J. A. Beebe, D. F. Diefendorf, O. W. Fifer, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: Charles Gibson, J. A. James, J. B. Morrell, A. J. Stock.

II. SPECIAL COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS OF THE BOARD

Joint Commission on Literature in Foreign Fields

Ministers: J. A. Beebe, R. E. Brown, S. J. Herben, H. E. Luccock, J. H. Race. Laymen: Charles Gibson, C. W. Evans, J. R. Joy.

Committee of Conference with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

Ministers: R. E. Brown, J. W. Langdale, Wallace MacMullen, S. K. Mahon. Laymen: E. M. McBrier, D. D. Spellman, W. J. Stitt.

Committee on the Study of Self-Support and of the Support of Native Workers on the Mission Field

Bishop F. J. McConnell, J. I. Bartholomew, E. A. Dent, F. A. Horne, A. J. Stock, Corresponding Secretaries; R. E. Diefendorfer and J. R. Edwards.

III. COMMITTEES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD

The first named on each Committee served as Chairman.

Committee on Nominations and Procedure

Bishops W. F. McDowell and G. A. Miller; O. W. Fifer, J. H. Race, J. R. Joy, C. E. Welch, Corresponding Secretary J. R. Edwards.

Committee on Method, Amount and Distribution of Appropriations

Bishops Hughes, Richardson, McDowell, McConnell, Wilson, Keeney, Clair; D. G. Downey, A. E. Day, R. E. Brown, J. W. Langdale, O. W. Fifer, L. O. Hartman, S. K. Mahon, I. B. Blackstock, F. A. Horne, Charles Gibson, J. R. Joy, W. T. Jennings, C. E. Welch, F. E. Baldwin.

Committee on Treasurer's Report

Bishops Anderson, Nuelsen, Smith, Wilson; J. H. Race, J. I. Bartholomew, J. P. Hand, R. N. Merrill, G. W. Henson.

Committee on General Reference

Bishops Waldorf, Miller, Oldham; W. E. Shaw, E. A. Dent, Wallace MacMullen, H. A. Keck, F. A. Hazeltine, D. D. Spellman, J. A. James, C. W. Evans.

Committee on Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

Bishops Keeney, Oldham, Mitchell; D. F. Diefendorf, M. B. Fuller, Allan MacRossie, R. W. Sockman, H. J. Roan, C. E. Welch, E. L. Phillips, W. E. Massey.

Committee on Resolutions

Bishops Waldorf, Locke; W. F. Burriss, J. E. Bowes, E. A. Dent, J. A. James, E. M. McBrier.

Committee on Memoirs

Bishops Nuelsen, Hughes; Wallace MacMullen, W. E. Shaw, S. K. Mahon, W. J. Echols.

Committee on Statement to the Church

Bishops McConnell, McDowell, Richardson, Wilson; T. H. Campbell, C. C. Cissell, B. F. Abbott, H. E. Luccock, F. R. Hollenback, C. W. Evans, E. M. McBrier, D. D. Spellman.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES TO THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

NOVEMBER 1, 1924—OCTOBER 31, 1925

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS:

One year ago at the Annual Meeting held in Pittsburgh the Board faced the unprecedented conditions due to a debt of \$3,101,330.27 as of October 31, 1924, and a reduction in our income from the preceding year of \$2,197,501.82. All who were present, Board members, staff, missionaries and visitors, recall the appeals, the struggles and the heart-searchings of those momentous days. As we review that meeting of the Board and the succeeding year, we are conscious that the Board of Foreign Missions, members, staff and all its missionaries throughout the world, have passed through a spiritual experience possibly unprecedented in the history of any Christian church.

Naturally our first thought to-day concerns the status of the work itself as the result of these unusual conditions.

Effects of Reduced Income

Conditions throughout our various fields differ to such a degree that it is exceedingly difficult to formulate a statement of the effects of last year's reduced income. That which has been the vivid experience in some areas of the work has not appeared in other sections. There are, however, certain broad general results that should be noted across the bulk of the fields.

More and more clearly is it being seen on all the fields of work that the program of most far-reaching strategy calls for the rapid development of institutions for the adequate training of all types of indigenous leadership. The cut has been registered most seriously in institutions of this sort where the preachers and teachers of our people are trained. The curtailing of the work and the actual closing of many such institutions has menaced the future leadership of the indigenous church. A serious setback has been given in some fields that will be felt for years to come.

When the increase of late years in the operating costs of mission work is considered, the cut has required many of our missions to work with funds that would be insufficient even to carry the program they were supporting in 1918, the year just before the Centenary began. This is a retreat that in some strategic mission fields is disastrous.

Although the salaries of our missionaries were not reduced, the effect of the cut on missionary morale is marked. Practically all the missionaries contributed from seven to ten per cent of their salaries for the work, in addition to their usual giving. This has been the

situation on all fields. In most fields also, in addition to all this, and an inadequate salary base, there was a further loss of exchange. Practically every missionary family has struggled along with twenty to thirty per cent of their support absorbed in these items. Many of our missionaries are embarrassed by heavy debts incurred this past year of the cut. In addition to this heavy financial pressure, and the insistent worries attendant thereto, the regular furloughs of many in all fields were delayed to save transit costs. This has endangered the health of several very effective men who ought to have come home. And it has been impossible to send out the adequate number of recruits to any field, simply as replacements for losses sustained through death, retirement, or health breakdown. It is an extremely serious question whether the physical and nervous strain of another year like this can be borne by the missionary group.

The reduction of supporting costs for our national workers has threatened morale in many places. Men, already overburdened, have had to assume other workers' tasks in addition to their own. There are situations of broken health and acute personal distress among our national workers in many fields, traceable directly to the cut. This is particularly true of certain fields in Europe, where the income of many pastors and teachers was reduced to half what had been regarded as a minimum.

The effect of the reduction has not been entirely wreckage, however. The recuperative powers of true life have been evidenced here and there. A new creative spiritual dynamic is developing in the indigenous church. If the work can be held steady, and the strategic points built up this year, this new spiritual vitality will grow into rich fruitage. Our further paring and cutting will sever the arteries of spiritual life in many places.

The loyal supporters of our work in the home church have rallied with zeal and consecration, contributing \$92,043.57 in special gifts to assist in meeting these reductions. But this amount is inconsiderable as against the total reduction of last year, \$1,050,000. The effective help of those in the Church who caught the significance of the cut has been of the greatest inspiration and of real and effectual value. The tragic fact, however, is that the home Church, generally speaking, seems to have failed in sensing the disaster. Wide publicity and constant statement were given to the facts and effects of the cut on the fields. Missionaries and Bishops at home from service abroad told their story. As carefully planned a piece of cultivation of the whole World Service Program as the Church has known for years has been carried out. Yet it has seemed well nigh impossible to bring the Church at large to any adequate comprehension of the vast opportunities across the world or of the immediate human tragedies involved in the situation of last year. The Church at home should know the facts, and yet it has failed to catch the significance of the issues immediately at stake.

In laying before the Church the effects of the reduction in

appropriations of a year ago, the Secretaries decided to print extracts from the letters received from Bishops, missionaries and field finance committees. Since the printing of this pamphlet, many other communications have come and the notice to the field that we have a further reduction this year will bring additional appeals. What else can the Church expect when her representatives abroad see slipping from them work that is the result of their years of toil, sacrifice and prayers?

Even before the news of this new reduction had gotten to the fields, Bishop Oldham, being in America and hearing of the impending cut of 1925, wrote out of such depths of feeling that we feel constrained to share his letter with the American Churches:

“NOVEMBER 6, 1925.

“DEAR BRETHREN :

“When to the forty per cent reduction of last year is added the possibility of a further reduction this year, I confess to very deep anxiety. What it means for us is this:

“We are managing in Eastern South America with the utmost difficulty and by calling upon the self-supporting churches to make heroic efforts to help their neighbors who, because of their being comparatively young enterprises, or in difficult situations, could not undertake their own complete support. The weight of it tends to depress, for you know when you overburden an aspiring group there is always danger of blunting their interest and undermining their zeal.

“As it is we are now facing the cutting out of four or five appointments which can not exist on the narrow budget that is now theirs, and all of the splendid opportunity for work amongst thousands of immigrants, Germans, Bohemians, etc., will have to be abandoned. This is a cruel necessity.

“In Chile and Bolivia, the case is even worse, for here our several institutions and our fast expanding church are placed among people of utmost religious need but comparatively slender economic development. In Chile, you have a Republic more ready for evangelistic extension than any Latin land I know outside of Mexico. The Chile situation was staggering under the first heavy blow. The missionaries were consenting to a great reduction of their personal salaries, to help out as best they could. When Bishop McConnell reviewed the situation on the field last spring, he declared that we were grinding up our seed corn. The proof of it is to hand in the fact that no less than three missionaries have either returned broken or are now waiting to be returned. This added cut will be most dispiriting and will force us to either continue the present heartbreaking situation with added severity or to tear down institutions that for half a century have been the light and life of the areas in which they are placed.

“Bolivia has two outstanding evangelizing agencies of Methodism. They are pressed upon by the rigors of the climate, the nerve-racking heights of the tops of the Andes and insufficient support. What the forty per cent reduction of last year has meant to these devoted and heroic missionaries I cannot describe. Most gallantly, they have stood to their tasks but they have literally come to the end of their possibility. Further depression means loss of heart and such added susceptibility to the pressure of the ills that are upon them as makes me almost sick with anxiety.

“When I consider the immense value to this republic on the crest of the Andes of these two mission stations, and then consider the possibility of closing one of them in order to live within this narrow budget my innermost soul cries out in protest against the waste of it, and I do not believe it can be according to God's will that from so needy a republic as Bolivia we should withdraw any stimulating spiritual agency.

“W. F. OLDHAM.”

The Present Status of the Debt

The final policy with regard to the liquidation of the debt of the Board was adopted by the World Service Commission at its Annual Meeting January 20-22, 1925, in the city of Chicago. A statement of the situation as it developed after the Annual Meeting will be reported by the Committee on the debt. This exhibit reprints the official communication of the Corresponding Secretaries on behalf of the Board to the World Service Commission in which there is traced all of the related legislation after the General Conference of 1924.

During the weeks following our last Annual Meeting it became increasingly clear that under the provisions of the legislation of the General Conference of 1924, the Board of Foreign Missions was not free to follow the proposals both of the Annual Meeting a year ago and of the Board's Committee of Fifteen on the Debt. The interrelation of the condition of the Board of Foreign Missions with the other benevolence agencies of the Church, as well as our specific proposals for the liquidation of the debt, brought the matter under the jurisdiction of the World Service Commission. At the Annual Meeting of the Commission in January, 1925, no problem engrossed the attention of the members more than the debt of the Board of Foreign Missions. After prolonged discussion it was voted:

That the Board of Foreign Missions be released from General Conference action as touching items one, three, and the first paragraph of four of the report of the Committee on the Treasury of the Foreign Mission Board, as printed in the *Daily Advocate* of May 31, 1924, page 686, column 1.

Item 1 is as follows:

"That the interest-bearing part of slightly more than two million dollars be funded in four-year-serial bonds, to the best advantage."

Item 3 is as follows:

"That until the debt is paid all income of the Board of Foreign Missions from undesignated legacies, lapsed annuities, and matured estate notes be applied to the liquidation of the debt."

Paragraph 1 of Item 4 is as follows:

"That the Board of Foreign Missions put aside each year from its current income as a first charge additional money of an amount which, by careful calculation, may be judged sufficient to cover the interest on the bonds and to pay for the serial bonds maturing in that year."

"The foregoing motion prevailed."

Resolutions adopted by the Cooperating Administrative Staff at its meeting on December 29, 1924, were then introduced to the Commission, and upon motion were duly adopted as the action of the World Service Commission and thus became the final plan for the liquidation of the Board's debt. These resolutions are found in Exhibit A attached.

The phrase in these resolutions, "a division on a fifty-fifty basis of all receipts over and above the distributable income to the Boards for the year ending October 31, 1924," was interpreted by the Executive Committee of the World Service Commission on May 12, 1925, as follows:

"The Executive Committee hereby authorizes the Treasurer of the World Service Commission to compute the excess of distributable receipts, if any, for the year ending May 31, 1926, over the total distribution to the Boards for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1924, plus the preferential of \$600,000, and divide this excess between the debt of the Board of Foreign Missions and the regular distribution to all the Boards."

The first payment on this preferential claim for the debt of the Board was made by the treasurer of the World Service Commission on June 1, 1925, and therefore to date there has been received \$250,000, the disposition of which will be found in the Report of the Treasurer.

From pledges made by members and friends of the Board at the Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh a year ago, and from others who have desired to contribute directly to the debt, there has been received to date \$271,866.86. There remain unpaid pledges of about \$6,000.

In accordance with the action of the World Service Commission, the officers of the Board have refrained from any campaign of any sort on behalf of the debt of the Board other than to follow up pledges made at Pittsburgh and to receive and acknowledge with appreciation those gifts which have come voluntarily. The officers of the Board both in spirit and practice have concentrated their attention on the general promotion of the World Service income.

Whatever opinions may be held as to the wisdom of the plan adopted, the Church has genuine satisfaction that at last payments are being made on the Board's staggering debt. The Secretaries record the appreciation of the Board to the other World Service Agencies for their generous support through the preferential payments.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

We rejoice with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society over another excellent year which, under the blessing of God, the officers were able to report in their Annual Meeting recently held in Kansas City, Mo. A successful financial year, efficient work upon the field and a further payment of \$93,838.39 by the Society on the Interchurch underwriting call forth our acknowledgment with appreciation and hearty felicitation.

The Committee of Conference with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has held three meetings during the year in which problems of common interest have been frankly discussed in a spirit of helpfulness. Matters which have come before the Committee of Conference include the following:

The relation of Auxiliaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to local World Service Councils.

The extension of the Woman's Foreign Missionary local auxiliaries in fields overseas.

The education of children for peace.

The study of methods on candidate matters.

Participation in National Councils on the field.

Joint study of appropriations.

Cooperation between the Society and the Board in providing libraries to missionaries on the field.

Statistical study of missionary service.

Proposed Union Hospital in Foochow.

Report on work in Latin America.

Present conditions in China.

We are quite sure that a continuation of the close cooperation in our plans and activities will have beneficial results, both in home cultivation and in the programs on the field.

Joint Study of Appropriations

Your Secretaries a year ago pointed out to the Board that the time had come when the appropriations of the Board and Society should be studied together in order to develop further coordinated policies, standards and goals of work in the several mission fields.

In accordance with this action, and by mutual agreement, the representatives of the Society and the Staff of the Board studied the problems in one field, namely Latin America, for this year. Bishop Oldham met with us, and the present status of the work of both the Society and the Board, and the future programs in each of the missions in South America, were thoroughly discussed and recommendations were drawn up for reference to the Society and the Board. Bishop Miller could not be present but sent a communication which was made the basis of our study of the work in the Mexico City Area.

The agreements reached in this joint study of appropriations are attached herewith as Exhibit B, and are referred to the Board for its consideration and approval.

After an entire day in the consideration of these problems in one of the great mission fields, the representatives of both the Society and the Board feel the value of this appraisal and of continuing the studies for other fields.

The Congress on Christian Work in South America

From March 29 to April 8, 1925, there was held in Montevideo, Uruguay, a Congress on Christian Work in South America, the first of its kind for all of South America. The Congress was assembled under the auspices of the American Section of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, representing American and Canadian Mission Boards working in Latin America, in cooperation with the British Committee of a similar character.

This Congress was brought to the attention of the Board a year ago and the Board was asked to nominate twenty delegates with the understanding that the expenses of all were to be provided outside of the regular funds of the Board. These delegates were nominated and the

Corresponding Secretaries issued the invitations with the result that the following persons attended this Congress as our official delegates:

The Rev. Bishop Francis J. McConnell, D.D., LL.D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Wade Crawford Barclay, D.D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Rev. Robert E. Brown, D.D., Buffalo, New York.

The Rev. A. E. Day, D.D., Canton, Ohio.

The Rev. Corliss P. Hargraves, D.D., Chicago, Illinois.

The Rev. J. Sumner Stone, D.D., New Rochelle, New York.

Mr. E. S. Gilmore, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. D. D. Spellman, Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. L. B. Alger, Detroit, Michigan.

Prof. W. W. Sweet, Greencastle, Indiana.

Mrs. McConnell was the official representative of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Spellman, Mrs. Alger and Mrs. Stone accompanied the party.

On the way to Montevideo the delegation had the opportunity of visiting Rio de Janeiro for a Regional Conference on the special problems of Brazil.

After the Congress, the Methodist delegates visited our work in Argentina, crossed the Andes and saw practically all of our mission stations in Chile, Peru, and Bolivia.

Before the delegation sailed we had a meeting with them in New York for prayer and consultation, at which time various members of the group were given particular problems for study and report. Since their return, we have been in consultation with the deputation, and have received carefully prepared, written reports from all of the delegates. They have been invited to this Annual Meeting and, in addition to our public program on Tuesday evening, it is our hope that on Wednesday morning they may give to the Board brief statements of their impressions.

It is evident that the delegation had one of the richest and most enjoyable experiences of their lives. They have reported a gain in their understanding of the missionary problem, and with it an intellectual and spiritual enlargement.

The work of the Congress was based upon the reports of twelve Commissions, the preparation of which had extended over months and years, which reports, together with the findings, have been published in two volumes. These volumes will furnish the basis for the consideration of the larger missionary problems in South America for many years to come.

The Findings, calling for an enlarged cooperative program, constitute the biggest challenge which the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America has ever faced, and through them they have come to us as a constituent Board. These findings, grouped around each of the Commission Reports, have been formally laid before all of the related

Mission Boards and the text will be a part of the permanent proceedings of the Conference. While most of them relate to the development of our work in South America, there are a number of proposals which concern the cooperative relationships among the Boards. Making his official report of the Montevideo Congress, Dr. Robert E. Speer, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, said that it was expected that "the Congress would result in lessening the work of the cooperative agencies at the home base putting it upon the field, but just the opposite has been the result. Of their own accord the missions and churches in South America piled up fresh work which they feel must be done for the present here at the home base. One of the important conclusions arrived at was that there could not be a Continental Cooperative Committee in South America at least for the present, which fact throws back upon the Committee here in America the work of coordination."

The new program as well as the united enterprises in South America for which the Congress asked are to be found in Exhibit C.

Our Schools in Latin America

Our delegates to the Montevideo Conference, in their careful study of the work of our Church in South America, have commended most highly the influence of many of our well-established schools, while also calling attention to the need long felt of the imperative requirement of better buildings and equipment if our work is to maintain its influence in these days when the Governments are putting far larger funds into the secular educational work. Attention has been directed particularly to the strategic importance of the Colegio Americano, a school of commerce founded through the generous gifts of Mr. George S. Ward of New York City, in memory of his mother, and the Santiago College, which has long been regarded as one of the most influential schools for girls in South America. In Buenos Aires, where the Colegio Americano is located, our Board is cooperating most happily with the United Christian Missionary Society and it is probable that the Lutheran Mission will also join with us.

An adequate plant on a better site for the Colegio Americano in Buenos Aires, for which plans have already been made, calls for an investment of \$500,000, of which \$100,000 will be secured from the sale of the present property. The additional sum of \$400,000 is regarded by Bishop Oldham and other leaders in South America, as one of the most urgent demands upon us, and this feeling is shared by the leaders of the cooperating Boards.

A new plant for the Santiago College with proper equipment will require an investment of \$250,000. The leadership in the appeal for such an institution has been taken by a brilliant Chilean woman who is a graduate of the school and now the wife of an American business man in New York City. The Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of this school will come in 1929. It is believed that graduates and other

friends of the school, many of them of marked prominence in Chile and in America, will rally willingly to provide this amount, not only for the immense good which the school will continue to do, but also in memory of the wisdom, the character, and the beautiful Christian influence of its founders, Reverend and Mrs. Ira Haynes LaFetra.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is making definite plans for their fine high school in Lima, Peru. An adequate plant in Lima will give to this important school, which has had so fine a record, the same marked advantages which have accrued to the Crandon Institute in Montevideo, which, since its equipment with the new and splendid plant, has clearly taken the first rank among the schools for girls in Eastern South America.

Our Christian schools in South America have had a remarkable record in self-support; practically all of the expenses aside from the transit and furlough expenses being carried by the schools themselves. In recent years, however, with the rapid development of secular education, the schools have been strained to the utmost to carry this burden, as the plants have become less and less well adapted to modern conditions. With new and modern buildings and equipment, such as these schools should have to represent adequately the ideals of evangelical Christianity, there seems no question but that these schools will be able to maintain themselves fully, and their influence as Christian centers for the training of the young life and leadership of South America will be vastly increased.

Other missionary boards have similar plans for their leading institutions; one board having made definite plans for an immediate appeal for \$400,000 for similar purposes; another is appealing for \$150,000. It is believed that if these movements can be combined on lines similar to those which obtained in connection with the appeal for women's colleges in the Orient, fully one-half of the amount required can be secured from large foundations which will refuse to respond to approaches from individual institutions. Representatives of these boards have therefore discussed the possibility of combining their efforts and this suggestion has been approved heartily by leading educators and other prominent men and women who are familiar with conditions in South America and who are eager to see the cause of Christ, as represented by evangelical Christianity, carried forward with the aims and in the spirit of the Montevideo Conference.

In view of the cooperative program of missionary and educational development proposed by representatives of the Presbyterians, Disciples, and our own Boards at meetings on September 25, October 2, and October 20, 1925, the Corresponding Secretaries recommend to the Board of Foreign Missions that it endorse this program for meeting the most urgent needs in our educational work in South America, and that the Board approve of our cooperation in the solicitation of funds from certain foundations and interested individuals both in the United States and on the field, even though we are not able under present conditions to authorize any campaign or general appeal to the Church.

Dr. Gamewell's Visit to China

It seems nothing less than a stroke of providence that Dr. Frank D. Gamewell, who has had a very large experience in all parts of our mission field in China, and who passed through the most intimate and important experiences connected with the Boxer Uprising twenty-five years ago, should have found his way to China in the early summer.

Dr. Gamewell went out to adjust some affairs connected with his former position as Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association. It was, of course, understood that a visit to the Far East would give him intimate touch with our work on the field in China, Japan and Korea, which would enable him to render better service on his return to the office as Associate Secretary for the Far East. At the time of his going, no one was in position to forecast the need of his services and the importance of his presence in China at a time when the uprising affected so materially our educational and evangelistic work. Dr. Gamewell landed twelve days after the Shanghai incident of May 30th, at a time when the business places of that great city were closed and confusion was everywhere manifest. With his knowledge of Chinese life, language, habits and customs based upon a remarkable experience, he entered immediately into counsel with our Bishops and missionaries and with leading foreign and Chinese officials.

Dr. Gamewell was received with great cordiality and was given pronounced evidences of the estimate in which he was held by the nationals as well as the missionaries. Through the period of his stay from June to October he served in the capacity of special advisor, with very great benefit to the field. Letters from Bishops Welch, Birney, Grose and Brown, and from many others connected with our mission stations have testified to the invaluable assistance which Dr. Gamewell was able to render. To quote from Bishop Grose's letter, "Dr. Gamewell's labors have been incessant and arduous. He has traveled from Foochow to the heart of Central China and as far north as Peking and Peitaiho, Korea and Japan. Unlike some of our older missionaries, he quickly and accurately sensed the situation and has made a sympathetic and discriminating appraisal of the changed conditions and the temper of the times. With his long background of experience and his wise discernment of the signs of the times, he has rendered an invaluable service in his counsels. In my judgment he is taking back to the Board in America a fund of useful information concerning present conditions. He will be able to suggest modifications of policy and new methods of endeavor well worth the thoughtful consideration of the Board. His visit has greatly heartened many missionaries, some of whom are depressed and a few of whom are broken in spirit."

Mrs. Gamewell, who accompanied Dr. Gamewell, remained in China after the latter's return in order to continue her studies of conditions there. She will return to the United States in December.

Dr. Gamewell visited the centers at which our missionaries were

gathered in North China, Central China, South China and also in Japan and Korea. We note that his multiplied duties, with long journeys, were accomplished through the heat of the summer, a task which would have tested the strength of any man. He has brought back to the office important information respecting our entire field in the Far East. His return will prove to the secretaries a source of very great help in matters of administration which have become exceedingly difficult and in some cases very delicate because of China's present political and social upheaval.

We feel that the Board will wish to give formal expression to its appreciation for this very important and strenuous task which Dr. Gamewell has so successfully accomplished and that together we should give thanks to God who has made it possible.

The Situation in China

During recent months the world has been witnessing in the Far East something comparable to a Renaissance, a Reformation or a French Revolution. For a half century, missionary statesmen and Christian leaders at home and abroad have prayed for an awakened China. At last she is awake. Observers from every walk of life agree on this essential significance of the momentous events in the Far East during the last six months.

The Secretaries have felt so keenly the relationship of these Far Eastern stirrings to the Christian movement throughout the world that they have prepared a special report on the situation in China and its relation to Christian missions, which is now before the Board. This report is the result of an appraisal of our correspondence from China and of the observations and writings of students of Far Eastern affairs and has the approval of a special committee of the Foreign Missions Conference. In its present form it is prepared especially for the constituency of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but in its general features it will be made the basis of a similar pamphlet to be issued by other denominations in the United States. This document traces in outline what has been happening in China, its challenge to the Christian movement, the legal status of missionaries and missionary property, our relation to the problems of extraterritoriality and the special toleration clauses in the treaties, extracts from writings of eminent authorities dealing with these questions and the resolutions of missionary and other groups as indicating the trend of British and American opinion.

The providential visit of Dr. Frank D. Gamewell to China during the past summer has already been noted, and he will have opportunity to bring to the Board first-hand knowledge of the situation as he has viewed it out of his long knowledge of Chinese language and life, and of his intimate contacts with both Chinese and foreigners in China in the midst of all the chaos and anxiety attendant upon the events of recent months. We also acknowledge with gratitude the

efforts involving much labor and sacrifice on the part of our Bishops in China and many of our missionaries who have kept us informed of the progress of events.

In America, the Secretaries of the Board quickly sensed the significance of these events not only for the Christian movement in China but for the political, commercial, racial and cultural well-being of the world. The Secretaries have associated themselves with other inquiring minds throughout the summer and autumn for consultation, discussion and prayer. Many meetings have been called by the officers of the Foreign Missions Conference to hear statements by those recently from China. The Secretaries gave much time and thought to the organization of the Conference on American Relations with China held at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, September 17-20, 1925, and placed at the disposal of that group the information which we had received from China. On October 2-3, a Conference of about seventy-five officers of the Mission Boards of the United States and Canada was held, resulting in the resolutions which have been sent officially to our Board for consideration. Close contacts have been kept with the State Department and with the Chinese minister and his associates in Washington. Every opportunity that has presented itself for information and discussion of these significant events has been utilized.

In Exhibit D will be found the resolutions submitted by the informal conference of Mission Board officers. These resolutions were reviewed by the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference on November 5, which approved their being forwarded to the various Mission Boards interested in China. The Committee of Reference and Counsel also had before them the resolutions adopted by the representatives of the British Societies which in the main points touching China's political integrity and sovereignty and the attitude of the Treaty Powers toward her, and as touching matters of extraterritoriality and the special toleration clauses, are in essential agreement with the resolutions drawn up by the American group.

In this connection we wish to make proper recognition and, we trust through suitable action by the Board, of the devotion given in China by our resident Bishops and faithful missionaries who have labored through the major portion of this past year under extraordinary conditions. The Board can render no greater service in this present emergency than in giving most positive assurance of loyal support of the men and the women who make up the advance guard of the Christian Movement in the Orient. No more loyal and devoted company of workers is to be found anywhere than we have in China. If the Church at home only knew the personal sacrifices which these missionaries are making daily involving their families as well as their own health and happiness without a word of complaint or a desire for sympathy, we are sure that it would quicken a deeper interest in the missionary enterprise.

The Board will be keenly sensitive to the peculiar conditions under

which our missionaries have been sent to China, and under which they have labored since the middle of the last century, when in the treaties with China, the principle of extraterritoriality was adopted and the special toleration clauses in the treaties provided for the protection of missionaries, missionary property and national Christians. In no other country of the world, save Turkey, have missionaries lived and labored under similar privileges. Since the World War, these peculiar conditions have been removed from Turkey so that at the present time their application to China is unique among the nations of the world.

All of the advices received from China in recent months from experienced missionary leaders indicate that we have an entirely new situation to deal with, one that we have never before faced in China, a situation which makes it impossible for us any longer to evade the main issue, the fundamental attitude of the Treaty Powers toward the sovereignty and integrity of China. We therefore recommend that the Board of Foreign Missions declare itself in favor of relinquishing the toleration clauses of China's treaties with the Powers which accord special privileges to missionaries as missionaries, and to support the United States Government in its progressive policy looking toward the abolition of extraterritoriality at the earliest possible date. It may well be that in the changed conditions produced by the modification of the treaties, our policy as a Board may need adjustments and a recognition of the personal position of our missionaries. We believe that it will be the purpose of the Board to meet with candor and fairness the questions thus involved.

The Mission Boards and the Christian movement as a whole have now an opportunity to separate themselves from the political and commercial agreements and entanglements with which they have been connected from the beginning in China. It is an opportunity that should humble us and should be the occasion of much thoughtful and prayerful consideration.

With such vast interests at stake in the midst of the present chaotic conditions in China, and the demonstration of so much anti feeling of all sorts, the missionary group is being forced to clarify its own thinking as to its main business in China. If the 4,000 or more American missionaries are in China as the vanguard of American civilization, we have due us a sad disillusionment. If they are the advance agents of American business, we have little to our credit. If they are there to impose a superior culture, we are met with reminders of our own shortcomings. Even with vast and widespread vested interests and with the safety and welfare of our missionary personnel involved, we are happy to state that an examination of our fundamental business in China shows that we are primarily purveyors of good will, the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and essentially the revealers of a Life that has in it the power to redeem and bring to China the abundant life she so eagerly craves; that we toil and sacrifice with both life and treasure exclusively for the welfare of the Chinese, and that we labor with them for the salvation of the whole world.

Opportunities in Moslem Work

Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer, editor of the *Moslem World*, and one of the greatest authorities on the Moslem situation, called at the office of the Board in February before returning to Cairo.

He desired to bring specially to the attention of our Board two strategic points in the occupation of the Moslem World to-day, one in India and the other in North Africa, and to request the most earnest consideration of our Board with reference thereto.

His statement, with reference to these matters, placed in writing at the request of the Secretaries, is as follows:

"I would like to lay before your Board the situation in regard to Morocco, which I pointed out in a recent article published in 'The International Review of Missions.' I believe it is important for the whole of North Africa that the splendid work of your Church, begun in Algeria and Tunisia, be extended into Morocco. Your leaders have shown great wisdom in dealing with the small scattered groups of independent workers, retaining their fellowship and friendship, and leading them out in many cases along lines of greater usefulness. The South Morocco Mission has a clearly defined field and is doing excellent work. Central Morocco, however, and the North is mostly unoccupied. The workers of the North African Mission are widely scattered. Their chief station at present is Tangiers.

"If your Board could see its way clear to occupy two strategic points, namely: Fez, the old capital; and Casablanca, the new capital and commercial port, I believe it would be a step forward of the greatest importance. These two cities dominate Central Morocco and will soon be connected by rail, as they now are by automobile service. The opportunity in each is distinctive. Casablanca is a modern city and would offer exceptional advantages for a large educational institution; Fez is a large native city and here social service and recreational work would be the most important method of approach. If two families could be located in these two centers, or two families in each, after a year's preparation under your leaders in Algiers, I would look forward to definite results in the near future.

"In regard to India: As I told you at our little meeting, we sorely need trained leadership. In my report of my visit you will find a special paragraph regarding this subject (pages 15 and 16) and a reference to the Bareilly Theological Seminary. This report has had a circulation among the various mission boards and societies and I know that many are hoping for the realization of the plans put forward by Mr. Murray T. Titus. I trust that the school at Bareilly and the one at Jubbulpore will be thoroughly equipped and every facility given for the training of western and Oriental leaders in their task among Mohammedans."

While recognizing the difficulty and perhaps the impossibility of making provision for these unusual opportunities, we feel it desirable to bring them to the attention of the Board at this time when financial conditions at home and momentous changes abroad seem to press upon us the necessity of a thorough restudy of our missionary policies in order that we may concentrate our investment of life and money at the most strategic points, even though this may involve certain readjustments so that the most important items and lines of effort may be included in the vision and outreach of our Church.

It should be noted that a Department of Islamics has already been opened both at the Bareilly Theological Seminary and at the India Methodist Theological College at Jubbulpore and that, to this extent, the suggestions of Dr. Zwemer are being realized.

Legal Status of Missionaries and Missionary Property in Mexico

On July 22, 1925, upon the invitation of the representatives of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Executive Committee for Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, a conference of representatives of Mission Boards maintaining work in Mexico was held in Nashville, Tennessee. There were present Secretaries of the interested Mission Boards and Societies, the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, missionaries from Mexico, Bishop George A. Miller, the Rev. E. Velasco, Pastor of our Church at Puebla, and Dr. Andres Osuna, Secretary of the Mexico Committee on Cooperation.

The purpose of the Conference was to consider the present legal status of foreign missionaries and foreign mission property in view of the provisions in the present constitution of the Republic of Mexico.

After careful consideration of the pertinent paragraphs of the constitution of 1917 in both the original Spanish and the English translations, and in view of certain acute situations which have arisen in some of the missions in certain parts of Mexico, the group agreed to the resolutions found in Exhibit E.

Important Developments in Africa

This great continent, comparatively unknown a generation ago, although including our oldest mission field, has been occupied by our Church at many strategic points. Our forces, however, were weak, widely scattered and the funds available were inadequate for any thorough occupation or strong concentration. With the Centenary advance marked developments have taken place and our Board is now recognized as one of those contributing most largely to the evangelization of the world's second largest continent.

The great war brought Africa into surprising prominence, as it revealed seeds of bitterness which had been sown during the rapid

occupation of its vast territories by European nations dating largely from 1885.

Unusual attention has been directed to mission work in Africa through the visits of educational commissions, headed by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Secretary of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. The first commission, financed by the cooperation of the leading mission boards and the Phelps-Stokes Fund, produced the volume on "Education in Africa," which deals largely with conditions on the West Coast. The value of this report was recognized even more widely in Great Britain than in America. It resulted in the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Education to the British Colonial Office and this Committee requested Dr. Jones to lead a second commission in a study of conditions in East Africa. The second volume, entitled "Education in East Africa," has just been issued and is recognized as a masterly contribution to the whole enterprise.

Since the return of the second commission important conferences have been held, one at High Leigh, near London, in September, 1924, largely British and Continental in its make-up, and one at Hartford, Connecticut, October 30 to November 1, 1925, for the American Boards. The International Missionary Council, with the approval of the American, British and Continental Missionary Conferences, has now sanctioned a World Conference on Africa to be held, probably in Belgium, in September, 1926, and plans for this Conference, under the leadership of Secretary J. H. Oldham, of the International Missionary Council, one of the leading missionary statesmen, are now proceeding most encouragingly. Our Board has been represented in all of these conferences by Mr. Donohugh, the Associate Secretary for Africa, who, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Africa, was the presiding officer at the recent conference held in Hartford.

It seems evident that a new day is approaching in knowledge and interest in Africa and that increasing responsibility will rest upon our Church for wise and statesmanlike support and for the adequate occupation of the territories for which we have accepted responsibility.

One of the promising developments of these conferences is the plan for a bureau for the study of African languages and tribal culture, to be located in London. The number of languages, great and small, in Africa is stated to be as high as 834. In a vast majority of these languages less than five books are available for the Christian communities, including the Bible or portions thereof. The advantages to be secured through cooperation in the preparation of literature, religious and educational, and the preservation of the rich heritage of countless African tribes through folk lore and native custom are untold. Our Executive Committee has already expressed its interest in the establishment of the bureau, and recommends to our Board that action be taken approving our cooperation in this plan, with the acceptance of the very small quota which is requested from us toward the necessary expenses involved.

It is important also that action be taken by our Board at this

Annual Meeting with reference to the plans for the World Conference on Africa which will be held during the coming year. It may be desirable to refer to the Executive Committee any necessary arrangements and decision as to details which may be involved in providing for adequate representation and cooperation in this event, which will be perhaps the most important gathering of its kind during the year 1926 and with unusual significance for our Board and Church in view of the fact that we are more widely represented and distributed in Africa than any other American missionary society.

Education in Liberia

In 1920 our Board cooperated with other mission boards and with the Phelps Stokes Fund in sending a Commission to Africa under the leadership of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, one of the best known authorities in educational work for Negroes in this country. The report entitled "Education in Africa" provided most helpful suggestions as to the best ways to adapt education to the needs of Africa. It includes a valuable chapter on Liberia, one of the best summaries of the situation there which has appeared.

In 1923 Dr. T. S. Donohugh, the Associate Secretary of the Board for Africa, spent two months in Liberia visiting every station occupied by our missionaries and other points in the interior and along the coast. A Board of Education was organized and careful attention given to the report of Dr. Jones, which was highly commended, and an action taken requesting the aid of the Phelps Stokes Fund in securing a supervisor of Education who would be qualified to carry out the suggestions in the report.

During the winter of 1924, under the leadership of Bishop Clair, great progress was made in Liberia in the development of a plan for cooperation in education on the part of the leading mission boards and the government, this plan being heartily favored by President King, of Liberia, the Secretary of Education and other members of the cabinet.

A plan has since been developed in which our Board, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal and Lutheran Boards, the three leading Colonization Societies and the Phelps Stokes Fund, are cooperating in the organization of an Advisory Committee on Education in Liberia, the purpose of which is to secure and maintain in Liberia a thoroughly qualified adviser in education for these Boards and Societies. The Committee has been most fortunate in securing the services of Mr. James L. Sibley, of Montgomery, Alabama, for nine years State Agent of Education in Alabama and with wide experience in the Philippine Islands and in other important directions. This plan is regarded by the representatives of the various organizations concerned as one of largest promise for Liberia, where the development of a more satisfactory educational system, with carefully selected and uniform textbooks, and in thorough cooperation with the government

is regarded as most necessary. The plan has also the hearty commendation of the officials in the State Department in Washington.

The Advisory Committee in the United States and Mr. Sibley are in personal touch with Mr. Firestone and those associated with him in the development of the rubber industry in Liberia, where the lack of adequate occupation hitherto has been a source of weakness.

The two events coming together at this time are regarded as having large promise, and your secretaries would urge that the Board continue its active cooperation along the lines which have been carefully studied and approved by the Executive Committee and the Board in previous meetings.

SPECIAL FIELD PROJECTS

Monte Mario

During the year steady progress has been made in the development of the Collegio International Monte Mario. There have been varying experiences in the development of this school during the thirty years of its uninterrupted operation and in the period of its occupation of the site on Monte Mario an ever deepening interest has been manifested in its aims and program in entire accord with the educational conditions of the authorities in Rome and staffed almost entirely by Italians. The range of its effective work is shown by the fact that its registrations of students include representatives from all parts of Italy, Sicily and North Africa; from Montenegro, Macedonia, and Serbia; from Russia, Switzerland, Albania, Bulgaria, England and America. Its students come not only from Protestant families, but also from those of other religious groups of the continent and the Near East. The courses of study are in conformity with the Italian requirements and are given in the Italian language. The school has been most helpful to war sufferers, and has thus been a minister of mercy as well as of education. The present student body numbers approximately one hundred and fifty. The reduction of available funds has caused no slight embarrassment to the management and beyond this is the fact that certain influences centering in the political and ecclesiastical situation in Italy are creating difficulties. Never, however, have the sound procedure and aim of the school, which seeks to serve the youth of Italy and surrounding countries in harmony with the laws and spirit of Italy, and without controversy with other interests, been more worthy of generous support than now.

The Situation in Copenhagen

Since his words of farewell to the Board at its last meeting, Bishop Anton Bast of the Copenhagen Area has been called upon to meet an extraordinary attack upon personal integrity and that of the administration of the work in Copenhagen, in which the Board has essential interests, both in program and property. The closest possible

attention has been given to the difficult questions arising in this year of legal conflict and administrative perplexity. There is still uncertainty of procedure on the part of the public authorities in Denmark who have the matters in hand. An outcome entirely favorable to Bishop Bast and advantageous to our work in the Central Mission, is confidently anticipated. The procedure has been so extraordinary that it has been difficult to understand its basis, either in law or in ethics, but with unwavering confidence in the integrity of the Bishop himself, and in the value of the work which has been so largely developed by him, your officers, in cooperation with the Bishops who have been assigned to administrative responsibilities in the Area, have sought and are still seeking to meet the situation with candor and effectiveness.

Gothenburg Theological School

In our report of a year ago we called attention to the successful development of the Union Theological Seminary at Gothenburg in the Copenhagen Area, the purchase and reconstruction of which has involved an indebtedness of \$50,000.

The assistance of the Board and churches in America is needed to provide for the payment of this debt and the establishment of a suitable endowment. The Board, however, at its last annual meeting, in view of the very serious financial situation which it then faced, was unable to make any provision for this important project and referred the matter back to the Executive Committee with power.

The necessary concentration upon the general income has prevented any special action being taken in behalf of this worthy project. It is again brought to the attention of the Board with the hope that some definite plans may be developed in its behalf.

Tjisaroea Hospital, Java

Communications received early in the year from Bishop Lowe, Dr. L. H. Bittner, and the Field Finance Committee indicated the desperate situation in the affairs of this hospital. In brief, it appears that this institution, founded about six years ago with large items of government assistance on property account, had never been fully self-supporting. There is a debt on the building of about 25,000 guilders, which is a balance still due on our share of the cost after the application of such gifts as have been received for the purpose. There is also an accumulation of current work deficit totaling a little more than 25,000 guilders. This shows a total indebtedness of slightly over 50,000 guilders, or about \$20,000 gold. It is estimated that each year will show a current work deficit of approximately \$3,500, due to the fact that government has been unable to keep its original plan for providing the missionary salaries and transits involved in the work of the hospital.

It is clear that the hospital will have to be closed unless the \$3,500 expected yearly deficit in missionary support is provided in the appro-

priation to Netherlands Indies. Definite measures are necessary for clearing the capital debt that is being carried as an overdraft of the mission at the bank. Believing that the hospital should be continued, the Executive Committee in April provided an emergency grant to meet this year's deficit and referred the matter to the Annual Meeting. The Board should now consider the whole situation and decide whether or not these appropriations can be provided in the future.

Almora, North India

For three years or so occasional correspondence has been had with the officers of the London Missionary Society, and with our representatives in North India concerning the possibility of the transfer to us of that Society's work in Almora. In the report of the Corresponding Secretaries at the Annual Meeting at Pittsburgh, page 19, there is an item concerning this matter as follows:

"Lucknow Area: The Field Finance Committee of the North India Conference requests that full consideration be given to the proposal that we take over the work at Almora now conducted by the London Missionary Society.

"Almora is located in the hills of North India and is entirely surrounded by established points of our own work, such as at Pithorogarh, Dwarhat, Raniket, and Naini Tal. Almora is at the convergence of a number of roads that radiate to all parts of the district.

"At Almora the London Missionary Society has developed across a period of many years a thoroughly organized evangelistic and educational work. The society now finds it necessary to give up this work because it is an isolated point far removed from those districts where their major work is located.

"Our Field Finance Committee has given us definite proposals in the matter, and we have full data from the London Missionary Society that can be submitted for the Board's consideration."

The entire matter was referred to the Executive Committee with power, and in December the Executive Committee reviewed the situation, voting to make record that it looked with favor upon the proposal that we take over the work at Almora, but that no financial obligations could then be entered into.

Detailed correspondence was had with our representatives on the field and with the officers of the London Missionary Society. The total capital cost was fixed at 160,363 Rs., or roughly \$60,000 gold at the present rate of exchange. Of this amount, one third would be the share of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and two thirds the share of the Board. This amount would be payable in three equal annual instalments, with interest at five per cent on the deferred payments.

If we take over the Almora work, the high school now located at Naini Tal would be moved at once to Almora, and our present property there could be sold. Government has made a definite offer of 75,000 rupees for the high school property in Naini Tal, guaranteeing payment in three equal annual instalments at such time as our payments for Almora would be due. The Executive Committee has authorized the North India Finance Committee to sell the Naini Tal high school property at the best obtainable price, noting particularly the liberal offer of government. By this process of field property transaction, \$5,000 a year for three years would be all the cost in which the Board would be involved for the property. An item of \$6,830 would also have to be included in the North India appropriation to cover salary of one missionary family, support of national workers and work taken over from the London Missionary Society.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at their recent Annual Executive have approved the taking over of the Almora property and work in the amount of their share of the transaction, and have made provision for these costs in their appropriations.

The secretaries strongly recommend that the Board agree to the taking over of the Almora property and work from the London Foreign Missionary Society, and that the matter be referred to the Committee on Appropriations for inclusion in the schedule of the appropriations for 1926.

Bitolj, Macedonia

The reduction of the appropriations for Jugo-Slavia by fifty per cent at the last meeting of the Board forced the closing of the school at Bitolj, formerly Monastir, which had been taken over from the American Board some five years ago. Bitolj is situated in the extreme southern part of Jugo-Slavia, off the railroad and difficult of access. Under the leadership of a missionary of the American Board and an associate who continued with the school it attained an excellent standing educationally, maintaining a fine record which had continued for approximately half a century.

The title to the properties, however, had not been transferred to our Board, and the local congregations which had been taken over at the same time contained rather a strong Bulgarian element, which was regarded by the government as being unsympathetic. The school was found to be heavily in debt for food and other supplies purchased locally, and the amount of support deemed necessary could not be found in the reduced appropriations.

The Executive Committee in April, on the recommendation of Bishop Nuelsen, authorized the closing of the work in Macedonia, the closing of the school having been authorized earlier in the year. The Committee, however, yielded to very strong representations from those in charge of the school, with the consent of Bishop Nuelsen, to postpone the closing of the school until the end of the current year in June, and provided from Emergency and other funds the necessary

amounts required to clear away the indebtedness. The school was closed on or about June 15 and the property returned to the care of the American Board.

Many communications were received during this exceedingly difficult period emphasizing the great contribution which the school was making to the life of the young women of Jugo-Slavia. For a time it was hoped that some cooperative arrangement might be developed with the American Board and the Bishop of the Orthodox Church for the maintenance of the school, but this did not materialize. No one who has not been intimately connected with an experience of this kind can realize what it means to be forced to close an institution which has been a source of light and hope to the young womanhood of a whole country, for whom no other or similar institution is available.

This record should not be closed without a word of special appreciation for the self-sacrificing devotion of Miss Leslie G. Cameron, who continued with the school during these months of exceeding strain, refusing to leave until the obligations resting on the school had been cleared away and the orphans and other girls properly provided for. Some of these who could not well remain in Jugo-Slavia after the close of this school, were conducted personally to Paris by Miss Cameron and happily located in the school at Poissy, with the approval and assistance of Bishop Blake.

The West Gold Coast Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Our report of a year ago called attention to a communication which had been received by our Board from a special committee representing the West Gold Coast Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. This group had formally separated from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and had taken the name of the West African National Methodist Episcopal Church, and appealed to our Board for recognition and support.

The Executive Committee took action expressing its interest and sympathy, but requested the Secretaries to state that the financial situation and the lack of adequate opportunity for conference with the leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and the other missions involved made it impossible to express any final judgment at the time. The hope was expressed that Bishop Clair on his next visit to Africa might find it possible to visit the Gold Coast to confer with representatives of the Conference and other missions on the field, and to advise the Executive Committee and the Board as to his recommendations.

The Secretaries were aware that the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church had elected Bishop Alleyne, who was proceeding to the Gold Coast with the hope that the difficulties existing in this, one of the most promising missions of the Church, could be cleared away. The Secretaries desire to report that a communication from the Superin-

tendent of the West Gold Coast Conference, while expressing the sincere appreciation of the Conference to the Board for the sympathetic way in which their communications had been treated, announced that as a result of the visit of Bishop Alleyne a satisfactory adjustment had been reached and that the appeal was therefore withdrawn.

Headquarters at Oslo

Communications from our representatives in Oslo, Norway (formerly Christiania), seconded by Bishop Blake, call our attention to the fact that the central building which was purchased from Centenary funds and which now houses the Central Church, the Theological School, the Book Concern, a young people's hostel and other social activities, is carrying an indebtedness of approximately 475,000 kroner. This and the similar investment in Stockholm were projects approved both on the field and by the Board's deputation to Scandinavia, and its committees at home. The total purchase price of the building was 750,000 kroner and 100,000 kroner additional was spent on repairs and equipment. Three hundred and sixty-five thousand kroner have been paid on this amount, 268,630 kroner having been received from the Board of Foreign Missions, and the balance, 96,370 kroner, being raised locally.

A note for 100,000 kroner is coming due January 1, 1926. Our Methodist people in Oslo are endeavoring to provide 15,000 kroner toward this amount but appeal most earnestly to the Board to provide the balance of 85,000 kroner. Bishop Blake urges that this amount be provided to save the building, stating that the Central Church lost another building several years ago under similar circumstances. The amount needed January first from this country is \$17,500; and this difficult situation in all of its urgency is now brought before the Board.

The World Service Commission

During the last fiscal year of the Board of Foreign Missions there were held the Annual Meeting and four meetings of the Executive Committee of the World Service Commission. There have also been held ten meetings of the Cooperating Administrative Staff. The official minutes of all of these meetings are available for those who may care to review the work of the Commission.

The Administrative Staff is the central agency for the cultivation of the field, and through it the different Boards correlate their promotion of World Service. In addition to the development of the Area, District and Local World Service Councils and the conduct of the central treasury, the Staff promotes Life Service, Christian Stewardship, the use of pageants, plays, costumes and curio material, and Missionary Education. It also cooperates with Summer Conferences and Institutes; maintains a Publicity Bureau; publishes the Local Church Bulletin and World Service News; prints and distributes a pamphlet literature dealing with methods of organization and promo-

tion. The Staff also supervises the development and distribution of illustrated lectures, maintaining depositories in practically all of the areas of the Church.

The above activities are now being conducted on a budget basis of about \$347,000 annually. The savings in the overhead expenses of the central organization and area offices, and the absence of guaranteed income to certain other Boards, have both been factors in bringing to the Board of Foreign Missions from World Service, in addition to the debt preferential, a slightly increased income over last year even though the Church gave over a million dollars less for World Service for the twelve months ending October 31, 1925, than it did for the year ending October 31, 1924.

For the cultivation of the churches, the plan outlined a year ago of dividing the areas of the Church into three groups has been reviewed by both the Executive Committee of the World Service Commission and the Administrative Staff, and has been approved as the basis for our cultivation during the present quadrennium. The areas assigned and the Boards cultivating them are indicated as follows:

<i>Board of Foreign Missions</i>	<i>Board of Home Mis- sions and Church Extension</i>	<i>Educational and Phil- anthropic Group</i>
1924—1925		
Buffalo	St. Paul	Boston
Philadelphia	Portland	Chattanooga
Pittsburgh	Detroit	Indianapolis
Cincinnati	Kansas City	Chicago
Omaha	Helena	Washington
Atlanta	New York	Denver
New Orleans	Covington	San Francisco
1925—1926		
St. Paul	Boston	Buffalo
Portland	Chattanooga	Philadelphia
Detroit	Indianapolis	Pittsburgh
Kansas City	Chicago	Cincinnati
Helena	Washington	Omaha
New York	Denver	Atlanta
Covington	San Francisco	New Orleans
1926—1927		
Boston	Buffalo	St. Paul
Chattanooga	Philadelphia	Portland
Indianapolis	Pittsburgh	Detroit
Chicago	Cincinnati	Kansas City
Washington	Omaha	Helena
Denver	Atlanta	New York
San Francisco	New Orleans	Covington.

The Administrative Staff feels that this arrangement not only concentrates the field work of a given Board but also gives opportunity to bring the Administrative Boards in direct contact with the churches.

For the seven areas assigned to our Board in any given year we are directly responsible for any service within our power which the Bishops and the World Service Councils of the areas may desire from us, and have the direct approach to the Bishops, District Superintendents and the churches in those areas.

The legislation of the General Conference of 1924 stated that it was the duty of the Area, Annual Conference, District and Church World Service Councils to promote the World Service Program in cooperation with the other organized agencies of the Church. In representing the needs of the fields for the various causes it shall be done through these Councils. This has been interpreted and strengthened by the World Service Commission in various resolutions in order to guide the Administrative Staff in its approach to the cultivation of the field. We therefore endeavor to render such service as is open to us in consultation with the Bishops and the World Service Councils. After the Bishops and the World Service Councils have prepared a general plan of cultivation for the area, we then offer to provide such help as may be mutually agreed upon. By this arrangement, the promotion of our World Service is done through the regular organized agencies of the Church and does not take on the character of a special overhead campaign, a principle which it is generally admitted is of prime importance. Our limitations are in the number of opportunities that are thus opened to us, and in the amount of field work which our Bishops resident in foreign fields who may be in America, our furloughed missionaries, staff, members of the Board and others are able to undertake.

We have not yet had the detailed reports from the Fall Conferences, district by district and charge by charge, so that we cannot actually check results against the requests for our service, but the Corresponding Secretaries and the Staff are able to state that generally speaking the cooperation of the Bishops, Area Councils, District Superintendents and pastors, and our representatives, in an effort to reach the individual churches with the proper program of emphasis and inspiration bring results which register in the giving of the people. As one District Superintendent put it recently, "There is indifference and sometimes opposition, but there are no difficulties that cannot be overcome if attention is given to them."

The amount of field work involved in such a plan is sometimes not appreciated by those not intimately related to it. In our assigned seven areas last year there were twenty-one Annual Conferences and eighty districts. In this cultivation, four Bishops resident in foreign areas gave nineteen weeks of time; forty-three furloughed missionaries gave two hundred weeks of time. Approximately one hundred district, sub-district and group meetings were attended, and about fifteen hundred churches were visited.

For regular deputation work by our furloughed missionaries and members of the Staff, it is our policy to ask for free will offerings and entertainment. When the distances to be traveled are short, this enables many of our field workers to clear their expenses, and in some cases send in credits on their advances.

In Life Service activities, our representative with the other Boards on the Life Work Staff in Chicago, Miss Mary A. Randolph of our Personnel Department, reports that twenty-four of our representatives attended Student Volunteer Conferences in twenty-four educational institutions, and that in cooperation with representatives of the other Boards we visited twenty-seven denominational and state colleges and universities in all of which, in addition to the platform presentations, there were interviews with students regarding Foreign Missions as a life work. All of these interviews are reported, and our Personnel Department keeps in touch with these prospective candidates and will furnish the names of our representatives for future college visitation.

World Service Askings

The World Service Commission has a Standing Committee on Budget, Askings and Ratios. According to the disciplinary provision all of the World Service Agencies of the Church must submit annually to the World Service Commission their Askings and their Budgets of General Expense and Income and Disbursements. This Committee met on January 19, 1925, in Chicago, and reported to the Annual Meeting of the World Service Commission January 20-21 after full opportunity to present the claims of our Board. The Corresponding Secretaries presented to this Committee, and through them to the World Service Commission, our financial statements, and after full discussion the World Service Commission adopted the following ratio of distribution of World Service receipts for the present World Service fiscal year, which is June 1, 1925-May 31, 1926. These ratios are practically the same as for the previous year.

RATIO OF DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD SERVICE RECEIPTS

Percentages calculated in accordance with Approved Needs included in total of \$18,500,000, as ordered by the World Service Commission.

Boards	Approved Needs	Ratio of Distribution
Board of Foreign Missions.....	\$6,800,000	38.5051%
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.....	6,800,000	38.5051
Board of Education (including the former Board of Education, Board of Education for Negroes, Board of Sunday Schools, Board of the Epworth League and Commission on Courses of Study).....	3,120,000	17.667
American Bible Society.....	200,000	1.1325
Board of Hospitals and Homes and Deaconess Work..	265,000	1.5006
Board of Pensions and Relief.....	225,000	1.2741
Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals..	250,000	1.4156
	<hr/> \$17,660,000	<hr/> 100.

The next meeting of the World Service Commission is called for January 19-22, 1926, and it will be necessary for your Secretaries again to present the Askings of this Board, in order that the total Askings and Ratios and Receipts for the various Boards and the principles on which the apportionments are made may be determined. The Board by proper authorization should provide for an official statement to be made to this Commission next January.

Charter and Constitution

The annual meeting of 1924 requested the counsel of the Board to present to the Executive Committee at the December meeting its recommendations as to procedure involving a change in the charter and any other legal questions that might arise. The Executive Committee was authorized and empowered to take such steps as may be necessary to put into effect the action of the General Conference of 1924 relative to changes in the Charter of the Board. The counsel of the Board reported that the Charter is a more effective one for our purposes than charters now being granted for charitable and benevolent institutions. He further advised that it is possible and advisable to meet what was apparently the intention of the General Conference without a change of charter. The Executive Committee requested the appointment of a Special Committee of attorneys who, with Mr. Gantz, the legal counsel of the Board, and the Corresponding Secretaries should serve as a Committee of Counsel. The Honorable William L. Ransom, W. G. Murphy, Esq., and H. A. Ingraham, Esq., were invited to serve on this Committee. These men accepted the appointment graciously but Mr. Ingraham on account of prior engagements was unable to meet at the time selected. The findings of this Committee of Counsel resulted in a recommendation that no change in the charter should be attempted if it were possible to secure by some other means the end aimed at in the changes requested by the General Conference. Reasons therefor are set forth in letters which were received from Messrs. Ransom and Murphy, copies of which were furnished at that time to all members of the Board. This Committee was in agreement that the Board could operate the General Conference plan under its present charter with a reduced number of members to the required quota, namely, fifty. The Executive Committee, on receiving this report of the Special Committee, considered it wise to refer these findings to another Committee comprising two bishops in its membership in order that the judgment of our chief pastors might be obtained before a final decision was reached. A Committee consisting of Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Bishop William F. Anderson, F. A. Horne, W. H. Van Benschoten and E. S. Tipple was then appointed. This committee concurred with the findings of the former committee and a recommendation was made that no change in the charter be attempted at present and that the Board decline to fill any vacancies which may occur until the reduction in membership should reach the number designated by the General Conference.

Your secretaries request the Board to give careful consideration to the course which has been followed in this matter.

Salaries of Missionaries

On account of increased costs of living which register in our foreign fields as in America and on account of the increase in cost of exchange in many of our fields abroad, the question of missionary support becomes more and more a disturbing one. Our missionaries who have children of school or college age, particularly those who must be supported away from home, do not have adequate salaries to meet their needs. The allowance for furlough support is another item which is entirely inadequate. The schedule basis made a number of years ago, materially changed in 1920, calls for further revision.

Without increased receipts, no advances can possibly be made in either salaries or furlough support without a corresponding reduction in the number of missionaries and in work.

We recommend that a study of missionary support, in consultation with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, be made a primary subject for consideration during next year in connection with the appropriations.

Retirement Allowance and Pension Fund

The cut on the field during the past year, which made it necessary for a number of our missionaries to leave their posts of service and to enter upon some line of activity in this country, emphasized consideration of the question of retirement allowances for our missionaries. The question of pensions and retirement allowances may be classified for consideration as follows:

1. The support of regularly retired missionaries of the Board.
2. The relation of the Board to Annual Conferences into which missionaries of the Board are entering as regular ministers for work as pastors.
3. Unordained missionaries and those not in Conference relation, who are retiring from the service of the Board by going into other occupations before reaching retirement age.

Under item 1 we face the question whether or not we should at once enter into a study of the new pension plan set forth by the Board of Pensions and Relief which is before the Church at this time. Our recommendation is that we should operate under our present system until the new plan has been more nearly perfected and presented to the Annual Conferences and for approval by the General Conference.

Item 2. In order to place our returned missionaries in proper Conference relations, particularly those who have given twenty years of service or over in our missionary work, it has seemed fair and just to your Secretaries that we should convey to the Annual Conferences receiving such missionaries our purpose to recommend that this Board shall be responsible for a pro rata share of retirement fund for such

missionaries when they come to the retirement relation. It is now our recommendation to the Board that we approve such a method of procedure for men who transfer from our mission work to Annual Conferences dating from January 1st, 1925.

Item 3. For all other missionaries we recommend that we follow, for the present, the plan already in operation by which each claim shall be considered sympathetically upon its merits.

Designated Gifts

The Designated Gifts Department of the Board grows constantly in importance. More than one-third of our total receipts during the past year have been handled through Parish Abroad and Designated Gift channels. Emphasis upon designated gifts and Parish Abroad opportunities enter with increasing importance into cultivation work of the home field. Problems connected with the administration of designated gifts are quite complicated. A careful study, through communications sent to the field concerning the present system of operating designated gifts—a study which has covered several months and a great deal of correspondence—results in the submission of a plan to this Board which we trust may be carefully studied in Committee and in due process acted upon. (See Exhibit F.)

Parish Abroad

The Parish Abroad plan is having an increased place, particularly in the work of our larger churches where a proportionate share of World Service receipts is devoted to some individual missionary or specific task in the foreign field. It is the purpose of your secretaries to care for this feature of our work through the Cultivation Department headed up by Dr. F. I. Johnson. We believe where this feature is used by any church, it should be made an important element in the cultivation of the church for additional World Service funds from what would be received without such plan in operation.

We advise that care should be used in properly apportioning the funds from any charge to Parish Abroad so that the Foreign Board's share of World Service collections shall not be over-reached in the portion designated for Parish Abroad.

Our Properties in America

The officers of the Board have been diligent in endeavoring to carry out the purposes of the Board as expressed in the Annual Meeting of 1924 in respect to our property holdings.

Wallace Lodge: During the past year several repairs and some replacements have been made which have caused a deficit. The Club House has been rented to the Park Hill Community Club for a period of two years. No progress has been made in the tax litigation with the City of Yonkers.

Mountain Lake Park: A number of important conferences have

been on the program at Mountain Lake Park during the past season. Epworth League Institutes from the Pittsburgh and Baltimore Conferences were held as in previous years, with substantial results in training young people for religious service and in enlisting life-service recruits. Conferences on missions, religious education, ministerial course of study, have been held as in preceding years. The officers of the Board are considering approaches which have been made from different parties relative to taking over the Mountain Lake Park property.

We recommend the continuation of negotiations to this end and the continuation of efforts in the proper manner to dispose of the Attleboro Springs property.

Exhibit of Cooperative Activities

In accordance with the resolution of the last Annual Meeting of the Board, the Corresponding Secretaries asked Secretary-Counsel North to make a study of all of the cooperative relationships of the Board both in the United States and in each of the mission fields. The purpose of each cooperative relationship, its particular form, and the financial or other commitments have been studied with great care by Dr. North. This exhibit is now complete and will be made a part of the printed proceedings of this 1925 Annual Meeting. The Corresponding Secretaries express their appreciation of this careful and painstaking investigation and editorial preparation.

A Common Fiscal Year

The World Service Commission at its Annual Meeting in Chicago, January 20-21, 1925, passed the following resolution:

"We recommend that the Cooperating Administrative Staff be requested to find if possible a common fiscal year for all the benevolent Boards of our Church, reporting its action to the Executive Committee of the World Service Commission."

The Corresponding Secretaries refer this important matter to the Board without recommendation, and ask that the Board make such provision as it may desire for further study and decision concerning this matter.

Loss in Exchange

In discussing Loss in Exchange in the report last year the Corresponding Secretaries said, "It would probably be wise, however, for the Board to indicate to the Missions in China that this guarantee will be discontinued at the beginning of the year 1926, unless a sudden reversal to extremely disadvantageous conditions should occur in 1925."

The Board in adopting the report of the Committee on Treasurer's Report took the following action: "We recommend that any loss from exchange for the preceding year should be cared for as a first charge on the appropriations for the succeeding year, this policy to become effective at our Annual Meeting." The solution of this

question is one of the most difficult problems which we have to present to you. We not only face the necessity of further reducing our appropriations, but exchange is much more disadvantageous in China than a year ago. While the loss reported for 1924 was \$19,960.12, the reported loss for 1925 totals \$59,047.79. Other factors have also entered into the situation. India has suffered a loss in exchange this year in a per cent practically equal to that of China. Exchange in India not being guaranteed by the Board as it has been in China, the loss has been carried by the field and has meant an increased burden of considerable weight.

We also must report to you that all Finance Committees in China have taken action regarding this subject, calling attention to the fact that the carrying out of the proposal of one year ago means an added cut of approximately 10 per cent in the field appropriations, stating that this added cut cannot be borne without breaking the morale of the missionaries and asking that the action of one year ago be reconsidered. The Bishops resident in China have all concurred in these recommendations. Furthermore, Dr. Gamewell since his return has made earnest presentations of this situation. The Secretaries and Staff have given as much or more time to the consideration of this problem than any other one item in this report. All things considered, we do not see how the Board can continue to guarantee exchange to China at the rate of 2 to 1. In all fairness the same guarantee would have to be extended to other fields where similar conditions prevail. Such obligations in addition to our appropriations should not be undertaken in the present state of our finances and the continued fall in appropriable income. We recommend, therefore, that the discontinuance of the guarantee in loss in exchange be made effective beginning January 1, 1926.

We would further recommend that the Board suggest to the Field Finance Committees in China the advisability of discontinuing the fixing of a rate of exchange at 2 to 1, and that they follow the custom of other fields, fixing the rate at a figure which will probably prevail during the year.

Your Secretaries have been compelled reluctantly to interpret the action of one year ago to mean that the loss reported for 1925 must be made a charge against the appropriations of 1926. The action does not say whether it shall be a charge against the appropriations to China or to the General appropriations. In suggestions which will be placed before the Committee on Appropriations, the item is cared for from the total appropriations. This distributes it over all the fields. To do otherwise would compel China to absorb two years' loss in one year which we believe would be disastrous. We clearly recognize, however, that this proposal contains elements that may seem to be unfair, but we believe that it will not be as disastrous, all things considered, as to charge the total loss against China's appropriation alone.

If these recommendations are followed it should be borne in mind that there will still be a small additional item of loss in exchange to be

reported next year. It will be the loss on remittances for the latter part of 1925 which have not yet been reported to the Treasurer.

Associate Secretary for Church Cultivation

The Board at its last Annual Meeting recommended that the election of an Associate Secretary for Church Cultivation be referred to the Executive Committee with power. The Corresponding Secretaries have been studying both the work involved and available men, and upon their recommendation the Executive Committee at its October meeting elected the Rev. Frensd I. Johnson, S.T.D., to this position for one year.

Dr. Johnson is a member of the North-East Ohio Conference. During his entire ministry he has studied and advocated the cause of foreign missions, and a few years ago made a tour of the world, visiting every major field in which the Methodist Episcopal Church is carrying on foreign mission activity. He thus brings to his new task an unusual knowledge of both the home base and the foreign aspects of the work of the Board of Foreign Missions. He is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he received his bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees, and of Boston University School of Theology. He has been a member of several General Conferences.

Dr. Johnson will direct the use of the furloughed missionaries in the areas assigned to the Board of Foreign Missions for cultivation, will take over all the correspondence relating to Annual Conference visitation, and will promote the Parish Abroad program among the churches. Out of his rich experience and many contacts with the churches as pastor, district superintendent, and area secretary, he will help the Board in formulating and carrying out a constructive program of church cultivation.

We welcome Dr. Johnson to our fellowship, and ask the Board to give to him their hearty cooperation in these important tasks.

The Development of the Personnel Department

During the Centenary period, in accordance with the general legislation of the Church, the Life Service cultivation and recruiting on behalf of all the agencies of the Church were the functions of the Life Service Commission with headquarters in Chicago. This Commission had a secretary and staff representing the various recruiting agencies, and was financed out of the general Centenary receipts. With the organization of the World Service Commission, the Cooperating Administrative Staff was directed to coordinate the Life Service activities of the constituent Boards, and all agencies of the Church engaged in these activities are required by the Discipline to cooperate in this unified plan. We have proceeded according to these instructions and have practically closed out the Staff and work of the Life Service Commission, retaining on a central budget only some small items relating to the central files and the records of our cooperative

effort. All of the Life Work representatives of the various agencies of the Church, including the two Woman's Societies, are again financed and directed by the several agencies. Their approach to the churches and educational institutions, their field work, their literature and other activities are now coordinated and directed in a unified manner through the Administrative Staff.

Our Board, therefore, should now develop its own Candidate and Personnel Department so that all the requirements of the Board's personnel cultivation and recruiting may be cared for adequately.

The Corresponding Secretaries brought this matter to the attention of our Candidate Committee at its regular meeting in October, and were directed by them to present to the Board a plan for the development of the personnel work of the Board, which suggested plan is attached herewith as Exhibit G.

In the development of a policy regarding candidates, the Board has been in consultation with representatives from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. A joint conference was held with the Society on October 15, 1924, and as a result of the discussions there a joint Committee on Findings consisting of five members—three from the Board and two from the Society—was constituted to consider common candidate problems and to report later to the Board and to the Society.

As this Joint Committee on Findings progressed in its work, it became apparent that the investigation of policy and procedure with reference to candidates in both organizations should be broadened to include the whole range of problems relating to our missionary personnel, for students, candidates and furloughed missionaries in America and for our entire force on the field. As a result of these conferences it was found to be the consensus of opinion that the standards of candidates should be increasingly higher, that the enlistment of the youth of the Church should be a united effort and that the procedure of the Board and Society should be clarified and formulated in order that unity of action may result and embarrassment be avoided.

This Sub-Committee has prepared a "Proposed Policy and Procedure with Reference to Missionary Personnel." It includes a record of our present procedure and our proposals on problems relating to the qualifications of candidates; the recruiting of candidates; the medical examination and endorsement of candidates; the cultivation of candidates and guidance in study; the acceptance and assignment of candidates; training conferences for candidates; the appointment and remuneration of missionaries; the marriage of missionaries and the adoption of children by missionaries on the field; the use of contract teachers; terms of service and furloughs including plans for study; the recall, retirement, pension allowance and group insurance for missionaries; candidates for union institutions; debts of candidates and loans to candidates and missionaries; the emergency return of missionaries; and finally an historical statement of the turnover in candidates of both the Board and the Society.

The Board and the Church at home and abroad have every

reason to be proud of the men and the women who have been Christ's representatives in the foreign mission fields. The qualifications for the Board's candidates and its tests and examinations have produced a group for which the Church has an unusually high regard and affection. As the result of the contacts which these messengers of the cross have made throughout the world and the success that has attended their efforts, together with the new spirit of national self-determination and organized leadership on the part of the national churches and institutions, there are conditions now in the world which demand even more careful scrutiny of every foreign mission candidate. These conditions demand a new and better understanding of the forces of cooperation and mutuality, of international relations, of genuine world brotherhood, of the development of indigenous resources and leadership, and of the process of placing increased administrative responsibility upon nationals.

Foreign missionaries more than ever before need open and receptive yet discriminating minds. They must manifest more and more that rare combination of conviction and teachableness which is the supreme test of the teacher and prophet.

The educational contacts of the students of the world throw upon our Personnel Department another increased responsibility. The number of foreign students in the colleges and universities of the United States is gradually increasing. They are in normal relationships in fraternity, dining club, dormitory, athletic and classroom activities. Many of them are products of our own Christian schools. Every one of them is a potential Christian leader. Equally significant is the influence they have upon our own American students.

The relation of these foreign students to our college communities, churches, homes and social life is one of the outstanding opportunities of the present day. It is of such importance to the whole Christian Movement that we have no hesitancy in saying that our Board in the future must provide for more adequate contacts with these students. These contacts will of necessity reach into the mission fields before the students leave for America. We should cooperate with other agencies that are seeking to aid them while here, and will follow them back to their homes.

The Board also has another opportunity in our educational institutions, churches, Sunday schools and young people's societies, where young people are thinking of foreign missions as a life work. Our missionaries, especially the men and women of the first and second terms who are studying during their furloughs, have very important relationships both to possible future missionary candidates and to the foreign students.

In other words, the approach of the Board of Foreign Missions through its Personnel Department to this whole problem must include the appeal for full time life service in the mission field and also the development of contacts with foreign students and with furloughed missionaries studying in our educational institutions. We believe that

any approach to a given educational institution must combine these three related opportunities.

Should the Board approve this proposed development of the Personnel Department, the Secretaries will make a recommendation for the Secretary of the Department to the Executive Committee. Mr. T. A. Hildreth, who as Secretary of the Department has served the Board for five years with devotion and ability, now becomes the Office Manager in charge of the Office and the Purchasing, Shipping and Transportation Departments. This vacancy in the Personnel Department makes the above development possible without additional budget expense.

Field Program Adjustments

It will be recalled that the Board a year ago adopted a series of questions touching principles which should be considered by the field in making the drastic reductions of recent months. From all fields, there is evidence that serious consideration has been given to the Board's suggestions. The Secretaries believe that the field should continue to study and to apply these principles, and to give fresh appraisal to the various forms and methods of foreign missionary activity. This is especially necessary in the light of the new conditions in the world to-day, in order that in our gifts of life and treasure, indeed, in order that in all things, He may have preeminence.

Basis for Appropriations for 1926

The Secretaries recommend that \$3,101,359.54 be appropriated for the year 1926. In arriving at this amount we have excluded the contributions for the debt. We have also excluded the gifts to restore the cut of \$92,043.59 which, by action of the Executive Committee, are recognized as annual income. Because of their peculiar character these restore-the-cut gifts have not been included in the basis for the proposed appropriations.

We have added all other income, including \$17,402.93 which is this year's surplus from undesignated annuities. By precedent, this item has been included in the income and we have so accepted it.

The question as to whether or not this surplus should be appropriated to the debt, as the Finance Committee has recommended, or to the fields, the Board itself must decide. The Secretaries have set up the proposed schedules with this item included in the appropriations to the field.

An Appeal for a New World Conference on Foreign Missions

The condition of most of the Foreign Mission Boards in the United States and Canada as well as in Great Britain and the Continent; the present tendencies of material prosperity and emphasis upon things local and provincial; the vast changes that have taken place and are in process throughout the non-Christian world especially

since the upheaval of the Great War; the demands for the readjustment of our foreign mission policy and program; and the necessity of emphasizing anew the essential spiritual foundations and aims of the missionary enterprise—these and other considerations lead your Secretaries to bring to the attention of the Board of Foreign Missions an appeal to the International Missionary Council, with which we are in active cooperation, to arrange at the earliest convenient date for all concerned for a gathering worldwide in scope for the thoughtful and prayerful consideration of these problems. The Edinburgh Conference was held in 1910. The succeeding fifteen years have brought us into a new world, and foreign missions need to be restudied and brought again into right perspective in the total life of the Christian Movement of the world.

The Church and the World's Need

The Board of Foreign Missions is the agency through which the Methodist Episcopal churches of the United States express their passion and conviction for world evangelization. The Board is the creature of the Church; it is controlled by the Church; it is not something outside of the Church, and it never takes the place of the Church; it is the Church's representative and the Church's servant; its aims, policies, programs, successes and failures reflect the life of the Church. What the Board is able to do in a given year is just what the Church enables it to do. Back of it are the 26,000 local churches with over 4,000,000 members; nearly 26,000 Sunday schools with over 4,300,000 members, and 14,500 ministers.

From this foundation, the Board reaches out to the ends of the earth. The Bishops resident abroad, the 1,200 missionaries of the Board and the Church's national workers and struggling local congregations and institutions, newly established and lifting their heads among non-Christian peoples, appeal to the churches of America through the Board of Foreign Missions.

The communications from the world field to the Board bring stories of desperate human need; of the Christian message of redemption proclaimed; of new churches and institutions founded; of new fields opened; of converts trained and encouraged—the opportunities being limited only by the resources of human strength to make known the unsearchable riches of the living God.

The Board is like a great world traffic center where the will of the American churches meets the world's need.

As we look out over the world to-day, we find the spirit of liberty, equality and fraternity stirring in the hearts of races and nations as much as it ever stirred the West. Within the field of Christian missions, we find in Mexico an eager, growing national Church with one of the outstanding evangelistic opportunities in all the world. In South America, the new program created by the Congress on Christian Work in Montevideo is almost without limit in its possibilities for the future

of our sister republics. Africa is looming large on the horizon of the world's interest with an inspiring educational program for these children of the forest and plain. In Europe, the evangelical movement in every country is being tested and tried as never before in the new opportunities to bring that transformation of individual and social life on the basis of which permanent peace is to be erected. India demands the Christian nurture and education of thousands of her new born Christians who make up one half of our membership outside of the United States. Malaysia asks that we establish and strengthen our evangelistic work so as to keep pace with our educational operations. The Philippine Islands under most favorable circumstances show the active beginnings of a strong indigenous church. Japan and Korea call for men, the very highest type of Christian evangelists that America can offer. The future of Christianity in China is now at stake and depends largely on whether or not justice and righteousness will prevail in international relations. Out of these fields comes the greatest challenge that the Christian Church of America has ever known to witness now to the "True Light That Lighteth."

We meet this challenge this year by the prayers, the devotion and the sacrificial giving of thousands of our people, but with a total gift for foreign missions through our Board of an average of seventy-five cents per member. We meet it in some Conferences with gifts for foreign missions this year of one half cent a week, or a cent a week or a cent and a half a week a member. Some churches meet the challenge with enthusiastic and joyous giving. Others apparently have given no thought, no prayer, no gifts. We meet it by the increased devotion of some of our people who keep themselves intelligently informed, and who bear us continually before the throne of God in prayer. Hundreds of thousands are indifferent or openly opposed and give little or nothing.

This is the picture of the traffic center as your Secretaries see it in this day of America's prosperity. America is the creditor nation of the world; her standard of living was never higher; luxuries were never more sought for and pleasures were never more available and indulged. We appeal therefore for a nationwide program of missionary education in our Sunday schools; more serious study of missions among our young people; discussion groups for our ministers on these world issues; a definite movement to enlist the non-givers and the uninterested; a uniform everymember canvass date for benevolences for the whole Church and a restoration of our week of prayer for foreign missions.

We appeal for more. We need not so much an additional dollar from individuals here and there, or an occasional thank-offering for what the Lord has done for us. We appeal for the baptism of a new spirit, a new attitude, a new direction to our national will and a new purpose to become stewards of the manifold grace of God—this not only for the sake of the world but for our own redemption.

EXHIBIT A.**Resolutions Adopted by the Cooperating Administrative Staff**

December 29, 1924

It was voted that it be the sense of the Staff that we recommend to the Committee on the Debt of the Board of Foreign Missions, as appointed by the Executive Committee of the World Service Commission, that we endorse the proposition of a six hundred thousand dollar annual Preferential to be applied to the debt and we recommend as a substitute for any campaign on behalf of the debt or the making up of the cut to the field that there shall be one united appeal for the increase of our benevolence income and that in view of the agreement to go to the church for this appeal we agree to a division on a fifty-fifty basis of all receipts over and above the distributable income to the Boards for the year ending October 31, 1924, plus the preferential of six hundred thousand dollars. One half of the above amount to be divided is to be applied as an additional amount to the debt of the Board of Foreign Missions and one half is to be prorated between the Boards as at present.

We further express as our judgment, that if we go before the church in this united fashion for a single appeal we shall be able to call the church to an annual contribution of the magnitude of the years 1922-23.

It is furthermore understood that this agreement is to continue until the debt of three million one hundred thousand dollars of the Board of Foreign Missions as of October 31, 1924, has been met.

It is to be further understood that in enacting this resolution the World Service Commission is to authorize a thorough effort for the increasing of our Benevolence income throughout the entire church.

EXHIBIT B.**Proposals for the Development of Our Work in Latin America**

Recommendations from the Conference between representatives of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for the study of appropriations, September 24, 1925.

1. *Bolivia*: The possibility of the Society entering Bolivia with a health center for Indians in La Paz, by providing a nurse, involving a cost of about \$2,000 annually and a total capital expenditure of about \$5,000 during the next three years.

2. *Chile*: (1) The possibility of the Society entering Chile by providing one missionary nurse in the Sweet Memorial and six scholarships at \$150 each a year.

(2) The appointment by the Society of one or two representatives on the proposed new advisory committee in the United States for the development of Santiago College.

3. *Peru*: (1) The building and development of the Society's School on the new site in Lima. Make available to the Society the

Board's architect in South America for such service as may be required.

(2) The possibility of the Society establishing a health center among the Indians in the Huancayo section on the same plan as proposed for Bolivia.

(3) The development by the Board of the Wolfe Memorial Training School for preachers.

4. *Uruguay*: (1) Consideration by the Board of proposals concerning the North American Academy, when the statements come from the field.

(2) Consideration by the Board of the development of the work in the Cerro in Montevideo.

(3) Consideration by the Society of strengthening the Normal Department of Crandon Institute.

5. *Argentina*: (1) Consideration by the Society of the enlarging of Gleason Institute.

(2) The cooperation of the Board and the East South America Conference in better provision for preaching services at Gleason Institute.

(3) Consideration of the opening of small schools in connection with each of our congregations by using as teachers girls who have had at least a sixth grade training and have been certificated by a Professor of the University.

(4) In the new development of the Ward School in Buenos Aires consider the possibility of having the Woman's Training School and the Literary School on the same campus.

(5) Consider the best ways for utilizing the product of the Christian Worker's Missionary School.

6. *Mexico*: The Board and the Society should devise plans for the gradual transfer of financial responsibilities to nationals.

7. *General*: (1) The Board should consider the problem of candidates for the ministry and their training.

(2) Cooperation by the Board and the Society in the enlarged program of the Latin America Cooperation Committee.

(3) Study ways of affording activity along welfare and religious lines for graduates of our schools, including the problem of how to link up the alumnae of the girls' schools with movements for social betterment.

(4) Consideration of the special preparation of missionaries for Latin America.

EXHIBIT C.

THE CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK IN SOUTH AMERICA

Recommendations from the Montevideo Congress March 29-April 8, 1925

I. *Immediate Needs to be Provided Cooperatively by the Boards*

Working in South America and Supervised in Some Continental Way.

1. A specialist in social service for South America.
2. A specialist in public health in South America.
3. A publication agent for South America.
4. A secretary for cooperation for Spanish-speaking South America.
5. Secretaries for certain regional committees of cooperation.
6. Apologetic lecturers.
7. Workers among students in university centers and among special groups of educated people, supported cooperatively.
8. Workers among Indians supported cooperatively.

II. *United Enterprises in South America*

1. A continental evangelistic campaign.

A committee has been appointed on the field to take the matter in hand.

2. A continental survey of religious education and the development of an indigenous curriculum for South American Sunday Schools, with literature produced through the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America.
3. A Latin American conference of evangelical publishers and editors.
4. Apologetic lectures both by nationals and foreigners.
5. Cooperative community surveys.
6. United continental program for public health.
7. A union hymn-book in Spanish and one in Portuguese.

Leadership in the matter should be taken by the committees on the field and we should simply be prepared to stand behind them.

8. Literature on Social Service.
9. More cooperative publication centers and union papers.
10. Prizes for literary production.
11. Union work among Indians.
12. Union international theological schools, with schools of social sciences and languages.
13. Union agricultural schools.
14. Federation of young people's societies.
15. United prayer league.

The women are taking the leadership in the prayer league.

16. Common name "Evangelical" for churches, with denominational name in parenthesis when necessary.
17. Special studies requested for following subjects:

- a. Immigration.
- b. Social and economic movements.
- c. Cause and cure of war.
- d. Assemble data on religious education in the home.
- e. Data referring to condition and amount of business of evangelical bookstores.

18. Conferences—regular annual meetings for:

- a. General workers.
- b. Educationalists.
- c. Religious Education workers.
- d. Purchase of permanent grounds for conferences.

19. General Committee for South America that will need coordination through a general agency:

- a. Continental Committee on Evangelism.
- b. Continental Committee on Social Service.
- c. Continental Committee on Curriculum.
- d. (Federation of national churches recommended wherever possible).

EXHIBIT D.**Resolutions With Regard to Existing Treaties in China, Extra-territorial Jurisdiction and the Provisions in Present Treaties Granting Special Privileges to Missions and Missionaries**

Adopted by unofficial meeting of officers and members of Mission Boards and Societies of the United States and Canada working in China held in New York, October 2 and 3, 1925.

This unofficial meeting, composed of officers and members of Missionary Boards and Societies, of the United States and Canada, that are working in China, called to consider the present conditions of missionary work in China, adopts the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We heartily sympathize with China in her aspirations for the just, equal, and fraternal relations with other nations and in her sense of the present injustice of existing treaties, and

WHEREAS, We believe that the developments that have taken place in China in the course of several decades necessitate the revision of the existing treaties between China and other Powers; therefore, be it

Resolved,

I. With reference to the existing treaties:

That we urge the early revision of the treaties with China in such a way as to give effective application to the following principles agreed upon in the treaty signed by nine Powers in Washington on February 6, 1922, namely:

Article 1. The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree

- (1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;
- (2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;
- (3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;
- (4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China

in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly states and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states.

2. With reference to extraterritorial jurisdiction:
 - a. That we express ourselves in favor of the abolition of extraterritoriality in China at an early date.
 - b. That we further express the opinion that the determination of that date and of the provisions that may be considered mutually desirable should be undertaken cooperatively on terms of equality by China and the other Powers.
3. With reference to the treaty provisions according special privileges to missions and missionaries:
 - a. That when our respective governments negotiate the new treaties which are so urgently needed, we wish it to be understood that we do not desire any distinctive privileges for missions and missionaries imposed by treaty upon the Chinese Government and people.
 - b. That correlatively we consider it desirable that the Chinese Government by such legislation as may be deemed necessary define the rights and privileges of missionaries, in particular to acquire and hold property and to carry forward their work in China.
 - c. We also express our desire and judgment that the principle of religious liberty should be reciprocally recognized in all future relationships between China and other nations.

EXHIBIT E.

LEGAL STATUS OF MISSIONARIES AND MISSIONARY PROPERTY IN MEXICO

Resolutions passed by the Nashville Conference July 22, 1925.

I. STATUS OF MISSIONARIES IN MEXICO

WHEREAS, This Conference, representing some of the Missionary Agencies and the Evangelical Movement in Mexico, has had brought to its attention certain conditions in Mexico regarding the conduct of religious work; and

WHEREAS, No statutory legislation has as yet been passed by the Congress of Mexico covering the Articles of the Constitution of 1917 which bear upon religious work; and

WHEREAS, It has always been and is the purpose of the Evangelical Churches in Mexico to cooperate in every possible way with the Mexican people and government for the development of the social, moral and spiritual life of the Mexican people, without interfering in any way in governmental and political affairs; and

WHEREAS, It is our confident expectation that our missionaries

in Mexico will be guided in the future, as they have been in the past, in all their work by this thought and purpose, therefore be it

Resolved: That we feel it to be highly important that all foreign missionaries in Mexico observe the spirit of the organic law regarding the exercise of ministerial functions, and that in all concrete situations they should exercise much prudence, and should avoid any procedure that might tend to arouse criticism or opposition; and that nevertheless we express the hope that these missionaries may discover ways and means by which, within the constitutional provisions, they may be able to continue forwarding the interests of the Evangelical Movement in Mexico.

II. CONCERNING CHURCH PROPERTY

I. Churches (*Templos*)

(1) It was recommended that the several Mission Boards join in an effort to clear up the status of church buildings owned by them prior to 1917.

(2) That the Boards authorize the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, through its Committee in Mexico, to take up with the Mexican government the question of accepting title to said templos, as an expression of our goodwill and with a view to freeing them from taxation and guaranteeing them to the local congregations for church services.

2. School Buildings, Hospitals, etc.

Resolved: That the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America be requested to direct its Committee in Mexico to study and report upon the problem of the proper manner of holding such properties under the provisions of the Constitution of 1917.

III. MISCELLANEOUS

1. *Resolved:* That it is the sense of this meeting that this Conference recommend to the various Boards of Missions having work in Mexico that they make no representation at this time as to the status of the foreign missionaries in Mexico to the governments of Mexico and the United States.

2. *Resolved:* That it is the sense of this meeting that no Protestant congregation in Mexico should ask the government for the grant of a church building formerly held by the Roman Catholic Church.

3. *Resolved:* That our thanks be extended to the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for its hospitality.

Also, that we express our gratitude to Professor Osuna and to Mr. Velasco for their presence and highly valued cooperation and advice, and to Bishop Miller for coming to this Conference all the way from Mexico and bringing these gentlemen with him.

4. *Resolved:* That the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America be and is hereby requested to send these findings to the several Boards and Societies interested.

EXHIBIT F.**Suggested Policy for Handling Designated Gifts****I. Definition and Classification.**

- A. A "Designated Gift" is one which the donor desires used for a specific purpose, and which, when accepted by the Board, must be used for that purpose; or the donor's consent secured for its use for some other purpose, or the money returned to the donor.
- B. "Designated Gifts" are divided into two classes on the basis of the way the gifts are to be used on the field:
 1. Gifts for Recurring Items.
 2. Gifts for Non-Recurring Items.
- C. "Designated Gifts" for either Recurring or Non-Recurring Items divide themselves into two classes on the basis of the kind of credit given the local church:
 1. Gifts for which "Apportionment" credit is given.
 2. Gifts for which "Specials" credit is given.

II. Designated Gifts and Appropriations.

Classify the Appropriations as follows:

- A. Appropriations—For approved expenses and commitments.
 1. Field Appropriations for all Recurring Items: remitted regularly.
 2. Administration, Education, Cultivation, Incidental Fund, Emergency Fund, etc.: paid regularly or as approved by the Executive Committee.
 3. Field Projects Fund—remitted only as approved by the Executive Committee.
- B. Designated Gifts for Non-Recurring Items—remitted under rules of the Executive Committee.
- C. Conditional Appropriations.
 1. Designated Gifts for Non-Recurring Items. Gifts of \$5,000 or more, without Apportionment credit: remitted only by order of the Executive Committee.
 2. Designated Gifts for Recurring Items not included within the Field Redistribution—only gifts without Apportionment credit: remitted monthly as received.
 3. Undesignated Excess Income. Distributed and remitted only by order of Executive Committee.

III. Gifts designated for Recurring Items.

- A. With Apportionment Credit. (White Report Slips.)
 1. Underwrite and include within the "Field Appropriations" an amount equal to the total for the pre-

- ceding year of gifts handled with Apportionment Credit or applied to specific items within the "Field Redistribution."
2. Classify "Work Appropriation" under two heads:
 - a. General Funds.
 - b. Designated Gifts.
 3. Cablegram to each field to state the amount in "Work Appropriation" for: "a. General" and "b. Designated."
- B. Without Apportionment Credit. (Yellow Report Slips.)
1. Gifts (from living donors) not receiving "Apportionment" Credit and not applied to specific items in the "Redistribution," will be sent to the field monthly in addition to the "Field Appropriations."
 2. Remit these gifts to the field through "Conditional Appropriations." (II. C. 2 above.)
- IV. Gifts designated for Non-Recurring Items. (Blue Report Slips.)
- A. All gifts designated for Non-Recurring Items will be sent to the field in addition to the "Field Appropriations," as needed and under the rules stated in the Manual.
 - B. Remit these gifts to the field through the "Designated Gifts Adjustment Fund, Non-Recurring." (II. B. above.)
- V. Parish Abroad Funds.
- All amounts now handled on the Parish Abroad Plan are to be included within the Field Appropriations and underwritten.
- VI. Lapsed Annuities, Bequests, Income from Permanent Funds, etc., designated.
- To be handled within the Appropriation or sent extra as the conditions in each case may require.
- VII. Manual.
- Prepare a "Manual for Designated Gifts" stating the necessary rules and instructions for carrying out this policy, the Manual to be printed in the Field News Letter and in pamphlet form.

EXHIBIT G.

The Development of the Personnel Department

1. Among Groups in Schools and Churches:
 - (1) To present by public speech and private interviews the claims of missions as a life work.
 - (2) To counsel with Methodist Student Volunteers regarding their study, preparation and fields of service.

(3) To give careful judgment on all candidates presented to the Board for acceptance.

(4) To represent the Board at student gatherings, summer conferences and institutes.

(5) To cooperate in interdenominational life service agencies including the Student Volunteer Movement.

2. Among Foreign Students in the United States:

(1) To cooperate with other agencies such as the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Wesley Foundations, local churches, and the social and academic organizations of the foreign students.

(2) To keep in touch with our educational leaders in the mission field and those institutions sending students to the United States.

(3) To form contacts with Methodist foreign students in educational institutions in America.

(4) To help to bring Methodist foreign students into normal relations with our American church, home and social life.

(5) To formulate a policy concerning scholarship aid for foreign students and to aid in its administration.

3. Among Furloughed Missionaries Studying in American Educational Institutions:

(1) To help them to relate themselves to the Student Volunteers and foreign students on the campus and in the churches.

(2) To cooperate with those who may be able to do deputation work in nearby churches.

(3) To counsel regarding the best courses available for furlough study.

4. Among All Three Groups:

To bring together Methodist Student Volunteers, candidates, foreign students and furloughed missionaries for mutual understanding, the development of friendships and the promotion of the mutual interests of the groups.

5. The Board's Personnel Department Committees:

The organization of strong regional Personnel Committees to consist of our Bishops, members of the Board in various parts of the United States and leaders in our educational institutions and churches. The functions of these regional committees should be:

(1) To give every possible assistance to the Board's officers for the development of the above threefold personnel program.

(2) To examine and pass upon the qualifications of candidates, giving them power under the rules adopted by the Board in its Personnel Manual to recommend young men and young women as candidates of the Board.

6. The Continuance of a strong Central Personnel Committee in the Board, the duties in general of which shall be:

(1) To have final responsibility for the acceptance of candidates as missionaries of the Board.

(2) To counsel with the officers regarding the development of this personnel program.

7. Candidate Application and Reference Blanks:

The Corresponding Secretaries recommend the revision of our present application and reference blanks and ask the Board to make proper provision for their final approval.

8. Personnel Manual:

The preparation of a revised Personnel Manual as growing out of the joint conferences with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER,
JOHN R. EDWARDS,
Corresponding Secretaries.

The Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions was held in the William Street Church, Delaware, Ohio, November 14-18, 1925.

The actions taken at that meeting are recorded in the volume entitled, "Journal of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Copies may be obtained by addressing the Corresponding Secretaries at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CHINA

The work in China was begun by Rev. Judson Dwight Collins and Rev. Moses C. White, who arrived in China, September 4, 1847. Rev. James W. Bashford was elected a Bishop in 1904 and assigned to residence in Peking. He died in 1919. Rev. Wilson S. Lewis was elected a Bishop in 1908 and assigned to residence in Foochow. He died in 1921. Rev. L. J. Birney and Rev. F. T. Keeney were elected Bishops in 1920 and assigned respectively to residence in Shanghai and Foochow. In 1924, Rev. G. R. Grose and Rev. W. E. Brown were elected Bishops and assigned respectively to residence in Peking and Foochow, Bishop Keeney returning to the United States.

The ten Conferences in China are grouped in Episcopal Areas as follows:

Foochow: Bishop Brown—Foochow Conference, Hinghwa Conference, South Fukien Conference, Yenping Conference.

Peking: Bishop Grose—North China Conference, Chengtu West China Conference, Chungking West China Conference, Shantung Conference.

Shanghai: Bishop Birney—Central China Conference, Kiangsi Conference.

THE FOOCHOW AREA

BISHOP WALLACE E. BROWN

China's 1925 Upheaval

The year 1925 will mark the beginning of a new era in Chinese history. There have been several awakenings in China during the past generation. In the last year, China was not only awakened, she got up, stood up and asserted herself. As she stood up she suddenly appeared so tall and strong that World Powers looked upon her with a new significance. China, the hitherto suppliant, the mere pawn in the hands of Treaty Powers, now demands justice and right. The immediate cause of this demand on the part of China was the tragedy of May 30, when the international police of Shanghai shot and killed several riotous unarmed students, who were attempting to enter a jail in the International Settlement to demand the release of fellow students imprisoned there for having taken part in public demonstrations against the killing of a Chinese laborer in a foreign-owned mill. Of course the remote causes—forced concessions, unequal treaties, extrality, the exploitation and humiliation of China by Treaty Powers through a century of international relations, were quite as responsible for the rising up of Young China to demand her independence.

The national spirit which had been slowly developing since the Boxer uprising presently swept like fire across the whole nation. The people were electrified and for a time, at least, were united. Demonstrations of protest were held in every city of importance, while thousands of larger villages and many of the smaller ones followed the cities in organizing parades, strikes and boycotts. It was nation-wide and an unforgettable protest against foreign injustice. It continued for weeks. For a time it looked as though internal strife would cease, that a stable central government would be established and that China would present to the world a united and solid front. This hope, however, has vanished. Selfish governors and military leaders soon forgot China's larger interests and turned again to the prosecution of their own selfish and wicked plans. Student and

youth agitators had aroused all China against the aggressions and abuses of foreigners, but they have been powerless in the presence of selfish rival war lords, the creators and promoters of China's internal confusion and distress. A strong central government seems yet a long way off. China is in the wilderness of political, social, economic, and religious confusion. It looks like a long and winding march to the promised land of order and government. But those of us who are apt to grow impatient and cynical over China's slowness must not forget the bigness of her problem. With her vast territory, with her immense population, ninety per cent of which is illiterate, with her lack of modern methods of transportation and communication, China's problem in democracy and popular government has no parallel in all history. Thus far the Republic has been one only in name. No one dares prophesy for the future.

The changed attitude of the Treaty Powers toward China during the past few months is significant and hopeful. Expressions of Mission Boards in Europe and America, as well as the action of Mission Organizations throughout China on the questions of unequal treaties, extrality and toleration clauses indicate the almost universal Christian conviction that the hour has struck for the rewriting of all the treaties on the basis of Christian, international justice and the abrogation of all special privileges which infringe upon the sovereignty and integrity of China. This conviction has dominated the conference on tariff autonomy. It will, we trust, prevail in the conference on extrality. There is the urge of logic as well as the urge of a square deal back of this conviction. The Golden Rule is as applicable among nations as it is among individuals.

The Deeper Meaning of the Anti-Movement

What is the meaning of this intense renewal of the anti-foreign, anti-Christian, anti-imperialism, anti-capitalism movement? Unfortunately there are

those who think that it is Chinese hatred of all foreigners and all foreign institutions. There are those who are saying: "Let us call our missionaries out of China, close our institutions and leave these unappreciative and ungrateful Chinese alone." Letters we have received show clearly that this spirit is one of the reasons for the failure of the home Church in her World Service program.

If I were asked to give the fundamental cause of the present upheaval in China, I should say that it is the outcome of the Gospel message which Christian missionaries have been preaching and teaching in China for nearly a century. Have not these missionaries been preaching and teaching the Gospel of justice, brotherhood and righteousness? Along with their Gospel of repentance and salvation have they not also proclaimed the Gospel of kindness and service? Yes, while Christian missionaries have been thus preaching, the countries from which missionaries came, the governments under whose protection missionaries have worked in China, have not been practicing these Christian virtues in their relations and dealings with China. That is the rub.

The un-Christian acts and attitude of Christian nations are quite responsible for China's present state of mind. But there is a healthful and hopeful aspect in this anti-movement. On the surface the movement seems negative and destructive. It is the under-current, the movement beneath the surface that our most thoughtful and far-visioned missionaries and our leading Chinese Christian leaders are seeing. You cannot see this deeper and more significant meaning in the headlines of your American papers. You can see it and feel it in China. Beneath the surface aspects of this anti-foreign, anti-Christian, anti-imperialism agitation there are great, positive and constructive forces. China's millions do not hate foreigners, nor do they hate Christianity. They want justice. This is what the larger and saner group of Young China demands.

The movement is not anti-foreign, it is anti-injustice. It is anti-interference with the national and patriotic development of China. It is anti-interference with China's right to collect her own revenue and govern herself. The move-

ment is not anti-Christian, it is anti-unchristian, it is a call for sincerity and reality in religion expressed in international and interracial living. Young China is saying right out loud: "In your dealings with us as Christian nations you have forgotten the sublime teachings of the lowly Jesus on justice, friendship and brotherhood." The anti-imperialism cry is but a negative expression of a widespread and intense devotion to the ideals of democracy. As related to foreigners it is anti-force, anti-bumptiousness, anti-autocratic.

To be sure there is a group of agitators under Bolshevik influence and supported by Moscow who are out to destroy all religions. We may have to reckon with this group. But fundamentally this renewed anti-movement, which has been greatly intensified since the Shanghai tragedy, is, in its undercurrent and deeper meaning, positive and constructive, and consequently healthful and hopeful. It is a loud call and a renewed challenge to Christian nations to set their own houses in order and to apply the principles of Christianity sincerely in their dealings with China.

What of the Church?

Of course, such an upheaval as has been on in China has affected the life of the Church. Persecution will not hinder so much as it will help the Church in China. There are already signs that the Church is feeling anew for God. Re-appraisals of the value of the Church in China are being made. The Church is being sifted. Fortunately it is no longer a "foreign refuge" where natives could run for protection. It is becoming a truly spiritual refuge where men find themselves and find God. Letters recently received tell of the churches being crowded during Christmas week in the face of threatened attack by the anti-Christian forces. In three of our conferences the pastors set aside the day following adjournment as a day of fasting and prayer. The Holy Spirit was marvelously present in some of these services.

We wish we could make the Church at home see and feel just how the "cut" affects our work. With the increasing banditry in every Conference in this Area, with the exorbitant and unjust taxes exacted by the military leaders, in

some places collected four and five years in advance, with these unbearable internal conditions forcing many of our thriftier native Christians out of the country to the Straits Settlement, where they can live and work in peace, we need not say that the question of self-support is a very difficult one. Many of these heroic pastors will not get their salary in full, meager as it is. The "Cut" has almost paralyzed our day school work in all four of the Conferences. These day schools have been the feeders for our higher primary, middle and high schools. These day schools have furnished the largest field for sowing the seeds of the Gospel. Shall we abandon our day school work? Let the Church at home answer.

Twice I have personally inspected all the centers of our work in the Area except Yungan. The Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Mis-

sionary Society have made and are now making social, educational, medical and spiritual contributions to China's life that will mean much to her future good. The Civil Governor of Fukien, Admiral Sah, said to me recently when I asked him for his personal appraisal of the work of the Church in China: "The value of the contribution of the Christian forces to China's life is inestimable."

The detailed reports of the four Conferences of the Area will tell the story of the year's achievements. Would God that all the home Church could read them! It would help them and cause them to help China. A nobler, finer-spirited, more self-sacrificing, better-trained group of missionaries than we have in the Foochow Area would be hard to find. It is a great joy to be a worker with them in trying to build the Kingdom of God in China.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

COMPILED BY FRANK T. CARTWRIGHT

General Survey

Last year's report dubbed Foochow conditions as "bad." If that was accurate, there is no other course than to call this year's "worse."

Banditry—The banditry which was mentioned last year has grown more desperate. Brigands have operated on the main roads in the Futsing field, a hitherto untapped source of revenue, and in the Mintsing region travel has been dangerous most of the time. From Kutien comes the report, "A questionnaire answered by the district preachers reveals the fact that during the past few months over \$28,000 (Mexican) has been taken from the circuits of this district, of which over \$11,000 came from the membership of the churches. A recent visit of bandits to Huang-kang resulted in the beheading of six people, one of them a trustee of the church there." An inevitable result of this condition is the impoverishment of the Church through the financial losses of the membership and the even more serious moving away from China of many wealthier Methodists.

Taxes—Excessive taxes sap the strength of the communities. Militarism must have money and this reputedly

peace-loving country is carrying a terrible load of soldiery, so taxes have mounted to almost unbearable heights. In some instances they have been quadrupled within a handful of years, and, to make matters worse, local officials have collected taxes for as many as four years in advance.

Drought—This year, drought has added to the sufferings of the people. Along the river and wherever mountain streams work down through the plains, crops have been about as usual despite the lack of rain, but in the lower Futsing field and on Haitang Island great suffering has come. On a recent trip through that section, rice fields were seen where literally the heads were almost empty, and sweet potato vines, furnishing the main crop and food, were bearing no eatable tubers. Haitang, in addition to the drought, has gained the smallest fish crop in many years. Many suicides have been reported from there and an almost unbelievable number of girl children have been sold. One of the ferrymen tells of at least three hundred girls carried to the mainland in his boat alone.

Agitation—The anti-Christian agi-

tation mentioned in last year's report has, of course, been intensified during the past six months. After the tragic shooting of students in Shanghai on May 30, Fukien, together with the rest of China, seethed with unrest. Some of the agitation was anti-foreign, most of it was not. Instead it was anti-injustice. But the opponents of Christianity have made capital of this opportunity and have directed considerable thought and large sums of money to propaganda against this "western religion," "the religion of capitalism." It has been in the crowded port centers that the most headway has been marked, but the county cities in the interior have also felt the influence of the Anti-Christian Federation through lavishly distributed literature and the return of radical students from the larger cities.

All in all, Christianity in the Foochow Conference has had one of its hardest years, facing material losses, suffering among the church members, brainy and bitter opposition from some of the student class, and a slashing cut in appropriations from America so that already harassed members have been tempted to give up in bitterness. But in spite of that, we report:

The Evangelistic Work

General Conditions—We can report progress along almost every line. The membership figures show a steady and encouraging gain. Toward self-support the Church has made a long stride, although the increased giving here has not begun to cover the cut in help from American Methodism. The giving toward benevolent objects has shown a slight falling off.

In all sections of the Conference there was a stress upon retreats and training conferences. In these the primary object was the deepening of the inner life of preachers and members, and on some districts as many as a dozen such meetings were held during the year. They varied from conferences for the preachers of an entire district to retreats for the four district superintendents of the Futsing field and to others for the official members of a single circuit. Reports from them go to show that Methodism's primary emphasis is not being forgotten.

Aside from these general items, there

are specific lines to be reported by the individual districts.

Foochow—In the Foochow districts conditions have varied little. Bandits have not been active, save in the most remote sections, and troop movements this year have been few. But on account of the cut in salaries three preachers left the work of the ministry and went to other places. Better-than-usual retreats and conferences are reported, these despite—or perhaps because of—the intense opposition of the Anti-Christian Federation, which during most of the year carried on active campaigns. Summer evangelistic work was planned by the preachers themselves, working in small groups, and not in years have there been such good results. The terrific typhoon of late summer badly damaged several of the churches and parsonages. A closer organization of the churches within the walled city is planned for 1926, ■ planning for that congested center as one unit instead of four separate appointments.

Futsing—Futsing reports that bandits harried the people in the western section while along the coast the pirates harassed them. The typhoon hit hardest here and the drought's effect was most serious, so the people are probably as miserable as at any place in the Conference. Despite that condition, Methodism has moved forward. One church has been completed, one is being built, and there is money on hand for three others. To the cost of erecting these, some money has been contributed from America. In this same region there is another church being built by local money the wall of which has been broken down three times by rains which came in torrents just before the roof was laid. Twice, the people rebuilt the wall from local money but finally they had to come to the missionary asking for help. In his report the missionary in charge of the four Futsing districts writes, "The one other impression is that of the devotion and faith of the larger number of preachers and laymen. It is to these earnest Christian workers that we look for the future of the Church."

Kutien—Up in Kutien, the center of two districts, the depredations of brigands have been most widespread and most ferocious. Some entire villages have been wiped out, and just before

this report was written the villagers of one center decided to move en masse across the mountains to another country where there is more adequate protection. But on these districts, too, there was no retreat. During the summer, even in the remoter Binghu District, a program of summer evangelism was carried out, and a doctor gave invaluable help in mountain villages where medical treatment was an undreamed-of blessing. Emphasis was laid on the Sunday-school work by the newly appointed district superintendent and the best trained preachers were sent out occasionally to visit and help the less favored schools. A social center is being established at Bing-hu-ga in addition to the one already in operation at 18th Township, both of these being on a very small scale. In Kutien City the well-organized social center started by the lamented Dr. Ciu Do Gieng is being carried on by his friend and student, Rev. Tiang Cu Gi. For this work more than half of the support has been contributed locally.

Mintsing—Mintsing districts, where bandits always operate and across which run the main roads for the movement of troops, also report a good year. The district superintendent of the South District in a five-year survey shows a 47 per cent increase in membership and a gain of 145 per cent in support of the ministry. Toward the districts' building program—aiming at comfortable though small churches for every well established circuit—progress has been made. Two churches with parsonages have been completed, three others are nearing completion, one is being started, and plans are being drawn for two others. A local explanation for this is given by the missionary who writes that "in a certain way the unsettled conditions have been favorable toward this church building program because the members realize that the church really is a steadying influence in the community and the people are ready to give sums beyond what they would be willing to give in times of peace and quiet."

The Educational Work

Day Schools—The lower primary schools are also known as "village day schools." Among the items of Foochow work most closely related to the

future of the Church, because in most places furnishing the only chance for an even partially good education, these schools were cut most severely last year when funds from America failed to come. In a few districts it was possible to continue the same number of schools by cutting down the number of students to be received, while at the other end of the scale there were two districts which had to close more than half of their day schools because their appropriation was cut so heavily. It is feared that, unless this cut can be restored soon, there will be a very serious effect on the enrollment in the higher schools in a few years.

One of the missionaries wrote, "The cut in appropriation removed several strong arms and legs from our educational body. What did we do? Well, we got some cork legs and some patent arms and began to carry on as best we could. The number of schools had to be reduced and the amount paid to each teacher had to be cut down. One teacher came to me yesterday and said that his students pay him \$36 per year (if he can get it) and he gets a similar amount from the Mission. Taking out his tenth he has about \$5 per month left. He cannot live on this, so he is leaving for Singapore."

Junior and Senior Middle Schools—These schools correspond to grammar and high schools. The agitations of the Student Federation were directed specifically against these schools, and the effects were most marked, particularly in the Foochow center. The enrollment in the Foochow boys' higher primary school was cut down, for a time, almost to nothing and even now it is far from normal. In Kutien there was a drop in enrollment but it was the effect of banditry rather than of hostile agitation. At the other centers the enrollment is about as before. On Bingtang Island, because of the cut in appropriations, an experiment in co-education was tried and, probably because of the local loyalty of these islanders, the new plan has worked well. The Carolyn Johnson school in Lungtien reports activity among the students in the form of Sunday evangelistic teams. The first year of the Ming-ngie middle school in Futsing was one of encouraging progress. Mintsing school leaders feel gratified that nine of the ten seniors

this year applied for exhorters' licenses at the district conference.

The financial cut was applied on all these schools and of course they suffered a loss in staff and efficiency. But they are carrying on well.

Union Normal and Middle School—

Last year there was the highest enrollment in the history of this school, but the strong likelihood is that one class will have to be discontinued in 1926 on account of the cut. Of the eleven graduates in 1925, two entered the theological school and the rest all offered themselves as teachers in Church schools. Can any school in American Methodist circles equal that record?

Anglo-Chinese College—Never in the years of Christian history in Foochow has there been such insistent opposition to any Methodist school as 1925 saw offered to this one. The Student Federation with its "inner circle group," the Blood-and-Iron Band, decided to bring this school down from its high position in Foochow educational circles and by means of threatening letters to prospective students and their parents, of beatings administered to students and teachers who remained loyal to the school, and of boycotts enforced in different ways they surely went far toward their aims. For a time it appeared that the school would have to close its doors, but thanks to the loyalty of about two hundred boys and a large majority of the faculty members, the school still does its work for Christ.

Union Theological School—In this we cooperate with the Anglican and Congregational churches of this region. Wide-reaching changes in standards and curriculum are being made and these, coupled with the cut in appropriations and the disturbed condition of the province, have caused a decided drop in enrollment.

Fukien Christian University—The president reports that the institution has had a most encouraging year, with the student body growing healthily despite the anti-Christian agitation. The outstanding events of the year are two, an evangelistic campaign led by the Rev. W. Y. Chen, which had most encouraging results, and the subscription of \$75,000 with which to erect a memorial building to the memory of the late president, Edwin C. Jones.

The Medical Work

Mintsing—Medical work is carried on with a Chinese doctor who has had mediocre training, but even with this handicap good work has been done. A small hospital has been erected, well planned and capable of handling our work for years to come.

Wiley General Hospital—This hospital in Kutien has had another prosperous year. Not only is the definite medical work well looked after, now that a full-time nurse is helping to build a staff, but considerably more time can be given to evangelistic work. On Sundays direct evangelism is stressed, patients being taught the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, while the Apostles' Creed is explained to them. Probably the best item of the report is this summing up of true medical missionary work, "One certainly feels rewarded for all of one's efforts when a patient in the midst of having his dressings changed looks up and says, 'I want to worship your God, too.'"

Foochow—In Foochow, up to 1925, medical work has been carried on only in the home of the missionary doctor and in the schools. But in the newly completed fireproof warehouse there is a well-equipped medical suite (waiting room, examination rooms, and laboratory with a small but good operating room); so in the future the ordinary dispensing can be adequately done.

In addition, it is a cause of thankfulness on the part of all that the funds for a fine Methodist medical unit are in hand and the man who raised them has returned to Foochow to assist in organizing what is hoped to be a hearty union organization to carry on a well-rounded program of medical and surgical missionary work, coupled with attention to community hygiene. As soon as plans can be laid and land secured it is expected that work will be begun on building our share of this needy project.

The Missionary Personnel

During the past year the families of the Rev. W. S. Bissonnette, the Rev. F. C. Havighurst, and the Rev. H. V. Lacy returned to the United States on furlough, while Dr. and Mrs. John Gowdy and Dr. and Mrs. C. M. L. Sites have returned to their work here. On ac

count of the cut no appropriation had been made for the return travel from furlough, so those who have come back did so at the expense of non-mission funds.

A heavy loss was sustained in the death of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Lacy who, although living in Shanghai, were members of this mission and took an ever-young interest in its work. These two long-time members of the Mission died within a few days of each other, leaving two of their sons as members here.

Of course, no new missionaries have been sent out during 1925 and, despite our depleted ranks, we dare not hope for any in the coming year.

The Outlook

Probably no member of the Mission would venture a prophecy as to the future. Politically one sees not one ray of hope in the form of a strong and trusted national leader. The likelihood is strong that the present unsettled condition, with rivalry and fighting between military chiefs seeking personal aggrandizement, will continue for a long time, and this carries with it a

twin evil in the prevalence of banditry. The clouds seem to gather lower and darker.

The opposition to Christianity may, probably will, increase in intensity. Sin and selfishness will not easily permit the Gospel of righteousness to prevail, and those forces will find the weaknesses of the organized Church and will attack them. Our school work, our church work, will probably be made more difficult. But it also is true that opposition has deepened the inner life of the Christians and that it doubtless will strengthen the Church as a whole.

The difficulty of raising funds for self-support from a bandit-and-military-oppressed people, coupled with the falling income from American sources, presents an almost insuperable obstacle to the growth of the Church. But "our God is able."

In the introduction of this report it was written, "in spite of that we report," so now in even stronger way we would say, In spite of all these things the outlook is fine. For God is with us. "And if God be for us who can be against us?"

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY W. B. COLE

Reduction in Appropriations

The problem this year was to absorb a 31 per cent reduction in the operating budget. Since there were some items that could not be cut at all and others that could not be cut as much as 31 per cent, it was necessary to make heavier cuts on some items of the work. The cut was in part distributed by percentages as follows: evangelistic work 24, medical 46, lower primaries 62, higher primaries 38, biblical school 31, Guthrie Memorial High School 35, orphanage plant 37, institutional church 100.

The statistics for the educational work show that there are 36 schools and 45 teachers less than the number last year. There are 1,280 lower primary pupils, 31 junior high and 20 senior high pupils less than the enrollment of 1924. The Bible school has 8 less than last year. In this loss of 1,339 students from the Church schools, 778 were Christians. This means that

they are, in all probability, getting their education in private or government schools where there is a bias against Christianity.

In the hospital work there has been a 50 per cent reduction in the number of doctors employed and 75 per cent in the number of student assistants. There has been a falling off in the number of in-patients of 60 per cent and of 65 per cent in dispensary treatments.

In the evangelistic work, while the staff has remained about the same as that of last year, there has been a loss of 186 full members and 1,368 probationers. Pastoral support and Home Missions have suffered a 2 per cent loss while in giving for all purposes the loss has been about 8 per cent. While the number of preachers has been kept up, many of the junior preachers have been given pupils to teach in order to raise their salaries. The loss in membership cannot be wholly attributed to the cut in appropriation. In striving

to attain Centenary goals many persons were received who were insufficiently prepared for church membership. Again, political conditions have made work difficult and the Church has not been able to offer protection to its members from the abuses growing out of this chaos. Nevertheless, there is a connection between the appropriation and the results of the work.

The Anti-Christian Movement

An Anti-Christian Movement has been developing in China for some years. It has been coupled with the growing nationalism. There have been various outbreaks of the agitation confined as a rule to newspaper articles, pamphlets or parades. This movement has not been viewed by the Church with much alarm. It has on the other hand strengthened the position of the Christian movement by bringing it into prominence and calling for a re-examination of its doctrines and aims.

The Shanghai incident of May 30 gave tremendous impetus to the anti-Christian agitation. The Church is boldly proclaimed as a foreign innovation, a promoter of superstitions and a tool of imperialism that must be gotten rid of along with all other foreign influences. The papers are flooded with adverse criticisms and denouncements of the Church movement. Students are urged on the basis of loyalty to their country to have nothing to do with the Church. The student movement put out posters with the student of the Church school pictured as throwing away his Bible and the hymn book, declaring his freedom from them. In a recent parade held in Foochow the students carried a Bible with a knife thrust through it. No little pressure has been brought to bear upon our students. By ridicule and threat they have been influenced to a considerable part in the movement. To see the students of our Church schools, who have been given advantages not possible to the government schools, taking such an attitude fills the hearts of the workers with sorrow. The students have supported the demands on the part of the student organization that all Church schools must apply for government registration, which would mean that our Church could not be free to propagate the Christian religion in the classroom nor ask

for attendance of our students at chapel or Church services. Teachers in our schools, our preachers and Bible women are ridiculed as being slaves of the foreigners for the pay they get out of it. All of the workers at this time are called upon to carry a heavy load.

Radicalism

It is natural that China, fully awakened to the treatment she has received from the hands of foreign powers, should swing to the opposite extremes of the positions she has taken in the past. Whether it can be attributed to the forces of Bolshevism at work in this land or not, it cannot be denied that forces of radicalism are in evidence on all hands. They even creep into the Church movement. Some of the outstanding leaders of the anti-Church movement are men who have been brought up in the Church, getting their training in our Church schools. There has been a marked change in the attitude of our student body. The student group of China as a whole has come to a place of power within a few years and is as much feared for that reason, if not more so, than any other group in the land. This coming into power has resulted in a change in their behavior. No longer do they practice the time-honored relationship of master and pupil which caused them to hold their teachers in the highest respect. Rather they tend to regard the teachers as under their employment—hired to teach them. The problems of discipline are acute. Often the students run the school. The faculties well know that a small spark may set off a terrific blast of powder.

Our preachers in the evangelistic work are influenced by the radical atmosphere in which they are living. Missionaries and district superintendents, as well as those in general positions, come in for criticism on the slightest provocation. These supervisors have to move with caution in attacking the problem of supervision. Especially do the missionaries have to guard their statements lest they be accused of being the tools of foreign imperialism. There is also a tendency manifest to level up the ranks in the Church. Anything savoring of overlordship runs a strong risk of being radically opposed. It is not an anti-

missionary sentiment. It is simply that power in our Church no matter where it is found meets with opposition and that the missionary is no longer excluded from this opposition in deference to his being from across the seas.

A concrete example of radicalism occurred at the Conference session in October. For some years the success of the Centenary, among other causes, has crowded out emphasis upon self-support. The cut in appropriations for 1925 made it necessary to renew emphasis upon this point. The present chaos in China makes it a difficult matter to advance in the matter of giving. Accordingly the preacher group has shown a tendency to oppose this emphasis. They introduced a motion proposing to compel all workers of the Church, whether teachers, preachers, missionaries, Bishop or other workers, to give a tenth of their salaries to go into a fund for the support of the ministry. Contributions to Church building, charity, medical and educational work are to be excluded from this tenth. The preachers are to be guaranteed a full salary. If the subscription from the local church together with the Board appropriation is not sufficient to pay the salary in full, then this fund is to be called upon to make it up. If this still does not suffice, the Bishop and the missionaries must be responsible for securing funds from the churches of the United States to guarantee that every preacher have at least as much salary in full as the fourth grade calls for.

The move is aimed first at compelling all institutional workers to subscribe a tenth of their salaries to ministerial support. In the second place, it asks missionaries to give their tenth entirely to the support of the ministry to the exclusion of other departments of the work. The suggestion is that all other calls upon them should come from a second tenth. It is strongly implied that missionaries have large salaries in comparison and that they ought to divide up. In the third place, the action aims at making the Bishop and the missionaries responsible for all shortages in local giving. Those who have worked with the Chinese through these trying months following the cut in appropriations have over and over had it thrust at them that the thing which

would make a missionary more valuable to the work would be to bear the responsibility for the financial end of the work. It may be readily seen that this radical move together with other defects has that of being a backward move in the struggle for a self-supporting Church. There is a bit of humor in the further action of the Conference in leaving the task of devising the method to carry out the above action to a special committee on the indigent Church.

The "True Jesus Church" Movement

This movement has greatly agitated the Church during the past year and even now is gaining in momentum. It had its origin about sixteen years ago when its Chinese founder, who takes the name of "Barnabas," claims to have received a vision calling him to follow Christ. He states that at that time he was a heathen untouched by the Christian movement in China. He spent three years in the study of the Bible, being in retirement from the world and with the Holy Spirit as his guide. At the end of that period under the direct command of Christ he came forth to establish the "True Jesus Church," all others from post-apostolic times having fallen short and therefore being "false" in contrast to the "true." After traversing several provinces the movement has reached Hinghwa. The followers of "Barnabas" openly proclaim that they despise worldly fame, wealth and power. They disclaim any reliance upon foreign influence or money from abroad. It is entirely a Chinese movement. They rejoice in poverty, hardship and persecution. They are self-sacrificing and zealous to the highest degree.

They boldly proclaim that the Churches about them, including of course our Methodist Church, are false and are now under impending doom. If salvation of soul is sought, advice is given to leave them at once for the "True" church where peace and safety may be had. Efficacy is attributed to water in having healing powers as well as power to wash away sin. Immersion is the only form sanctioned. They keep the seventh day. They lay stress upon speaking with tongues, seeing visions and dreaming dreams. They claim that real genuine prayer can only be uttered

in tongues when the Holy Spirit prays for us, covering the whole range of prayer. When they pray the whole congregation kneels and together repeats the one word "Hallelujah" until some fall into speech in tongues and others see visions of angels, of Jesus and of the opening heavens. They claim direct revelation as authority for their doctrines and interpretation of the Bible. They can unabashed maintain their positions in contradiction to plain statements of the Word.

These folks have gotten hold of some of the Hingwa prominent members. In some cases they have been those who are earnest seekers after the truth. This brings a challenge to our Church.

Evidently here is a yearning for the deeper things of the Spirit that the Church is not satisfying. Has the Church been depending upon education as a means of gradually bringing these folks into the Kingdom? Has the Church made the mistake of putting all emphasis upon the intellect to the exclusion of what used to be called "heart-felt" religion? Has the Church been guilty of starving some of the folks in the kind of spiritual food served up to them? Does our Church need, as followers of John Wesley and as followers of Christ, to devote more attention to preaching holiness, the specific purpose for which the Methodist Church was founded?

SOUTH FUKIEN CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY J. W. HAWLEY

Becomes a Conference

On October 8, 1925, with Bishop Wallace E. Brown presiding, the third and last session of the South Fukien Mission Conference convened in Yung Chun City church. We say the last session of this Conference, because during this session there were taken into full membership eight more men, thus giving us the required number of twenty-five to become an Annual Conference. After these men had been admitted, the Bishop read the statement citing the Enabling Act of the 1924 General Conference, by which we now become an Annual Conference. The names of the twenty-five full members of Conference were then read as charter members of the South Fukien Conference. The officers of the Mission Conference were then elected as the officers of the newly established Annual Conference; the Doxology was sung as a parting blessing on the old Conference and as an invocation for the new one, and thus were finally consummated the hopes, prayers and longings of both Chinese and missionaries extending over a long period of years. At this session of Conference one elder was ordained, and eight deacons. There was no entering class, but there are still nine men on trial. There were seventy-one preachers of all grades appointed to work for the coming year. We have a total of one hundred and eighteen teachers of all grades within

the Conference, eight of whom are women.

Political Conditions

No honest report of the work of the Conference and the situation facing us can be made without giving some space to a glimpse of the terrible conditions prevailing in this region. Instead of the long-hoped-for signs of reconstruction, there is naught but increasing lawlessness; justice is a stranger and peace is a fugitive; safety of life, limb and property has long since fled the country under the continual assaults of military lust and bandit devastation. The Government is degraded to a military football, and the only goal sought is the money of the people. Continual fighting and plundering have paralyzed business, while the cruelty of extortionate taxation has driven thousands of our people to the British protected regions of Singapore. There were four battles in Yung Chun with three changes of government in the three weeks following Conference. Soldiers are becoming more numerous and lawless; bandits increase in boldness. The Tehwa district superintendent, the Rev. Lim Geh Chiong, and one of his preachers were seized by soldier-bandits and carried away for ransom. The district superintendent was finally released, but the preacher was held for a week until a ransom of \$40 Mex. was

paid for him. While returning from summer vacation, the Parlin and Hawley families together with Miss Jackson were robbed in the night by armed bandits. At the muzzle of pistols and the point of knives we gave up our money, rings, watches, and other personal property to the amount of about \$400 Mex. In the midst of such conditions we still have hope for China. We still believe that Christ is Lord and able to save, and we expect to live to see the day when we can say with the Psalmist, "Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other."

Financial Situation

Last year word was received of the cut in appropriations just at Conference time. After due consideration of the matter, it was decided to try to carry on the work for the coming year with but slight diminution, all of the Chinese leaders feeling that with special effort the cut could be made up from increased local receipts as far as the preachers' salaries were concerned. Their hopes were vain. Economic conditions over all the area have grown so much worse that any increase in giving was found impossible. It is not surprising to discover that reports show a decrease in total local receipts of \$5,570 Mex., but there is an actual increase of \$46 Mex. for ministerial support.

Every District reports a deficit in preachers' salaries which is just about the amount of the cut in appropriations. Several of the schools also come to the end of the year with debts, due to the cut. Thus we are faced this year not only with the fear of a further cut in the appropriation for 1926, but we must also make up in some way the deficits of 1925. The outlook for self-support of the ministry is discouraging. The salary budget increases with the improvement in the grade of the preachers, and also with the increase of their families. With a decreasing appropriation from the Board, and the rapid disintegration of the local constituency and resources, self-support seems to recede into the background. Another year of the present conditions will force us to make some drastic realignment of our work and workers which will result in at least temporary disaster.

Membership

With conditions as previously described, there was only a faint expectation of any increase in membership this year. The records show a net increase for the entire Conference of forty-one full members. This is a matter for congratulation when all the conditions are considered. Hundreds of families have moved out of the region, and of those left the most of them are so busy and concerned with evading the bandits and soldiers that they have but scant time to give to the matter of becoming Christians! Then too, the preachers are so beset with the need of helping their church members out of the clutches of the brigands, that they have all too little to give to the seeking for those without the fold.

Evangelistic Campaigns

In spite of all the adverse conditions throughout the year, there have been definite evangelistic campaigns carried on, aided by the Stewart Evangelistic Fund. Each district has been divided into sections assigned to certain groups of preachers. These groups have gone out to sow the Gospel seed in what many times truly seems like barren soil. They have preached in the market places, along the highways, in the homes and in our chapels and other public meeting places. In several instances, fighting between local military leaders broke up the proposed schedule of these meetings, but on the whole the reports show a year of faithful effort to spread His name over the Conference area in this extra campaign work.

School Work

Throughout the year there has been spread all over China a definite anti-Christian propaganda, directed chiefly against the Mission Schools. The kernel of this agitation against our schools is the claim that Mission Schools denationalize the students; that the students become foreignized and so are unable to become patriotic citizens of China. This is an unjust claim, and one that its makers cannot justify. In our own judgment, the reason for all this anti-Christian agitation is jealousy of the success which the Mission Schools throughout China have attained. There was much anxiety felt all summer as to the result of this propaganda on the

opening of the Mission Schools in the fall. It had had its effect in some places and in some types of schools. There is a marked decrease in the enrollment of our boys' schools in this Conference; the Bible School excepted. The girls' school, woman's school and the kindergarten are not at all affected, their enrollment being as large as ever. We were very fortunate here last spring in getting all of our schools closed in regular order with full examinations before the Shanghai riots spread such wild reports and demands from the China Student Unions.

The Bible School—Two promising young men graduated this year from the Bible School, and they are both now under appointment on the Tatien District. It is hoped that one of the three students from this school in Nanking Theological Seminary will return next year, as he expects to graduate at the end of this year. Arrangements have been made to send another promising young man away for further study and preparation along this line. Again this year, the Bible School carried on its extension work in the form of a preachers' institute at Tatien City for ten days with the preachers of that district. Plans were laid for the attendance of about fifteen of the preachers of the Tehwa and Yung Chun Districts at a preachers' meeting to be held near Amoy under the auspices of the United Church of South Fukien, but the violent anti-Christian and anti-foreign campaign of the Students' Union made it necessary to postpone the meeting to such a late date that none of our men attended.

The High School—Due to the lack of about all the essentials for a successful and attractive school, the senior high school venture has been dropped. The older, larger and better equipped and housed high schools of Hinghwa and Chuanchow attracted all of our students who could possibly get the funds to attend, and the residuum left us was not sufficient to warrant the outlay necessary to maintain a senior high school staff. We are now concentrating on a first class junior high school, with which, according to plans now under way, will be consolidated the Bible School as a department of the Hardy Boys' School. We have at last secured from a number of loyal friends

at home sufficient funds to erect a much-needed teachers' residence for the Hardy School. As these lines are being written we can hear the welcome racket of building operations down at the school.

The Boarding School—The three boys' boarding schools in the cities of Tehwa, Chiah Tsui, and Tatien have been struggling along against the heavy odds of drastic cuts in their appropriations, as well as against the anti-Christian school agitation which has cut down the enrollment of all of them. The Tatien school reports a heavy deficit this year on account of the moving away of several generous contributors to the maintenance of the school. This is an important school and we will use every effort to keep it afloat.

The Kindergarten—One of the most cheering and interesting units of the work is that of the kindergarten at Yung Chun. About forty little boys and girls come daily to study and to play because they love to come. They have such good times at their games, and are so eager to learn some new stunt or bit of hand work, that it is a good tonic to go and watch them. Then on Sunday they come back for Sunday school, along with other children who are not so fortunate as to be able to come during the week. Four little tots made a perfect record for attendance for the year, including Sunday school, while eleven mothers missed but one session in the nine months of school.

The Day Schools—There have been in operation this year sixty-five day schools with a total enrollment of 1,920 children. This is a decrease of sixteen in the number of schools over those of last year, due to the cut and other local conditions.

The Woman's School—Miss Jackson has continued the work in the woman's school with about twenty women in attendance. It is hoped that in due time through this school there may be secured some trained Bible women for work on the Districts, but it is a slow process, for they must be trained and educated from the very beginning. The dearth of women workers in the Conference is appalling, and to look forward to the time when this need shall be fully met is truly a "long look ahead." Miss Jackson is due to go on furlough this spring, and it is a serious question as to what can be done

with the work of the woman's school when she leaves.

The Girls' School—Last year the girls' school graduated seven girls from the higher primary department. Five of these are now in other schools going on with their high school work. One of them is definitely being supported by Miss Test, one of our missionaries, in the expectation that the girl will come back to this school as a future teacher. Mrs. Hawley is in charge of the school, but another woman teacher is urgently needed to come out immediately and help take up the burden of the girls' school work. There are this year enrolled eighty-seven girls, about the same as last year. The appropriation to the school for 1925 is less than the actual salary budget of the school, to say nothing of the incidental expenses and the student-aid given to so many of the poorer girls. The financial burden of the school is a serious problem, and with the prospect of another cut for 1926 the outlook is anything but encouraging. Loyal and self-sacrificing friends in the homeland have come to the aid of the school with various gifts; and thus it is able to carry on, temporarily at least. Rice is now, and has been for several months, extremely high in

price, and this adds tremendously to the running expenses of the institution. However, we are hoping that ways and means may be found to continue the work of the school at full volume, for to close it up would be a calamity of the first magnitude.

"The Poor Children's School"—This school was organized, financed and managed by a group of our Chinese leaders, and has come through a trying year. It is still in operation but on a somewhat different basis. They still have their own dormitory and living arrangements, but the children have been placed in classes of the Hardy boys' primary school for study instead of maintaining separate classes with other teachers as formerly. This is a saving in expense as well as a better arrangement for administration.

Owen Memorial Press

A new and modern printing press with Chinese type has been purchased and installed. This is a vast improvement over the old stone lithographic process. We still need additional type as we did not have funds enough to get a full supply. We also badly need a new building for the Press, and to provide a Book Room and office space.

YENPING CONFERENCE

COMPILED BY KARL W. SCHEUFLEER

General Conditions

The Scylla of the soldiers and the Charybdis of the bandits are the two rocks which make the navigation of the sea of life dangerous for every man, woman or child, whether foreigner or native, whether high official or coolie, who dwells within the bounds of this Conference. Year by year these dangers have loomed larger in the lives of the peace-loving citizens, and even as the present year has exceeded the past year in its terrors, the coming year promises to be the worst in the experience of any living man here. The inevitable outcome of an increase in the number of soldiers is an increase in the number of bandits. This increase in the number of bandits necessitates more soldiers being brought in to cope with the situation, and the resulting increase in the number of soldiers

forces an added number of honest men who long for peace to turn to banditry as the only means of a livelihood. As a general rule the soldiers are "hated northerners," while the bandits are natives or "southerners."

Here is an example of the way the soldiers spread terror through the country and cause many families to become outlaws: On a certain day the soldiers stationed near an important large center descended upon that city in large numbers and "bought" all the rice in town. Not only did that mean that natives who had no adequate rice supply on hand had to go without rice for a time, but it also meant a serious loss to the merchants of the place, for the soldiers forced them to sell at half the market price, and then paid them with the depreciated currency which has flooded the country in the past few

years, much of which is counterfeit. The rice having been purchased, it became necessary for it to be transported to the headquarters of the soldiers. Scores of men were immediately seized by the soldiers and forced to transport this supply of rice. Arguing that a man should be paid for his labor, the soldiers appeared at the Chamber of Commerce and demanded that the City officials give the soldiers enough money to pay the impressed loadmen for their services. Such a demand cannot be resisted. The soldiers were given the funds they said were necessary to pay for the transportation of their rice, but the loadmen for whom the money was ostensibly asked never received a cent of it. This is but a very mild example of what frequently happens.

The soldiers are without funds and without the necessities of life. Different taxes are continually being collected for their use, and the soldiers are continually inventing new methods of taxation to better their lot. No sooner is one group of soldiers successful in collecting a new tax, than other groups of these men profit by the example, to the destruction of the whole province. What can the citizen of this territory do? The soldiers have their taxes and the bandits have theirs. Both sets of taxes are collected. There is great sympathy with the people who reason as follows: "We will desert our villages. We will run away and leave the soldiers in complete charge. They can do what they want to in and with the village but we will not be around to pay their taxes. We will turn bandit. We will be fellow-bandits with all our brigands, and as fellow-bandits in this society of bandits we will be exempt from their taxes also. We will turn bandit and live!" Report after report which comes from the workers contains the phrase, "Rice is like pearls, and fuel like cassia wood." With soldiers and bandits increasing, with fields going unplanted, or crops unharvested, one is inclined to believe that that proverb will be increasingly more applicable for some months and perhaps years to come.

During the summer the northern soldiers began military operations against a southern general who occupied two out of the seven county seats in the Conference area. The northern soldiers succeeded in driving this south-

erner out of these cities without much effort, with the result, however, that thousands of his men split up into small groups of bandits. Early in October the southern general, supported by a fraction of his former army, regained control of Yuki and has held it since. The northerners seem to be undecided as to what course to take in regard to him at present. The country suffered during the fighting, and the country still is suffering as the two contending factions are waiting for the next move from the enemy.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that this southerner, General Lu Hing Pan, is the one man who can bring peace to this territory if the northern officials would recognize him as a federal soldier, and not treat him as a bandit. Previous to the fighting which began during the summer the territory which he controlled enjoyed peace. The Church has attempted and will continue to attempt to bring peace between General Lu and the governmental officials on such a basis that life will be more precious in the eyes of all men, and the chance to live enjoyed by all. Yet in the meantime there is terror on every side, and unless this peace or some sort of peace can be brought about the terror will continue and grow on every side.

Alden Speare Memorial Hospital

General—The hospital administration during the past year has been an "average year," although to thousands of patients it has been an extraordinary year. The medical treatment given frequently results in rapid and visible benefits, and it is hoped that the example of Christian service rendered, together with the actual gospel instruction carried on, has had a definite result in its realm as has the medical treatment in the physical. Nothing startling has happened in the past year. Had the war been up river instead of down, conditions would have been different. The actual number of in-patients was smaller than it has been for some years past. This is due to two causes in the main. First, for several months during the year the city was comparatively free from soldiers, and since these constitute about three fourths of the patients ordinarily, the actual number of people cared for in

the in-patient department was less than usual. The second, is the fact that the foreign superintendent of the hospital was absent from Yenping for about four months. During these months the plant was entirely in the hands of the Chinese staff, and while they did exceedingly well, the people seem to have more confidence in a mature western-trained man. Nevertheless, the out-patient department shows an increase, and there are now more in-patients than can be handled in the hospital proper so that patients have been put on the hospital veranda.

X-Ray Department—Dr. C. G. Trimble availed himself of the opportunity to take a six weeks' course in X-Ray work at the Peking Union Medical School the latter part of April. Before this special work was taken it was felt that the X-Ray department was not meaning all that it should. But now it is doing a splendid work. With the large number of patients coming into the hospital continually with rifle wounds, the X-Ray is proving valuable.

Graduates—The first student nurse since the hospital became registered with the China Nurses' Association, has been graduated upon passing the national examinations. Three students graduated from the medical students' course in February, and three more will graduate within a few months. Two of the students who have graduated during the year are still here, while the third is now working in the Methodist hospital at Kutien (Foochow Conference).

District Hospitals and Dispensaries

The Yuki Hospital, which was destroyed by the flood of 1924, has been rebuilt, larger and better than ever. Practically all of the money used in rebuilding the Yuki plant was contributed by the Yuki natives. It, as well as all of these out-station medical centers, is staffed by graduates from our Alden Speare Memorial Hospital Medical School. The rebuilding of the Yuki Hospital by local gifts is a welcome expression of the value of that hospital there, and a fine compliment to the man in charge.

The Yungan Hospital was turned over to one of the graduates when Dr. Skinner left on furlough, and he is continuing the valuable work the hos-

pital is doing there. The Shahsien Hospital Dispensary has likewise been given a vote of confidence by the Shahsien citizens in that local gifts have made possible an extension to the plant. The work at Shahsien, however, is still handicapped for lack of adequate quarters.

The Kwei Hua Dispensary is the youngest of all the hospital children. It has not yet arrived at the point where its work can be compared to that which the other stations are doing, but the progress it has made in the last year is encouraging. The day is not far distant when all these district dispensaries and hospitals will be self-supporting and entirely under the control of the local church.

The Boys' Middle School

Principalship—Since Mr. Paddock's return to America in 1922, there have been four different men in charge of the boys' middle school. Mr. Schaefer took over the work in February. He is the first man to be appointed principal (as in contrast to "acting-principal") of the school since Mr. Paddock's illness. The school is therefore again in charge of a man definitely trained for that work who can lay down a program which looks far into the future and who can carry out that program himself.

General—The school opened with an enrollment of 95 in February. Early in the year some of the students were involved in an unfortunate anti-Japanese demonstration staged by the Yenping Students' Union. This, however, did not affect the school work. With civil war imminent in June, the students requested that school be closed a few days ahead of the scheduled time. Their request was granted, and the semester came to a happy and satisfactory conclusion. The fall term opened with an enrollment of 115 students. There is a fine spirit noticeable among the boys. Since the semester opened two of the students have been received into the membership of the Fu Yin Church. In the face of the anti-Christian propaganda going on among students to-day, such a move is exceedingly encouraging.

A plan has been inaugurated in the agricultural department of the school whereby students who seek training in

that type of work may spend half time in the classroom, and half time in field work under competent supervision. Eight students are now enrolled in this department. The Anglican Mission at Kienningfu continues to send their students down to the Bible department for training as preachers. Though there are only five students from that Mission in the school at the present time, it is a satisfaction that this attempt at union work has not met with any setbacks, and it is hoped that it will increase its scope.

Primary Schools

Supervision—It became necessary to cut down the number of schools receiving aid from Mission funds this year. Though these schools were dropped from the lists they were urged to continue their work if possible, even though they might be less efficient than formerly. This was done in some cases with quite a creditable showing. The supervision of the schools still retained on the lists was done almost entirely by mail, due to the difficulty and danger of travel, as well as to the fact that the work was put into the hands of the principal of the Middle School after Mr. Oleen's departure on furlough. An assistant has been able to do a little direct supervisory work.

General—Fifty-six boys and twenty-five girls were graduated from these six-year schools last semester. Some of these have entered the middle schools but the percentage of those entering is not as large as it was last year. This is no doubt due largely to the adverse conditions prevailing in most localities. In general, the enrollment in the primary schools in the fall was not as large as last year. Many schools are working under great difficulties. Some had set the date for opening, but were unable to open due to the presence of bandits in the vicinity. Others opened on time but were forced to close again temporarily for the same reason. These interruptions do not tend to improve the work done in these schools but there is no help for it, and it is a joy to have the schools opened at all.

P'ing Ming (Night) Schools

During the year the experiment of establishing night schools was tried on most of the districts. The aim of these

schools is to give mature illiterates an opportunity to become literate by providing three hours of instruction nightly over a space of six months, in which time the students attending the classes are expected to become familiar with one thousand characters. These schools were started mainly with the above aim in view. Not only have the schools graduated many literates but they have also proven to be a new and valuable evangelistic approach to all classes of people. In one center, one of the gentry was elected "honorary" principal of the school, and officials were asked to speak to the students on every Saturday night. This gave the Church a contact with these men. The students of the school attended the church services on Sunday. Though this city was one of the objectives around which the fighting of the summer centered, a class of ten was graduated. More than half of these graduates joined the Church. On the whole these schools have borne such unexpected fruit as an aid to evangelism as well as the expected educational result that those who conducted them are anxious to continue the work, and those preachers in whose charges they have not been conducted are anxious to open such schools.

The Church

General—Last year we reported that we had fallen behind the goals that had been reached in membership and self-support years ago. With the conditions much worse this year another definite drop was expected. But these fears were not realized. Many new members are being gained. A definite net gain has been reported in some districts. Those who are dropping away from the Church are the people who joined because of the prestige and protection they thought the Church was offering during the past years. Those who are joining at the present time are entering into the fellowship with Christ—and not into an organization at the head of which are foreigners with all their former powers of extra-territoriality and such. All that is done away with in actuality as effectively as though the unequal treaties had already been changed. The Church membership to-day is smaller than it was four years ago, but there are more true Christians in that fellowship at present.

Faithfulness of the Workers—It is hard for the pastor to collect his salary. In the majority of cases, the church members are pledging the same amount as they did several years ago, in a currency that has depreciated almost one hundred per cent. Even at that it is difficult for him to collect fifty per cent of what has been pledged in this one-hundred-per-cent-depreciated currency. This means that for every dollar he was receiving five years ago, he is receiving twenty-five cents to-day, when the cost of living has gone up tremendously. It is a time when mission aid should have been increased. This aid has been decreased. Before Conference convened this fall all the pastors were informed that they faced another cut in their 1926 appropriation of from eight per cent to twenty-eight per cent. "Brothers," one of the district superintendents said to his preachers at their last District Conference, "if there is a man of you here that feels that he cannot continue to preach the gospel even if that twenty-eight per cent cut comes next year, let him stand up now and say so, otherwise let us never utter a word of complaint whatever that cut is." Not a man moved.

Work Among the Soldiers—On one of the six districts a special effort is being made to reach the soldiers and officials. Many of the officers have become interested in the Church through their association with some of the pastors on this district. Some have joined the Church. The private is usually quick to take at least an assumed interest in anything his officers are interested in, and consequently many of them attend the church services on a few points on this district. The pastors have not succeeded in carrying the work farther as yet, but even this is an opportunity.

The "Anti"-Movements

While the anti-Christian and anti-foreign movements have apparently played havoc with the work of certain missions in China, so far this Conference has experienced none but beneficial results from these movements. There have been no reports of a single anti-foreign demonstration staged within this territory following the Shanghai incident of May 30. (The school boys were glad of the threatening civil war as an excuse for the early closing of

the school, which made it unnecessary for them to go on a "strike" in June.) On the other hand the reports of the outbreaks in port centers and especially in treaty ports have filled both Chinese and foreigners alike with concern to the extent that there has developed a very sympathetic attitude on the part of each toward the viewpoint and tradition of the other. For many years a more tolerant attitude or a more friendly spirit has not existed between the missionary and the native. The anti-Christian literature has been distributed to the students to a certain extent undoubtedly. It is a challenge for the Christian to define his faith more clearly, and to live above the possibility of reproach. The masses are still ignorant that such a movement has been started. The rest of the people read of it mainly in the newspapers.

Building

Three important building projects have been completed during the past year. The first is the new dormitory for the primary school at Chang-hu-fan, and the second is the Copeland Institutional Church at Yenping City. The dormitory at the Chang-hu-fan school now makes that the best school plant in the Conference, if it were not so even before this new unit was completed. The Copeland Institutional Church building is the largest structure that has been erected within the Yenping Conference. It is a large gray-brick foreign style building with Chinese architecture. On the ground floor are located the street chapel, the book store, a restaurant, reading rooms, dispensary rooms, and the offices of the institution. On the first floor are the rooms for the woman's work, boys' work, and a club room for men, in addition to the gallery over the street chapel. Above this is the main auditorium, occupying the entire floor, and it has its gallery, and in addition there are several small rooms on the gallery floor. In the basement are located the kitchen, shower bath and electric light plant. It is too early to report the work of the Institutional Church in a summary of this year's work, but it is now starting work with seven hundred members signed up for participation in the institutional features of the church, and

with more than \$3,000 contributed by these seven hundred for the support of the first year's work.

Missionary Staff

With the going of Dr. and Mrs. Skinner to America on furlough, it has become necessary to close Yungan as a residential mission station. The two new mission residences at Yungan (which even though they have not been completed a full year as yet are scarred with the marks of many a bullet) are unoccupied and useless. With the return of Dr. Skinner to the field it will be unwise to open that station as a residential center, unless conditions improve greatly. Yenping has just closed a term of building activity which has given the work many a new and beautiful building, but which also leaves the Mission burdened with debt, and with the foundation for a large middle school building built in the midst of

the Yenping compound with little prospect of the building being completed in the near future. While Mr. and Mrs. Steininger, who have gone on furlough, may not return to Yenping under the Fukien Construction Bureau, it is hoped that they will be returned for other work. Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Oleen likewise returned to America on furlough during the year. The work he was in charge of has been put under the supervision of a returned student for 1926. This will be an interesting experiment in the use of native talent. Within a few weeks of this writing Miss Huffaker will have completely severed her connection with the Mission. She has been lost to the Mission through marriage, and while her withdrawal left the work desperately in need of a nurse to fill her place she has not been lost to the missionary work. There have been no returns from furlough or replacements.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM THE FIELD

THE BACKGROUND FOR MISSIONS

Difficulties

First came civil warfare to make difficult the work of the missionaries and Chinese Christian leaders in North China in 1925. Then came the "cut" of about 35 per cent in financial resources from America, necessitating the discharge of pastors and teachers from many churches and schools. And finally came flood to handicap further the enterprise. From a large number of reports concerning these conditions, the following are taken as typical.

Year Cut in Half—Lanhsien

The working year on the Lanhsien district was cut in half by the civil war, which from the middle of September paralyzed all business, disrupted all lines of communication, and made utterly impossible any aggressive work on the district, or even the routine visiting of the churches. Three churches were thoroughly looted by retreating soldiers, one teacher arrested on suspicion of being a spy and his son shot and killed, and very heavy personal

losses suffered by the members from looting.

Relief Society Formed—Tsunhua

Shortly after the close of the last Annual Conference, the Chihfeng War broke out and the Tsunhua district was entirely in the troubled region. All the circuits organized in their respective churches a Women's and Children's Relief Society, in order to help the church members as well as all others. As a result not one of the workers left their posts and thousands of people received help and comfort from the Church. Taking this as a good opportunity the superintendent began to spread the seed of the Gospel among the people and tell them that they should be grateful for their help and comfort not to the Mission, but to Christ. The churches at Hsifengkou and Nuke-chuang were the only ones in which any damage was done.

Warfare in Tsunhua

Before the appointments had been read, a division of Shensi soldiers had been sent into the Tsunhua district.

They had no sympathy for the inhabitants, whose speech they only understood very imperfectly. They made great and peremptory requisitions of grain, fodder, transport and money. When they withdrew late in October, the district, especially the southern portion, was overrun by retreating bands of Chihli soldiers who plundered right and left. These were followed by Marshal Chang's Fengtien soldiers, who, though they pretended not to plunder, yet lived off the country. The worst time was probably the six weeks following October 25 when the country was suffering from the retreating Chihli soldiers. All suffered alike, but if anything the Christians suffered a shade less. The president of the Chamber of Commerce of Tsunhua stated that by December 31, that city had contributed \$50,000 Mex. worth of supplies. One small village off the main road, Sungchemachuang, lost or contributed \$4,000 worth of goods and live stock, and they were considered to have gotten off rather easily.

A pitched battle was fought on the streets of Hsingch'eng just outside of our chapel. But Hsifengkou was the only church which was entered with unpleasant effects.

In several places the preachers established refuges for women and children, which were soon crowded to the full. Though these places were really defenseless yet none were violated. Most of the towns were more or less looted and in several instances our preachers were able to mitigate these evils. At Shaliuhe one day, a retreating battalion started in to loot the town and even to burn it. The leaders of the town appealed to district superintendent Tang for his help. In spite of the fearful and tearful protests of his wife and some women church members he put on his best clothes and ventured forth. He soon ran into a soldier who had once served as a gatekeeper in a mission in Shensi. This soldier took him to the major. Brother Tang found the major in the very act of looting one of the leading shops. He persuaded the major, who was ashamed to be caught in such an act by a Christian pastor, to call off his man and accept a ransom in place of the loot. The major demanded a ransom of \$1,000,

but Brother Tang persuaded him to take only \$96.

On the whole, because of its helpfulness, the Church greatly increased its reputation throughout the region, but up to the Chinese New Year it was very difficult to do any aggressive Christian work and even in the spring most of the temple fairs were either not held or else were very feeble affairs.

Soldiers in Battle—Shantung

In the late fall months it was not uncommon to meet on the country roads groups of defeated soldiers in Shantung returning to their homes. Many were wounded. One who had his scalp split from front to back remarked, "Our opponents were Shantung men. As we crossed bayonets in the darkness we heard them shouting, in our own dialect, 'Neighbors! Neighbors!'" Thirteen out of two hundred were reported as coming out of that engagement unscathed.

Both the folks who paid the bills and the soldiers who stopped the bullets were dismayed at the hardships they were called upon to undergo at the behest of some one "higher up" who was grasping at more power. China's moral bankruptcy was demonstrated afresh in terms which even the humblest villager could not fail to understand. Against the welter of violence which war spread far and wide, the call of the Church to a regenerated life, and its disinterested service through hospitals and schools, sounded a note of serenity and hopefulness. Many turned to it eagerly. One of the younger gentry in Tsowhsien joined the church with his wife and children and spends all his spare time preaching and selling Scripture portions. In Tsining a Brigadier-General accosted the district superintendent in the street with the request that he found a church in the General's home town a hundred li away, for he remarked, "A school without a church is no good."

After the War, the Bandits

Right after the war the bandits became unusually numerous and bold. In and around the city of Fengtien the Fengtien soldiers were very severe with them, but elsewhere they did much as they pleased. Mashenchiao had its gates closed for days for fear of the bandits.

At Woleku and Yahungchiao the New Year was passed without any celebration. The soldiers and the bandits made traveling difficult and for awhile impossible. Some of the preachers who should have moved just after Conference were unable to move till after the middle of November and one pastor was held up and forced to pay money.

On April 6, while returning from Tsunhua in an auto, together with Drs. Hopkins and Jarvis, the district missionary was held up by bandits a few li west of Chichou. But when he established his identity and declared that he had no firearms, the bandit chief allowed him to proceed.

After Bandits, Floods

All over the Tsunhua district the fall harvest of 1924 was far below normal. This is naturally a great blow in a region that is mainly agricultural. Then in the late summer the low country around Woleku, Yahungchiao and Lin-nantsang was flooded. Fortunately none of our members lived in the worst area, but there were quite a number whose villages were surrounded by water last August and whose crops were lost. A great ice-covered region still remained in February. It was impossible to secure any famine relief funds for general work, but thanks to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society it was possible to get enough to keep our own members from starving. Part of this same region was flooded again in June.

And Then "the Cut"

The war clouds were lifted and the district leaders were beginning to get out to visit and succor the distracted churches, when the second great catastrophe of the year came—the 35 per cent cut in appropriation for the work. Such a blow coming at a time when many of the churches and members could have fairly expected some measure of war relief in addition to the regular appropriation for the work, might have possibly been interpreted as adding insult to injury. Did the war-weakened churches give way to complaint and criticism? They did not!

What more encouraging evidence of the spiritual soundness of the Chinese Christian Church could be found than the way it has reacted to this unprecedented and inopportune reduction in

financial support? Knowing the wealth of the Mother Church in America, they might have easily indulged in bitter and resentful criticism at this apparent desertion in their hour of greatest need. Weakened by war losses and disheartened by the failure of trusted friends, it would have been easy to decide that for the present at least it was useless to continue their self-sacrificing efforts to support their pastors. Just what did happen?

When the circuit leaders met in January to consider the situation, three of the stronger churches, under the financial pressure, volunteered to relieve the budget of their support, and assumed their entire pastoral budget. With the missionary giving up all travel allowance, such items as chapel keepers, rent and repairs left for the local churches to look after, the churches assuming one-tenth the salary of the district superintendent, every church not already self-supporting increasing its giving at least one-third, after every possible economy had been exploited on the second day of the struggle, it was still found necessary to close five churches and one school, dismissing the pastors. It was the first time in the history of the Lanhsien district that such a retreat had been sounded, but the men faced the facts and courageously made the cut.

When this news filtered out over the district, there was a sound of "goings in the tops of the mulberry trees." Within two weeks three of the five closed churches had written in that they were taking over the entire support of their pastors and would not allow them to leave. One of the other two is carrying on with services conducted by a local member. At present there are nine churches in the district raising their entire pastoral budget, seven of them paying in addition all other items in their budget, such as teachers. The idea of self-support as the norm for every church has taken firm root on the district, and in the district Conference this spring, a resolution was adopted to add at least one more church yearly to the self-supporting list. The total raised this year locally for pastoral support was \$4,011, Chinese currency, an increase of \$1,260 over last year!

Workers Discharged—Tsunhua

The total number of workers on the Tsunhua district, including the primary school teachers, book-sellers and chapel keeper, is but 36 in all. Of course, they were in need of more workers even when they had this number. But through lack of funds they were compelled to ask several of their fellow-workers to vacate their posts. As a result, four preachers, nine teachers, and one chapel keeper have left. Only 22 are left to continue the struggle. There are only five lower primary schools now in the whole district. One half of the sum necessary to support these schools is raised from the local people. "Which one of the ten fingers will not cause us pain if we cut it off? It really makes us painful when we are compelled to close the lower primary schools which are the foundation of all kinds of learning and which are also the foundation of our Christian Church."

The Student Strike

Since the establishment of the China Republic, soldier mutinies have been often heard, and student strikes often seen. If we search for the cause of the trouble, it can be no other than the abetment of a few men in secret; otherwise, foolhardy as the soldiers are, and simple minded as the students prove, they are not yet so ignorant of things as to go to such extremes. Though the student strike of the Tsunhua school might have a number of causes, yet the chief one could be applied to no other than that mentioned above. Later a few men came out to do their utmost to find a solution for the case.

The Evangelistic Work Progresses—Chingchao

There are 11 circuits and 23 out appointments on the Chingchao district served by a total of 33 workers. There were 211 baptisms during the year and \$10,089 Mex. raised for all purposes. The "cut" made salary reductions necessary and the dismissal of 11 chapel keepers. Four places could not be supplied with preachers. And yet the district shows an increase in baptisms, probationers and self-support.

Special Study Classes—Chingchao

Before the week of evangelism each

circuit held special meetings for three days. Mr. Searles also secured some students from the university who helped in the work. The week's work was very successful. One hundred and sixty-three places were visited and over two hundred took part in the work. The attendance was 21,581; 933 signed cards and 277 joined in probation.

Daily evening Bible classes were held in twenty-nine places. A New Testament in phonetic was given to the one in each place that did the best. The workers this year made 5,300 pastoral visits. In a word, all on the district have worked together to carry forward the work of the church.

Better Homes Institutes—Lanhkien

Something unique and with far-reaching results was inaugurated this year in the Better Homes Institutes of ten days' duration each, held at Laoting and Lanhkien by the Misses Nowlin, Highbaugh and Dyer. A combination of spiritual, intellectual and sanitary uplift was demonstrated not merely by words but by days of intensive action, and the exhibition of many of the simple appliances which could be made available in any Christian country home. It is hoped to hold these institutes in several more centers during the coming year.

Some Statistics—Peking District

There are four circuits, eight out appointments and twelve primary schools on the Peking district. In January two rented chapels and four schools were cut off. But at Paichang the reading room was kept and service was held in the girls' primary school. Of the four day schools, three are now on a self-supporting basis and the fourth one is united with another one.

The statistics of the district show: adult baptisms, 214; children baptized, 80; pastoral visits, 8,555; attendance at street chapels, 86,550; total raised for all purposes, \$11,844 Mex.

Revivals on Peking District

The results of revival work this year were very evident. On December 12 services were commenced at Chushih-kou, Huashih and Shunchihmen. The three leaders were Liu Kuang Ching, Yang Yuan Lin and Liu Shen En. These

leaders were earnest and all who attended were much helped.

On April 5, meetings commenced at Asbury Church. Bishop Grose led. As the students especially needed to be reached, he devoted himself especially to them. As a result 196 students decided to devote their lives to Christian work and 46 joined on probation.

Evangelism was undertaken at two different times. On the sixth day of the first month work began at Huashih and Chushihkou. On the 20th day of the fourth month the work opened at Asbury and Shuhchihmen. The attendance was better than last year. The total attendance was 24,446; 698 signed cards, 51 joined on probation and 18 were baptized. One meeting of the Peking Social Union was held. Over 200 attended. Except three of our churches, all the rest are among the poor. The officers of the social service committee with the pastors and members distributed 660,544 pounds of grain to 6,875 families and clothing to 17,000 persons. They established two milk stations, where they gave milk to 96 babies. They conducted four schools for poor children and two for workmen. The attendance was 417. They vaccinated 169 persons and lectured on sanitation 29 times. They conducted a "Swat the fly" campaign in which 29 schools with 3,000 pupils joined. This was a very great benefit to that region.

With General Feng's Army

Beside Sunday services and Bible study classes in General Feng's Army, a summer school was conducted during July with good results. We have now working in the army two elders, two deacons, one preacher on trial, four local preachers and one exhorter, ten in all. Near the camp south of the city there are many church members, but they had no suitable meeting place. General Feng has provided funds for a chapel, a pastor's residence and a social and inquiry room. In June, Ching Che Ming was appointed as preacher there.

Evangelism on Shanhaikuan District

The most interesting feature of the evangelistic work upon the Shanhaikuan district this last year was that of a series of the four or five day intensive campaigns held by the district superintendent and missionary in most of

the circuit centers throughout the district. Each campaign was well advertised in advance and big crowds were never lacking. Hao Mu Shih, the North China Rodeheaver, led the singing and proved himself to be a master in capturing the crowds with his numerous short Christian songs which he had adapted from soldier bugle melodies and from familiar old Chinese songs. These were quickly snatched up and learned by the children at each evening's service and soon every one was happy singing—even the soldiers and the smiling "lao tai tais" (old ladies). Throughout the day if the workers visited the government schools it was seldom that they were not greeted with some one of these new songs which the eager boys and girls had learned the night before at our meeting, and occasionally the soldiers were heard singing them in the barracks. Each morning a Bible study class concluding with a good old fashioned testimony meeting was conducted, and then teams were divided off and the rest of the day was spent in calling at the homes and at the shops. At the evening service the stereopticon lantern was used with good results.

Gain in Members—Taianfu District

Twenty-six ordained men are listed in the last official minutes of the North China conference as holding membership in Shantung quarterly conferences. Eight other men are listed as probationers. Then besides these 34 there are 12 graduates of the Peking Theological Seminary working in Shantung, all of whom will be ready to enter conference within two years; others are coming along in the course of study. When it is noted that in 1915 there were but 8 members of conference, some growth is seen. The record shows that the Shantung increase in self-support has been 523 per cent in ten years. The increase for the whole conference has been 365 per cent. The increase in membership is an increase of only 200 per cent in ten years, which seems very low though better than that of the whole conference, which was 154 per cent.

A District Superintendent's Plans

The coming of Rev. C. T. J. Wang as district superintendent has been ■

real event in the work of the year. Mr. Wang is a man well trained in the school of China and of America with experience in Christian work on three continents. He has unusual vision for the development of the Church and has the finest consecration. In this hard year of the "Cut" he has shown himself a tactful leader and sympathetic brother. Aside from the usual duties of his office, Mr. Wang has developed plans for forestation and of colonization looking toward the improvement of economic conditions among the people of this district, thus making it easier to advance the interests of the Kingdom. He has used movies, wireless and telephone to help open the eyes as he visits the several places, but with all the new plans and ideas he has always the spiritual interests of the workers and the people at heart.

Progress Despite "Cut"—Taianfu

The preachers and teachers of the Taian district receive the lowest salaries of any in the conference. Yet when news of the "cut" came these fine men voted a monthly cut of from ten to twenty-five per cent upon themselves. Some have actually had insufficient food while new clothes have not been thought of. It has been a fine demonstration of loyalty and consecration that gives wonderful encouragement to us all. Progress has been made along many lines. Perhaps the finest enterprise on the district is the industrial work for women carried on at Tsinanfu by the wives of our Chinese and American workers under the leadership of Mrs. Pyke. The economic and spiritual value of this work is incalculable. Large accessions to the Church are reported, the self-support program is being carried forward, and best of all there has been an unusually fine spirit manifest among the workers. Thanks to special gifts from America, we have built a little church at Hechakou and have secured a new piece of property at Tsinanfu. This gives us two centers of work in Tsinanfu, but so situated that they will reach different classes of people. The new location puts us near the student centers and we have sent a trained worker to commence the work. Another church has been erected at Chiehshou thanks to special gifts from home supplemented liberally by local

help and \$400 from the Rev. H. T. Chen, D.D.

Reaching Self-Support—Tientsin

Two churches have become self-supporting on the Tientsin district and two more are nearly so. One preacher, who was dismissed for lack of funds, went back to his charge and carried on his work on what they were able to pay him. There were 188 adult baptisms; children baptized, 50; pastoral visits, 4,268; special lectures, 209; prayer meetings, 738; sick visited, 362; children's meetings, 166.

Few Funds for Large Work

The Tsunhua district includes the three districts of Tsunhua, Yutien, and Fengjen, in addition to part of Chienan in the east, and part of Chihhsien in the west. For the expenses of this large district, we used to receive the sum of more than \$4,000. Unfortunately 35 per cent of that sum was decreased last year, and, as a result, we received only \$2,692. This, however, makes it quite evident that as long as our Chinese churches are not self-supporting there will always be the danger in depending upon the foreign mission funds.

Rented Churches Closed—Tsunhua

The problem of self owned buildings for a church is no less important than its members. The rented buildings used for churches in Linnantsang and Hsifengkou in this district could not be continued, so the church is homeless. Though the Woleku and Mashenchiao churches are still dragging on, yet they are in the same danger. And the church at Sahochiao is by no means an exception to their danger. Therefore, those who work for the prosperity of churches must also take the matter of securing houses as one of their foremost duties.

Churches and Financial Conditions—Tsunhua

Woleku is one of the best business towns on the district and ordinarily a thriving place, but last winter it was hard hit by the disasters of flood and soldiers. In its close neighborhood are many other prosperous towns. The Christians at Woleku are a live group. The church budget there was \$220 Mex. for rent and pastor's salary. In 1924 they raised \$30 locally. But when they

heard of the plan to give up the work they promised to be responsible for \$100 annually hereafter, if they were not abandoned. An appeal to the other churches to increase their self-support \$6 each and so help save Woleku, brought responses from four (\$8), and one member volunteered to take the place of another church. The superintendent was able to find a friend to pay \$60 and the church at Woleku was saved. There is very great need for a church property at Woleku. The preacher has only one room for all purposes.

At Mashenchiao the members agreed to increase their self-support from \$30 to \$50 and Dr. F. S. Kao of the Peking Theological Seminary, who is the owner of the property we are renting, agreed to donate one half of the year's rent. Here we could buy the property we are renting for less than \$1,000.

Linnantsang is another great business town, but we were compelled to give up our rented quarters. One of the members offered his house as a meeting place. Fortunately the Hsinglungshan property yielded a profit for the first time and the district superintendent was able to pay Brother Li Ting Kai, who had been released from Tangyu, half salary for being responsible for the Sunday services.

At Hsifengkou, our Great Wall City, the members continued their self-support, and, in fact, have increased it. They have no resident pastor or church, but Rev. Wang En Chao of Shahechiao walks twenty miles over the mountain roads four times a month to hold services at the house of one of the members.

Shifting the Burden—Yenchow District

In order to shift the burden to the membership each circuit on this district was guaranteed the head pastor's salary and asked to supply the funds for all the rest of the work, out points and schools, from local resources. On the whole the plan worked well. One church has become quite self-supporting. The district has increased its giving by nearly one hundred per cent. Yenchow circuit raised its gifts from \$175 to nearly \$450, but this result would not have been possible had it not been for the heroic work of Mr.

Wang Cheng Chi, who taught ten hours a day, and gave the fees from his private pupils to the church. Pastor Wang Weng Ping has been for many years a tither, but this year he has given a fifth of his salary and maintained one of his out points single handed.

Ningyang circuit under Chang Tsan Wu has been perhaps the steadiest, meeting an expense of \$25 a month cheerfully, though it is an agricultural region without any well-to-do members. Here, as with Pastor Chiao at Tsowhsien, the pastor has not considered his salary his own, first supplying the needs of his assistants, reserving what is left for the needs of his own family. Pastor Liu Chien Kuei with a small and disorganized church at Szushui has done splendidly, rallying his flock, inspiring his men with courage, and maintaining the best school in the country without mission funds. Wenshang circuit under Chang Hsu Chang has shown remarkable spirit. The school has been maintained at a good level of efficiency and widely scattered groups of Christians have been revived and knit together.

Evangelism in Yenchow

In the winter at the China New Year, a three-day members' training conference was held in the Stewart Fund chapel buildings at Chufu. By a special act of Providence the Stewart evangelistic team was enabled to attend this conference, arriving on the afternoon of the first day in spite of the fact that they had to make their way up the railroad in the face of the advance of the Fengtien troops into Nanking and Kiangsu. Dr. Longden himself headed the party, and made two memorable addresses on the Holy Spirit. His white hair and fiery delivery fascinated his audience, some of whom had walked three days to get there. The last meeting on Sunday evening was such a time of testimony and prayer as this old city of Confucius probably never had witnessed before, as representatives from seven surrounding countries told one after the other of the Lord's dealings with them.

Following the Chufu conference, the Stewart Fund evangelistic team, Rev. A. H. Reinhard, leader, conducted campaigns in four county seats, culminating in a seven-day campaign at our

South Gate Church, Tsining. Brother Reinhard is a man of prayer, and we had daily answers to our petitions in the growth in attendance, in attention, and in evident conviction in the hearts of our hearers. More than one hundred persons signed cards expressing a desire to study the Bible or to accept Christ. Many of these were gathered into inquirers' classes, of which two were maintained all spring. In May several whole families joined the Church. One of these was a remarkable case, a family of well-to-do people, who when they were baptized brought with them and presented to the Church the idol they had served for thirty-one years.

Memorial Church in Tsining

It has been our hope that the South Gate Church, with which both Brother Henry Leitzel and Pastor Kuo Ying were so closely identified and in which they were so deeply interested, might be made a memorial of their service. Saintly Pastor Kuo literally gave his life there, incurring his last illness while completing the business of the Church preparatory to last annual conference. In the delightful Chinese garden which distinguishes our Tsining church from all our other properties in the province, a small stone of chaste design commemorates his faithful ministry.

THE TEACHING MINISTRY

Yenching (Peking) University

This university is made up of the school of religion, the college of arts and sciences for men, and the college of arts and sciences for women. The year 1924-25 began with an enrollment of 23 in the school of theology, 113 in the college of arts and sciences for women, and 437 in the college of arts and sciences for men. There are on the faculty list of the university 135 names. Of these, a portion is made up of honorary members, who render their services to the university gratuitously.

During the year the university has experienced a great deal of inconvenience on account of the fact that the construction program at the new site was not sufficiently advanced to enable the university to move there. The university, by remaining in the city, makes possible the enlistment of the interest of a great many friends and the ob-

taining of their valuable services at very little cost.

In the matter of curriculum, academic standards have been improved, notably in the teaching of both Chinese and English, and there has been a rigid maintenance of these in entrance and other examinations. In the basic studies, the university has now very nearly reached the goal set, and has fully met that required by the government and by the association of Christian higher education. The faculty is trying to consolidate and co-ordinate the courses rather than to attempt new ones, and yet there is offered a rich variety of courses comparable to those of the best educational institutions in China and abroad. To mention the college of arts and sciences for men alone, during the session of 1924-25 there were each week 175 separate classes, with a total of 532 hours of class room instruction.

Among the notable changes in curriculum may be mentioned the specialization courses in the school of theology preparing for four types of Christian ministry—pastoral ministry, social work in such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., preparation for Christian literary work, and preparation for work in religious education. In the colleges of arts and sciences, the former premedical school of the Peking Union medical college is now incorporated. A course in nursing has been added. The curriculum of the business training course has been revised and its standard raised, so also with the curriculum in the agricultural course. It is not possible to give here the details of these courses. The attention of those interested is called to the University Bulletins, where detailed information is given.

In the student body there are many instances of improvement. Self-government has made considerable progress, both in spirit and in manners. On account of the university being in a city, where there are so many schools, our students participated rather freely in the student movement outside of the school. They are exerting a restraining and moderating influence, which contributes largely to the orderly conduct of the student movement. It must be regretted that their patriotic movement interfered to a certain extent with their

studies, so as to result in the strike at the end of the last semester. This has been recognized as unwise, not only by those who are their teachers, but also by a large number of the students themselves. The only compensating fact we have in this matter is that they have all voluntarily decided to make up all the lost work. At the moment that this report is being written, they are in the midst of their make-up examinations. The university is, therefore, setting quite a high standard which has an influence for good among other students all over the country.

Peking Theological Seminary

During the past year twenty-nine men were enrolled, two of whom were special students taking part time work along with their other pastoral duties in the city. The number is not large, nor is there anxiety because of this fact. The time has certainly come when quality rather than quantity must be stressed. The faculty desires the men to have as fine an intellectual training as they can receive. They also covet for the students a deep spiritual equipment that shall not be divorced from the warm heart.

Last June a class of eight finished their work. Of this number, five went into the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, two to the United Methodist Church, and one to the Methodist Protestant Church. In connection with the commencement week program, there was established an annual lectureship in practical theology in memory of two beloved and able pastors in the North China conference, the Rev. James Howell Pyke, D.D., and the Rev. Wang Ching Yun. The first lecturer was the Rev. Frederick M. Pyke, who gave three exceedingly valuable and helpful lectures on the theme "The Psychology of Power."

From all reports it would seem that the incoming class this fall will be larger than previous classes. It is encouraging to know that pastors, district superintendents and missionaries are assisting in discovering the right kind of young men to enter this institution to prepare for Christian work.

Peking Academy

Chapel has been held daily during

the week at ten a.m. The song and prayer have usually been followed by earnest and helpful instruction and appeal from the teacher leading the exercise. The faculty, desiring to know each other better and to approach their common tasks in a religious atmosphere, have gathered for a monthly prayer meeting. On Tuesday afternoons two meetings have been held at 4:45, one intended to be more definitely helpful to Christian students and the other to non-Christian students. The students living in the buildings have been expected to attend either one or other of these meetings.

Because the students are so many it has been necessary to find other means for a service on Sunday morning. So while the students of the senior middle school have been at the church in the general public service, another service has been held at the school for the students of the junior middle school. All living in the buildings have been required to attend Sunday school. Classes have been formed according to the ranking of the students in school, about thirty in all. In addition to the regular teachers of Peking Academy, Chinese and foreign outside help has come for some classes from the Language School.

From April 5 to 10, that is, during Passion Week, special meetings were held for students and teachers. Bishop Grose spoke each evening at eight o'clock. His eloquence, depth, plainness and earnestness held good attention, and to the last attendance was good, even though entirely voluntary. There were in all 46 decisions for Christ, and 196 declarations of a loyalty to the Christian purpose in life.

Even among a group of students as large as that of Peking Academy, there are few who are acquainted with the public men of China, or who know what these prominent men are thinking about. Each Saturday at ten a.m., some noted public man of China has given an address to the students, at the general chapel. The topics discussed have ranged from religion and education to industry, science, law, government and current politics.

Believing that neither religion nor morals can progress without health, athletics and outdoor exercise have been emphasized. Each Tuesday and

Thursday the students of the senior middle school have had military drill, with men from Gen. Lu Chung Lin's camp as drill sergeants. At the same time the junior middle school has been training as Boy Scouts. Good work has been done and a spirit of helpfulness cultivated. Our boys helped in keeping order at the funeral of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and at the Peking women's athletic meet. They won hearty commendation and were given a beautiful silver cup in token of appreciation. Classes have been kept up during the year in Chinese fencing, a splendid form of exercise when taken up under a teacher as has been done in these classes. Opportunities are given for games of football, handball, baseball, basketball, volley ball and tennis, beside running and jumping and other track events. The students brought home a banner and a silver shield from the North China athletic meet.

Enrollment—Peking Academy

The enrollment for the year has been as follows: 179 in the English literary course; 103 in the scientific; 55 in the commercial; 18 in the normal; in the junior middle school, 394; in the summer school, 159; a total enrollment for the year of 903. Having discontinued the work of the college preparatory department last year, only one class has graduated this year. Seventy-two diplomas have been awarded.

The usual number enrolled for the summer school has been 300 for the last few years, and the summer school has been a great help to our budget. This year, on account of the student movement, the attendance and receipts were cut to about one-half. The committee has continued its policy of aiding poor but bright boys by special grants. This year the sum of \$3,107 Mex. was awarded to 111 students.

Some Needs—Peking Academy

Six needs should be mentioned as the most urgent. They are a chapel; dormitories for 400 boys who now live in the city; a gymnasium; more class rooms; an administration building; a new library.

Tsui Ying Academy—Taianfu

Last year a capacity enrollment was reported in this school. The brick

walls have not become elastic during the year. The effort has been to raise standards and improve quality since it has been impossible to increase the quantity. The lower grades have been eliminated, making it possible to receive 339 students this year for high school work as against 177 reported last year. The lower work has been done in another yard where 160 lads have been crowded into some old Chinese buildings supplemented by a small room erected this year. There have been half a thousand boys in our Taian schools this year. The large enrollment in all the schools has necessitated holding two church services on Sunday, one for students and one for the local people and members.

There has been a gratifying increase in the amounts received from student fees this year. Former students have shown fine loyalty by sending generous contributions to the school. Student fees and local gifts will soon cover the local budget. American funds will be needed for property and we need immediately \$1000 gold for a teacher's residence and \$15,000 for a dormitory-dining room building to relieve the present impossible congestion in our main building where the top floor is used for dormitory and half the basement for dining room.

Christian students and members of the faculty have been active during the year with the results seen in decisions to enter the Christian life or to make new decisions in Christian living, 75 students joining the church either on probation or by baptism. Bishop Grose brought helpful messages during his visit to the school in May.

Our graduates are now received into the Shantung Christian University without examinations. This school is one of the very few on the accredited list. The graduation exercises in June were held in union with the other schools as the custom has been for several years. This was the first class to complete the six-year course. Several of the graduates will enter the Shantung Christian University and others will teach. Six students are to enter Peking Theological Seminary for further training and six of our graduates of junior middle school will enter the Nurses' Training School of our Peking Hospital.

Tientsin Middle School

For several years this school has been working in its religious education department on the Four-square Club program, or the Christian citizenship training program, which has been much more fully developed in Y. M. C. A. work than in schools. The characteristic feature of the plan is organized groups of boys carrying on a study of the Bible and of religious life and experimenting with actual life, social service projects and other club activities. Each club has one or two faculty advisors helping in the study and activities. Thus, when the troubles came in the spring and the teachers offered their services for patriotic activities as well, they were quite naturally welcomed by the students, for they were in the habit of working together on problems of mutual interest. When the students went out to parade, a few teachers went along, not as proctors but as companions. When mass meetings or committee meetings were held, teachers and students were working side by side. It is this spirit of friendly cooperation between teachers and students which stands the strain of troubles. Never during those trying weeks was there any break between students and faculty nor between Chinese and Americans in this school.

Some of the workers who have left will be seriously missed. Mr. Fuller, who goes to the Mission office and hospital in Peking, was head of the commercial department and treasurer of the school. The departure of the Lowry and Wigton families leaves a big hole. Mr. Lowry, though giving the major portion of his time to student evangelistic work in government schools, helped immensely in the religious education committees as well as in the teaching of two classes. Mrs. Lowry took a class in English which was a great help; Mrs. Wigton helped at times when she was physically able. Mr. Wigton, as dean, carried a heavy schedule of classes and office work. It will be impossible to replace him and the responsibility which he carried will have to be divided up between several teachers already overloaded. To lose all these workers in one year is a serious blow to the school. When the Lowrys and Wigtons left, a month be-

fore the close of the school, Mr. A. B. Coole, who had been released by the university, came to help out.

Thus the school year closed with the departure of all the foreign workers except one, and several of the strongest Chinese teachers. The hope for the future rests on the return of two Chinese teachers from furlough and reinforcements of the foreign staff. The graduating class of seventeen, ten of them from the commercial course, will nearly all go into business and only three or four on to college. However, all will go out as boys of whom the school can feel proud.

Changli Middle School

Despite the handicap due to shortage of teaching force and the upset school conditions here this year, Miss Felt's contribution to the reorganization of the English department deserves the highest praise. The Chinese department has been strengthened by bringing in some new men of experience, training and excellent Chinese learning. Two university graduates to be added to the faculty will strengthen other departments, and a Peking Academy normal graduate will be the first step toward bringing the higher work up to a higher standard of excellence.

One of the brightest spots in the year's work was the week of special services that Bishop Grose led. His vital, heart-searching messages with Rev. Liu Shen En's vivid, deeply spiritual interpretations were a wonderful blessing both to students and to faculty. The effects of the week's meetings can be measured not only by the large number of those taken into the church both on probation and in full membership, as well as the large number who pledged themselves to lives of new consecration to God's service wherever He should lead them; but even more the fine spirit of Christian fellowship that prevailed throughout the school following these meetings, bore testimony to their fruits.

For the middle schools we need: More classroom and dormitory space for the Shanhaikuan junior middle school to make its development possible; more dormitory and classroom space for the Changli senior middle school so that it can become a full six year senior middle school, and won't have

to turn away from 50 to 75 or more students from the school each semester; another teacher for the proposed normal training department work; another foreign English teacher; a model, co-educational primary school for observation and practice teaching in connection with the normal department.

Agriculture at Changli Middle School

The agriculture department was the focus of much outside attention this year. Among other visitors were Mr. Han An, head of the department of forestry on the Peking-Hankow Line; Mr. Huang Yun Pei, commissioner of education from Kiangsu, and who, upon his return, wrote and published a very appreciative article regarding the work; Dr. Chao, president of Tsing Hua College, who was particularly interested in how much could be done upon so small an expenditure of money, and who sent his two professors of agriculture down to get a few pointers from Mr. Chou as well as inviting Mr. Chou up there to teach them how to plow; Dr. Ling, dean of the arts department of Nankai University, and others.

The extension work done by Mr. Chou and his students this year is showing healthy growth. Spraying of grapes with modern sprays is now a permanent institution among the grape growers, thanks to Mr. Chou. Last year's increased sale of 400 boxes of spray to local grape men, this year jumped to over 1,000 boxes. The habit is spreading and sticking. Mr. Chou now intends to begin work on the small fruit trees and their pests. This helping the fruit grower get rid of pests is a contribution of the school's agricultural department which is of real value and help to the community. Mr. Faulkenstine, of the department of entomology of Canton Christian University, while here on a visit highly praised Mr. Chou's work.

Mr. Chou is also endeavoring to get the farmers interested in the use of a high grade, but inexpensive, commercial fertilizer for crops, instead of the dangerous night soil and uncertain manure fertilizers. He freely distributed 285 lbs. of such a fertilizer this spring to the farmers for them to try out. The results on the school farm were very marked in the two patches

of corn, with and without; the with, bearing a larger and more productive crop. The farmers also find that this commercial fertilizer doesn't wash away with the rains as the manure does, but simply soaks the farther in and continues its good work.

Shanhaikuan Junior Middle School

The number of the students in the middle school increased rapidly after the Chinese civil war. This year there were 65 boys in middle school classes and 110 boys in the other six grades. Since there was no chance to open school last fall, the school was open through the summer and divided into two terms. At the commencement, in August, 1925, Dr. C. P. Wang and the magistrate of this city were present and took part in the exercises, thus showing deep sympathy and interest for the work. There is urgent need of providing a proper building for the school. There are no suitable houses for the work. The buildings are not well lighted and ventilated. The lack of such places in this great wall city is keenly felt.

Tsunhua Junior Middle and Higher Primary School

The school has had a hard time this past year, owing to the resignations of the teachers. In spite of this the school started off well, and in October had an enrollment of 190 divided as follows: junior middle school, 80; higher primary, 80; lower primary, 30. Largely owing to the help and encouragement of Pastor Wang, the school kept in regular and undisturbed session all through the Chihli-Fengtien War and was the only boys' boarding school of any kind to do so throughout the whole region. To the credit of Pastor Wang and especially of Mrs. Wang, who refused to leave Tsunhua in spite of great dangers, must be set down the fact that the girls' boarding school also kept regularly at work.

During the year two advances are to be registered. First, the establishment of a school board that takes an interest in the school. Second, the moving of the lower primary school into a bigger room in the West Court. The Tsunhua school is one of great promise, but it is tremendously in need of a recitation

hall, additional dormitories and two or three staff houses.

Lanhsien Higher Primary School

As soon as this school was reopened in December there was great trouble in getting food for the students. By that time coal and grain were scarce, because railroad traffic was interrupted. The price of grain was nearly double what it was before the war. For several weeks the school could buy coal and grain only in small quantities which were hardly enough for each day's consumption, until arrangements were made to buy thirty tons of grain from Mukden and secure one 30 ton car for the transshipment, through the courtesy of Dr. C. C. Wang and Mr. H. W. Wang.

The students of the school during last year were as much crowded as before. In order to meet the urgent needs, there were built ten more rooms for dormitories, one for reception room of the managing staff and teachers and one for inner gate. For the industrial department, five rooms for dormitories and three for general office were built. Following the system of the government schools the latest Phonetical Readers for the text books in Chinese were adopted.

Peking Higher Primary School

This year we have 358 students and among them only 152 are boarding students. Seventy-eight regular class boys and two special boys were graduated this year. There are 130 Christian students. The Sunday school was in charge of the students of the Peking Theological Seminary. Those students were able to make the boys interested in the Sunday school so the enrollment grew rapidly. The school equipment is very poor. The school buildings and dormitories are too old to be used and the repairs each year are very expensive. The faculty and the students make an urgent appeal for a better school location and a grant for adequate equipment. A library was started for the students during the year.

Industrial School—Taianfu

In spite of a reduction in workers the school has had a good year. There were 89 women on the pay roll, 32 of

whom are widows, 6 are deserted by their husbands, the husbands of 2 are crippled, 2 have opium fiends for husbands, and one has an insane husband. The husbands of the remaining 36 are riksha men or coolies for the most part, who find it hard to make ends meet. There are 8 girls in the number, all but one of whom work half-time and study half-time. There have been 24 children, 16 girls and 8 boys, in the special school organized last year for the children of the workers. The teacher is splendid and exerts a most wholesome Christian influence over the children. The attendance has been excellent.

Of the 89 women, 30 are now on probation, and 22 have been baptised. Most of these were on probation and under instruction for a year before being admitted into full membership. There were only five who were Christians before they came to the school.

Needs of the Primary Schools

For the district primary schools, funds are needed to support a Chinese supervisor of schools on each district; a normal Training Department for country school teachers; a traveling physician to look after the much neglected health of the school children, and the church members as well.

Tientsin City Schools

There are in all four lower primary schools, (grades 1-4), and one higher primary school (grades 5-6) in Tientsin City. The higher primary school is carried on in connection with the middle school as a boarding school. The total enrollment was 330, with ten teachers.

THE MINISTRY OF MEDICINE

Peking Methodist Hospital

This hospital for men has accommodations for 67 in-patients and supports, and is supported by the following activities: nurses' training school for men, dental school for training hospital assistants, tubercular sanitarium, general dispensary at Tsunhua, optical lens grinding, and the following special clinics: surgical, medical, dental, eye, ear, nose and throat, optical.

There were received into the hospital for treatment 635 patients who stayed

11,038 days, an average stay of 17 days per person; 50 major operations were performed, and 1,080 minor operations were done under local anesthesia; 10,858 individual people were treated who returned 34,496 times for treatment, or 44,354 treatments in all. To meet the cost of this work about \$70,000 Mex. were expended, all of which was collected from the patients, allowing the hospital to start the new year with a credit balance of \$1,960.

The year has not been without its items of special interest. In October the Chinese Red Cross asked Dr. Hopkins, the superintendent, to visit Changli and open work for the northern army. Cooperating with the work of Dr. Baldwin he remained till the retreat of the Chihli army. In May the bandits conspired to make an interesting hold-up of Dr. Jarvis and others while on a visit to Tsunhua. Other than a short detention and the rough handling of their personal effects, no harm was done, but their intimate friends are somewhat disturbed that our mission doctors should have such an unattractive outfit that the bandits should ignore them, to the point of not asking to be re-imbursed for the wasted ammunition.

The Living Buddha during his stay in Peking was taken ill, and Dr. Smith was asked to attend him. The experience of attending such a personage was both unique and profitable. The hospital attendants waited anxiously each day for his return, perhaps fearing that our doctor might change his mind and prefer to "dwell in the tent of wickedness."

The hospital evangelist reports that 13 patients from the hospital united with the church in full connection, and 16 were taken on probation. More than 4,000 were in the Bible Class. With the better equipment of the hospital, and the hearty cooperation given by all in the work the year has been a delight. The aim is that this institution may more and more express the Mind and Spirit of the Master.

Tsouhsien Hospital

Our Tsouhsien hospital on the Yen-

chow district has made a firm hold in the medical work there and has a very promising future. The people at Tsouhsien seem to be doing their best to help the church in the development of its hospital.

It has been very gratifying to those in the work as well as to all who know anything about Feicheng, to realize the establishment of medical work and a hospital there. The cooperation of the local people was especially gratifying. The hospital is being built on the church premises on the main city street and is entirely supported by the local people. The Feicheng magistrate gave \$700, Mr. Li Shu Lin gave \$800 and Mr. Li Tzu Ying will give \$1,000. The hospital is combined with the church for the purpose of serving the Feicheng people. On August 11, 1925, the hospital was formally opened with a splendid program and most of the higher class of people in that vicinity were present. There are at least half a dozen similarly prosperous cities within our mission field on Shantung waiting to be so developed.

Changli Hospital

The work on the new wards of Changli General Hospital was nearing completion when the war broke out and the workmen felt impelled to scatter to their homes to look after their families as well as to make themselves less liable to conscription. The fighting to the east was severe and car loads of wounded were going through. There were no funds to institute relief work till Dr. Hopkins arrived on October 20 with a unit of workers and supplies and funds from the Peking branch of the Chinese Red Cross. With the cooperation of the local authorities we opened a hospital in the government boys' school in the city. About forty wounded came in on the 25th and others came in later. Work on the wards has been completed, but much equipment is needed including a heating plant, bath tubs, septic tank, wiring and lighting fixtures and a well and pumping plant. There has been an average of 20 patients in the hospital all the year.

CHENG TU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY O. G. STARRETT

Chengtu Institutional Church

Six months after his graduation from the West China Union University, Mr. Tang Bo Chen was appointed pastor of the Chengtu Institutional Church, and his complete success, both as an administrator and a spiritual leader, has again proved the value of higher education to the cause of Christianizing China. Mr. Tang is much loved by all classes in the church, and in spite of the disturbances caused by the famine, civil war, fire, anti-Christian and anti-foreign agitation, the Chengtu church has had the best year of its history.

This will not be apparent from the membership statistics. The accessions in members have been comparatively few, but in service rendered to the community, the church has been a great force for good. The reading rooms and playgrounds have been a fine rendezvous for those seeking information and recreation. Over thirty government students were given a clean, wholesome place to live when their schools could offer them no dormitory space, and they and many others had opportunities to improve their English, learn something about Christianity, and get a better understanding of the West. Over sixty children, among them three daughters of the Governor, began their educational careers in the primary schools, Sunday schools, and daily vacation Bible schools. Thousands have come to the church dispensary for the healing of their bodies, and thousands of others got entertainment and enlightenment from our moving pictures and public lectures.

Financially, the church has had all the money it needed, and is closing the year with all debts paid. Over \$1,500 Mex. was raised in local subscriptions and a similar amount was secured from Chinese sources as an endowment fund for the kindergarten.

Chengtu District Work

The hard times have been more apparent in the country districts and smaller cities. Lack of rain was the cause of the severest famine this province has known for seventy years.

Over a wide area the rice crop was a complete failure. It was further reduced because of the extensive planting of opium, so that rice has sold for three times the ordinary price. A standing army of 200,000 in the province puts a further heavy burden on the people, and where there are no soldiers, there are bandits. Robbers, opium, and soldiers are the three curses which throttle the life out of the people.

In spite of the hard times, the Gospel is gaining ground, although the statistics will not show it until next year. A missionary of thirty years' experience in China and a Chinese district superintendent have been giving their full time to the Chengtu district work this year. The principles of Christianity are becoming better known. The ideas of service and sacrifice are now common property, and they were not so twenty years ago. Add repentance and worship and we have the larger part of the Gospel. This road, and not that of personal ambition, leads to China's redemption.

Tzechow City and District

By means of emergency gifts from personal friends in America and on the field, it was possible to continue the middle school and the community church for the current year and prevent further retrenchment on the district. Had it not been for the constant encouragement of educational endowment associations throughout the district organized in former years the retrenchment would have been more serious.

The middle school graduated its first class in June. The school has hitherto been remarkably free from anti-foreign and anti-Christian propaganda.

The community church and library will become practically self-supporting after this year.

The Chadwick Memorial Hospital began its work most auspiciously, but Mrs. H. J. Hill's death and Dr. Hill's forced return to America because of long-standing illness has caused serious lack of efficiency in service. Miss Oster has been doing her best to serve the community until such time as native and Western physicians can be secured.

In the city of Tzechow, an endowed kindergarten and a Chinese capitalized Industrial School for dependent women have been launched successfully.

General Conditions

Civil war, centering in and about this district for the greater part of the conference year, has so greatly hindered commerce and increased living costs (nearly 50 per cent within the year), that gains in self-support of churches will be most remarkable if made. The entrance of soldiers into churches and mission schools, the impressment of men as local carriers by the military, and the general lawlessness, have made it most impracticable to manage Bible conference or evangelistic services. Pessimism and discouragement are general. There will likely be no net gain in membership because of the large exodus of members to villages not in the war zone, in some cases the entire village having been left uninhabited. Nevertheless, the native point of view is to conserve what we have and care "for the remnant that remains," until such time as military aggression and anti-Christian and anti-foreign movements have spent their force. It is felt by many that this may be God's way of developing Chinese self-reliance and sifting out many merely nominal Christians. There is a firm belief that genuine Christians will eventually rise to the emergency and save the day for an indigenous Christian Church.

Union Higher Education, Chengtu

Our Mission is associated with the West China Union University in conducting a college, a middle school and a Bible school. In addition to this, we have this year opened a junior middle

school in what was formerly the Goucher Model Higher Primary School.

Our Methodist Episcopal College in connection with the West China Union University has a capacity enrollment and some students have been refused because of lack of accommodations. This is of significance in view of the agitation against Christian schools during recent months, and the recent establishment of a government university in Chengtu. About one-third of our total of seventy-five college students are assisting in the conducting of various forms of evangelistic work in and near Chengtu.

Our middle school has now been reduced to three years by the opening of a junior middle school. The enrollment here is slightly less in proportion to the same three classes last year. The spirit is good, however, and the students are loyal to the school.

The Bible school has shown a decline in attendance and it will probably not be long until the Mission will insist on a higher standard of educational qualification for its preachers, though a number of students have gone from the Bible school to the University. However, with the coming of younger men into the ministry of the church the regular channel of middle school and university will meet our educational needs.

The Goucher Junior Middle School is having a very successful year under the efficient principalship of a recent graduate of the University. The spirit is excellent and the best traditions of the Goucher Higher Primary School are being maintained. Many applicants had to be refused because of lack of classroom and dormitory accommodations. An immediate improvement and enlargement of the plant is imperative.

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY J. F. PEAT

General Situation

Soon after the beginning of the year the military leaders decided it was time to renew military operations. As a consequence our entire territory was in turmoil through the movement of troops and fighting or threatened fighting. This condition continued for over six

months. Soldiers were quartered in two of our churches and several schools. Furniture was to some extent demolished and other property destroyed by them.

Early in the year the price of rice made a sudden jump, rising about 200 per cent in two months. This brought

much hardship among the people, particularly among our pastors' families and in our Christian boarding schools.

The price of rice was still an acute question when the "Shanghai Affair" threw the country into another state of turmoil. The autumn has been more quiet but scars remain. Rice is now 70 per cent higher than it was a year ago. No political problem has been solved by the military, and the Shanghai matters are still causing many of the people either to avoid the missionaries and the church or present an active opposition.

The death of the Rev. Warren S. Dudley in March from blood poisoning was a most serious blow to our work in general and to the High School in particular. He was able, alert, sympathetic, had a fine appreciation of the Chinese and was a brother beloved by all. He had made excellent progress in the Chinese language and was able to move freely among students, teachers, parents or others, conversing fluently and fully—appreciating them through their own language. He and Mrs. Dudley had just finished their first term on the field, and were planning to go home soon on furlough when he was called up higher. Mrs. Dudley very generously decided to remain and carry on his work so far as possible, and for this we all accord her all honor.

The Work

The work of the new conference started off propitiously. Our pastors and Christian teachers were getting well under way, with plans for Bible Institutes, beside the regular programs of the church, when the conditions enumerated above overwhelmed them. The reaction to the Shanghai Affair of May 30 is felt keenly in this great city of Chungking, 1,400 miles from Shanghai. The anti-British feeling came to a climax on July 3, following a clash the night before between British sailors and a threatening crowd which had gathered on the foreshore of the Yangtse river, opposite Chungking where gun-boats and some foreign merchant ships were anchored. All British subjects were ordered from their homes and bungalows to the riverside for safety. The following morning some one hundred of these left for down river. This incident seemed to clear the air some-

what and since then the inter-racial relations have assumed a more peaceful status. Most of the British missionaries returned in the fall. Racial feelings and antipathies have been so aroused, however, that the effect will long remain. A new adjustment of relations is taking place.

The Lewis Memorial Church

Our great city of three quarters of a million people, piled up and squeezed in as it is on a space of three square miles, is a city of infinite need as well as of amazing opportunity. Our church is moving out to meet this double challenge by establishing the Lewis Memorial Institutional Church in the heart of the city. This plant is not to be set down full grown to try to take root later. It is growing up. It has been taking root for some years and no new building has been erected. A reading room and book store, a preaching and lecture hall, day and night schools and a kindergarten, and the beginning of some industrial work have been ministering to the needs of that district. These activities are all housed in old buildings which one of our Bishops stated would not be considered fit for a stable in America. With much cleaning and whitewash and some remodeling they have been made to serve acceptably, however, an ever enlarging place in the neighborhood.

This year saw the purchase of an additional piece of property, practically completing the needed site. A part of this newly purchased plot has been made into a play ground—the only play space other than the street or alley in a district where fifty thousand children under fifteen years of age are trying to grow up. Boys from government schools, as well as from our own mission school and others from no school at all, make this a busy place daily.

Kiangpeh Church

In Kiangpeh a new day for our church seems to be dawning. Three years ago through the friendship of the pastor with a high minded school official a change began. This man suggested that they had available some funds which he would like used to help provide a place for a community reading room, a kindergarten and a lecture hall. He suggested this be erected on our

church property in place of a building recently burned, and that it be run entirely according to Christian principles. Plans were begun and today we have a substantial building with provision for the work suggested by Mr. Whang. A number of the most prominent school men and other officials are cooperating with us to forward this work. These men are finding that the church is not a "foreign" institution to be feared but an institution for helpful service and intelligent worship.

Suining and Hochow Districts

This has been a difficult year financially. Funds from America were cut 46 per cent. The Chinese church out of deep poverty assumed a larger share of pastoral support. Despite all efforts, however, we were compelled to discontinue five preachers. The preachers who remained in the service of the church heroically assumed increased burdens. Some pastors took over two circuits, thus avoiding the closing of any churches. After all, the hardest problems are not material but spiritual. Family worship, Bible study, Christian living and pastoral support are being stressed. Recently during a three months' itinerating trip over 50,000 copies of Christian literature were distributed.

Chungking and Jungchang Districts

Two or three special gifts and an appropriation from a previous year made it possible for us to do some much needed church building and reconstruction during the early months of the year. We built two memorial churches and completed another. A fourth church was entirely overhauled and fitted up, making a very satisfactory church out of old but good Chinese buildings. A modest church plant, including parsonage and primary school room as well as church building, is essential to the Chinese assuming self support. That is, it gives them a start.

One outstanding feature of our work was the following: One of our Christians who is a major in the army asked the district superintendent, Brother Dseo, to bring several preachers to his encampment and hold a revival service. They did so and both preachers and army men were greatly delighted with the service. An "Army Quarterly Con-

ference" was organized. The initiative exhibited is full of promise.

District Schools

We started the year with a cut of 41 per cent from the home Board. At first it seemed absolutely impossible to continue, but now at the end of the year we find that we have learned much and that we have very much for which to be thankful. We have learned what places are weak, what places are strong, what places value Christian education, and what places are still asleep to the needs of Christian training.

When we knew that we were to have a cut we closed one higher primary school, leaving the lower primary school, thus saving more than one hundred gold dollars. In the other five higher primary schools we used fewer teachers and so cut down expenses some—a questionable economy however. The higher primary school in Chungking city has been self-supporting this year and to save the appropriation for the Chungking lower primary school we combined the lower and higher primary schools in Chungking and thus saved on the number of teachers needed. This combination required the cutting down of the enrollment, which was not a bad thing for these times when there is so much anti-Christian feeling. We have had to be very careful about students received into our schools, especially in Chungking.

The school at Jungchang has gone right on in the face of all difficulties, with teachers, students and church members cheerful and optimistic. The schools in Yunchwan, Din Jiangao and Pishan have suffered some from soldiers having been quartered in them, from robbers and anti-Christian propaganda but we trust that from the hardships they may gain strength. All of the schools sent graduates that we are proud of to Chungking High School this fall.

During the coming year we hope to open a higher primary school in a large city where we are buying a site for our school. May another year see more accomplished for the Kingdom than has been this year! Mrs. Ola Dudley has charge of the district schools.

Chungking High School

This school is living up to its high reputation in spite of the difficulties of

the present year. The first severe blow was the death of the principal, the Rev. W. S. Dudley, which occurred in March. Although Mr. W. R. North had been in China only a little over a year and at the school only a month or two at the time, it became necessary for him to take over the principalship. The success of the school is largely due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Shiao Giren, the vice-principal, who has been in the school for fifteen years.

The anti-mission school propaganda found a few adherents last spring among some of our leaders, but this fall they have fewer sympathizers. In a recent attempt by an anti-Christian agitator to make a speech at a memorial service held in honor of the teachers and students who had died during the year, the students and alumni took a decided stand against the fellow, who departed with considerable loss of face. Thus far the spirit of the student body has been excellent. Our enrollment is 187, practically the same as last year.

The cost of living in Chungking is increasing rapidly. Salaries cannot be increased on a decreasing appropriation. The result is that some of our most faithful teachers are scarcely able to make ends meet. Our Chinese constituency is paying a large share toward the support of the school, but they are not yet in a position to do it all.

Medical

The Syracuse-in-China General Hospital was opened just a year ago after extensive remodeling and installation of new equipment throughout. It was closed during the month of January on account of conference in Chengtu, and again closed during June and a part of July this summer. Miss MacLean, our second nurse, went on furlough in June. In spite of the fact that we have had but one doctor and a part of the time only one foreign nurse there has been no difficulty in keeping the beds full of patients. Even when we raised the rates over 50 per cent because of the increased cost of rice the patients still came as before.

Miss Richardson selected four of the most promising of a large group of young men candidates for the Training school. Our two men graduate nurses from Peking are still with us and are

doing excellent work, one in charge of the wards and one in charge of the operating room.

The dispensary, which was opened in the spring of 1924, while the hospital was being remodeled, is doing very satisfactory work. In order to keep down the number of patients so that one doctor could give each patient careful examination and treatment, the price of first and second classes was raised but needy cases without money were still admitted practically free. The better class patients continue to come as before with the result that a good grade of work can be done and at the same time the dispensary is made practically to pay for itself, and supply a more intelligent class of patients for the hospital. One indirect result of this is the fact that one of the local gentry, whose baby was a patient in the hospital, has promoted the raising of a fund among the Chinese and purchased a lighting plant which is now being installed. This came about without any suggestion from a foreigner or any one connected with the hospital.

It has been our policy from the start to aim at a consistently high standard of work, without regard to large numbers, and at the same time to try to use Chinese materials and to adjust to Chinese customs wherever possible.

Miss Mildred Snell, our new nurse, has just arrived and will proceed to Chengtu for her language study. Dr. and Mrs. Gentry have also just arrived in Chungking from language school and the Doctor will take over the work immediately, as Dr. and Mrs. Sutton are on a well earned furlough.

Finally

Our regular work, in all lines, has gone on with but little interruption in spite of the exceedingly unsettled condition of the entire country. Pastors, teachers, members and helpers have been reviled and called "foreign slaves." Much adverse propaganda has been circulated. The Chinese newspapers have been full to overflowing of the crimes of foreigners. The Church is singled out as being a foreign concern and the end is not yet. The net result probably will be that some members and a larger number of probationers will have left the Church. But we believe that practically all of our stronger and

more mature members will have been strengthened and their belief will have ripened into a deep conviction.

We know China's desperate need. We know the remedy. Our problem is to apply the remedy.

THE SHANGHAI AREA

BISHOP L. J. BIRNEY

An Eventful Year

The year just closed has been eventful in China beyond the dreams or expectations of Chinese or missionaries as the year began, and beyond the comprehension of any in or out of China as it closes. Eventful for China and the Chinese; for the 400,000 foreigners, commercial, diplomatic, and missionary, within her borders; for the whole world as affected by relations with China; for the Kingdom and work of Christ in every part of the Far East. May 30 is likely to stand out in China's annals of freedom as April 19 at Concord does in the story of America. It was in the streets of Shanghai within a few blocks of the Area Headquarters that the shots were fired that set aflame with indignant protest the heart of a great people against foreign domination and treaty injustices which must be terminated before ever "the twain shall meet" in cordial interracial and international cooperation.

Every phase of mission work has been deeply affected by the new Chinese attitude of mind which sprang instantaneously and with tremendous vigor from the tragic incidents of May 30. No adequate Area report for the year is possible without taking this new factor constantly into account.

Evangelistic Work

By the end of the first quadrennium, the writer's observations and experiences resulted in a conviction that the supreme need of the Chinese Church was not more members but more life: endowment rather than additions. The profoundly spiritual nature of the Gospel is not so easily grasped by the practical and logical mind and the temperament of the Chinese, as by the mystical South Asian peoples, who first sense the spiritual reality and afterward its philosophy. Discipleship in China, therefore, while equally sincere, may easily become or remain a formal rather than a vital experience. But a formal

discipleship is neither redemptive nor dynamic for the individual or the race, and these are times in China when it is of tremendous importance that every Christian should be a living witness to spiritual reality. The supreme emphasis, therefore, for the year and the quadrennium in the Shanghai Area was shifted from the effort to secure new converts, as in the last quadrennium, to the vitalizing and spiritualizing of the Church we already have, making Christ and not any theology about Him the central living fact of experience.

Evangelism, which is the Church's chief business, should result naturally and inevitably from Christ's indwelling. This shift of emphasis has been exceedingly helpful and wholesome. Special efforts have been made by various means to deepen the life and experience of the pastors, as the only key to a deeper life in the churches. In the Kiangsi Conference, one of the strongest Chinese leaders was set aside to devote his entire time to the holding of retreats in the churches. The results of this work have been most gratifying and he is continued in the same work for the second year.

The number won for Christ in the Area is somewhat less than in former years due in a measure to this changed emphasis, but in large part to the strong anti-Christian movement outside the Church and especially among the students, which is due to Soviet propaganda and to the widespread and determined protest against the domination of the so-called "Christian" nations. Evangelism will be difficult in China until "Christian" nations of the West are really Christian toward the East. It is now necessary in the most significant non-Christian China groups to disassociate Christ from the West, and even from Christianity and the Church to win for Him a fair hearing. But sad as that is, it is, under present conditions, wholesome for both Chris-

tianity and the Church, and presents a fascinating challenge to all Christian workers, Chinese and missionary.

Education

May 30 caused violent reaction in most of the student bodies of China. Many schools were unable to hold graduation exercises. It looked for a time as though most of the Mission schools would be empty in the fall, due to their relation to Western nations. Some, especially British schools, are still closed at this writing. Practically all schools connected with American mission organizations are open, due, whether deserved or not, to the greater confidence the Chinese have in America's interest in China's welfare. So far as the writer knows, all our Methodist schools are open and some with extra large enrollments, and for the most part with fine attitude and spirit in the student body.

There is a constant effort from outside sources to draw the students from our Mission schools into non-Christian government schools. There is likewise widespread and increasing pressure, from within and without, upon our schools to make all church and chapel attendance and all religious and Bible instruction optional. This is presenting an exceedingly difficult problem. Government educators are placing increasing handicaps upon all schools refusing to adopt this plan. Some of our wisest and most consecrated missionaries advocate compliance with the demand and some have yielded. Arguments for and against are so evenly balanced under existing conditions that it presents perhaps the most puzzling problem now pressing upon our mission educators. Our Chinese Christian teachers are well nigh unanimous in its favor. But one school in the Shanghai Area has to date tried the plan, and while insufficient time has elapsed for fair judgment, the results are thus far not encouraging. No one can at this time say what the final outcome of this movement will be, but it is tremendously stimulating toward a deeper and finer type of Christian service and living among those responsible for administration and teaching in these schools.

Medical Work

By its very nature, medical mission work is less affected by the anti-foreign

and acute anti-Christian movements than any other phase of our work. It is so manifestly a disinterested service, and so visibly incarnates the spirit of Christ, and offers such ready and effective help and healing for Chinese physical ills, that it enjoys practically unhindered access to the people. Never was it more valuable than now as a witness of the spirit and motive of our work. The outlook was never more promising. A fine new hospital is just being completed at Nanchang in the Kiangsi Conference. In the same Conference at Kiukiang, Dr. Perkins is increasing his plant by three residences for doctors and was never so busy. In Central China Conference at Wuhu, the long-awaited-for and desperately needed new hospital is begun. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society hospitals in both Conferences are rendering a noble account of their stewardship of service in these critical times.

An effort is being made greatly to increase the effectiveness of the evangelistic work in our hospitals. For the first time in the Central Area, or in any Methodist hospital in China so far as the writer knows, a missionary is appointed for full-time service with Chinese associates to organize and carry on the evangelistic work in one of our hospitals. A sister denomination finds upon investigation that in one of its large mission centers, sixty per cent of the Chinese membership had their first contacts with Christianity through their hospital service.

Agricultural Work

This department of our great University at Nanking, one of the outstanding educational institutions of China, has an increasing religious significance akin to our Medical Work, in that it is a constant revelation to the vast rural population of China of the real inner spirit and purpose of Christianity in contrast with the native religions. It is doing an incalculable service in helping the farmers (eighty per cent of China's population) to raise better crops, increasing their meager income and therefore their comforts and enjoyments, through higher and more human standards of living. It is clothing China's barren hills and mountains with new forests and seeking to conserve the remnant of her forests

primeval. The story of this department and its service reads like a romance. A splendid new building in the University quadrangle has just been completed to house its varied and widening activities.

The Effects of the Cut

It is quite impossible for anyone who has not lived in China during these last years to understand the effects of the appalling Cut in appropriations for 1925. This amounted to 39.6 per cent in the Central China Conference and 41 per cent in the Kiangsi. Its effect upon the Chinese can only be understood in the light of their experience in the Centenary and of their widespread and fairly accurate knowledge of present conditions in America. When the serious Centenary slump came and many important projects for which they had raised their quota, had to be abandoned because America could not pay the Centenary promises, they were told that it was because a heavy financial reverse had visited America. The explanation was accepted with courteous wonderment for they well knew the fact that the Chinese Church was giving far more in relation to income than the Church in America. Then came, two years later, this far greater Cut at a time which they know to be the most prosperous period in American history. The wonderment increases, but can American Christians much wonder that it results in a quiet skepticism as to the essentially sacrificial nature of Christianity itself in the land where it has had its supreme opportunity to be its best?

The manner and measure in which the Chinese Church has met the Cut is one of the most heartening things the missionaries have seen in many a year. Churches and schools have been

closed and pastors and teachers dismissed, but the Church has met the situation in a spirit that in itself presents a tremendous challenge to the Church at home. The missionaries have been simply superb under the trying conditions precipitated by the Cut, which only sets in sharper relief the failure of the Church that sent them forth to share their sacrifices more generously. The appropriations for 1926, recently made, will involve the securing of several thousands of dollars in addition to the appropriations or the return of several missionaries and the retention at home of those on furlough.

The Prospect

Prophecy is perilous in China, but unless all signs fail, the most difficult period of Christian work in that land lies just ahead. But it will be a period of purification and vitalization when the insufficiency of every phase of Christian organization, activity and "theology," on the one hand, and the unfailing adequacy of the living present Christ on the other, will be finally demonstrated to that great people. It is fitting to close this report with the words, just received, of one of our older China missionaries, whose insight, effectiveness and consecration is surpassed by none. "For the next twenty years it will be such a fight as evangelic Christianity has seldom faced in foreign lands. We shall have to fight for all that is distinctive in the Christian outlook upon life, not only among the non-Christians but in the Church itself. What shall emerge finally will depend upon our faithfulness to the spiritual ideals of Christ, but we shall all have to live more deeply and largely in the simpler and purer elements of the Gospel itself."

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

COMPILED ON THE FIELD

THE EVANGELISTIC WORK

Chinkiang District

The Hardest Year—The past twelve months have been, without doubt, the hardest year in the history of this district. At the close of Conference a

year ago, war conditions returned. Fierce fighting was going on between this territory and Shanghai, wounded were being carried in to Chinkiang for care, bands of deserters roamed the country, terrorizing the villages, demanding large sums of money, looting when

the money was not forthcoming. Under such circumstances industries were all upset, prices soared, and Church work in general was disrupted.

Fighting at the Doors—In the late fall, conditions settled somewhat and it was possible to do some work for a time. Then in February the fighting came again, this time coming to our very doors. Chinkiang and Tanyang were the scenes of fierce battles. Thousands and thousands of people fled for safety. Hundreds fled to our churches and were cared for and fed until the danger was past. Again the tide of war passed by and it was possible to resume work for a little while. Then in June came the riots. Chinkiang was visited soon after Shanghai. All Church work was thrown into turmoil and nearly all the missionaries left the city. This condition prevailed throughout the summer. In September the schools were reopened. Once more came war rumors, flight, upsetting of work, and the retreat of the Fengtien troops.

Drought Everywhere—Nor has the war trouble been all, for drought put its blighting fingers on all the country districts. Crops were only half the usual yield, or in some places an utter failure, and the gloom of suffering and want settled down with its heavy shadows.

Surprising Results—In such discouraging conditions as these, the loyal workers kept at their tasks, and the results were surprising. Despite the difficulties—in some instances it has seemed because of the difficulties—the work has gone on with distinct and definite improvement. There has been a constant atmosphere of evangelism, and a considerable number of members joined the Church all over the district.

Sacrificial Giving—With the devastations of the war, and the shortage from drought, there was despair of raising the apportionments made for this year. Yet in this test the circuits have not been found wanting. Two circuits set objectives which were the maximum for a year of prosperity and peace. In this trying year they were not able to fulfill their entire obligations. The Yu Shing Kai church pledged a thousand dollars, of which they have actually raised nine hundred. The Tanyang church assumed responsibility for

one hundred ninety and actually raised one hundred thirty. These gifts represent real sacrifice and hardship, and are an indication of genuine earnestness.

Wuhu District

Seven Years' Development—In making his last report as superintendent of this district, the Rev. L. L. Hale sketched the development of the work in these seven years. New work has been opened at five places, Hwang Hu, Tsai Shih, Hu Chia Ten, Wu Chi and Si Liang, while only one has been closed, Wuhu East Gate. Nearly every place has enlarged or improved its property. Quarters are now owned at every place where there is work, thus doing away with renting and giving the work permanency. The total amount spent in these years is small compared with needless social wastes, such as money spent for tobacco, opium, and incense. What it costs to build one battleship would carry on all the work of this Conference for 400 years, or the work of this district for 15,000 years! Yet our small investment has brought rich returns. In actual figures the district has increased in these years by the addition of 200 baptized members and 200 probationers, which is more than one hundred per cent.

Pastoral Support—Contributions for pastoral support have increased from \$234 Mex. to \$1,700 Mex. in these seven years, an increase of 600 per cent. It certainly looks as if the burden of support was being put upon the Chinese church. The district has failed somewhat in raising its apportionment for this year, which means that the load has fallen upon the pastors, some of whom are staggering under it. The membership and other friendly people cannot be made to feel that their help is needed until they see that the pastor is really suffering somewhat. It cost life to gain political freedom, and will it not cost life to found the Kingdom of God here?

Trained Chinese Pastors—Some of the older pastors are still on the district and their numbers have been augmented by the coming of some well trained and effective young men who are willing to labor sacrificially. These men, working in actual contact with the people, are the last link between the missionary and the indigenous Church.

If there are no pastors or if the pastors fail, there can be no Church. Some leave the work for "the handful of silver," some for worldly glamour, some because of criticism or a sense of incompetency, some because they think their way is blocked or they do not feel at home, some have laid down their burdens for heavenly ones. But poignant grief in seeing some fail and fall away is matched by keen joy in seeing others succeed. In recent years there is great encouragement in noting some develop into most dependable workers, in welcoming into the ranks the new men, and in putting into training for Christian service some of the most promising young men and women.

Shouldering Responsibilities—Practically every chapel now has a group of believers who have as much right to be called Christians as any Church group anywhere. They increasingly understand their privileges and obligations. They are giving more than they did, individually and collectively, in some cases several times as much. The superintendent called one day on some lukewarm members near Tai-pingfu and with much persuasion secured a dollar or two from each. The next day he called at the Red Cross Hospital and found that some of these same members had given \$25 each to that institution. That indicates that there is money that can be secured for Christian work if the pastor knows how to win people.

Ningkwofu District

Evangelistic Efforts—Every pastor on this district is his own evangelist. Each man understands that day by day, week by week, effort to win folks to Jesus Christ is his most important task. This work is younger than that on some of the other districts in the Conference, and is still passing through some of the difficulties which other districts have long since overcome. There are three circuits with a total of seven preaching places, and the past year has shown slight increases in the number of baptized members and probationers on each circuit.

Self-Support—The center of this district, Ningkwofu, is fifty miles inland from the port of Wuhu, but even at that distance from Shanghai, the force of the anti-Christian movement was

felt. The three circuits, however, were able to overcome its effects and to raise the financial quotas assigned to them with an increase of thirty-one per cent. If in addition to pastoral support there are all other local amounts raised, these churches have made total contributions of \$910 Mex. this year as compared with \$778 Mex. last year, an increase of seventeen per cent. As compared with 1920, this is an increase of more than five hundred per cent.

Social Service—The preachers have been trained almost exclusively as expounders of the gospel and as pastors; they therefore find it difficult to organize such community service as would make the ground more receptive for their evangelistic message. A small beginning, however, has been made in this wider ministry. Several rural pastors have gained a knowledge of elementary medicine, and are the only persons in their communities who have such knowledge. They have therefore drawn the communities toward the Church by meeting actual felt needs. Other pastors have learned a few elemental facts about agriculture and have been able to give helpful advice to the rural farmers, who are in great need of that kind of ministry. Others, of course, have rendered valuable service in fostering primary schools, but this effort has often been negated by their lack of technical training for this task. It is the desire to make each rural church an active center of medical, agricultural and educational helpfulness as well as of evangelistic zeal.

Wannan District

Tunki Circuit—During the present year, according to the report of the Rev. F. C. Galt, the church at Tunki has gone through an experience of purging and cleansing somewhat similar to that which the Apostle Paul brought to the ancient Church at Corinth. At the earnest solicitation of the Tunki workers the Conference decided to send to Tunki a pastor and a Bible woman who have proved themselves in the regular work on one of the older districts so that a better church may now be built upon the purified foundations. Splendid evangelistic service has been rendered throughout this community by the nurse from the Tunki Hospital,

under the direction of Superintendent Gale.

Wuyuen Social Conditions—Wuyuen City is located in the mountains of southern Anhwei, where the name of the Saviour will not be heard except as we preach it. The city is the ancient home of Chu Fu Tze, one of the great moral teachers of China, but the citizens have never reached the level of his moral life. Opium-smoking and foot-binding are still prevalent. The people spend thousands of dollars every year in idol worship, burning incense and paper money to the gods and to their ancestors.

Wuyuen Now Friendly—During the Tsing dynasty the people of Wuyuen were very bitter toward Christianity. They refused to rent property to the Catholics, but the latter secured property from some officials and built their own buildings, whereupon the enraged citizens attacked the priests and burned the buildings. But the visits of Dr. A. W. Martin to their city during the last two years have completely changed this hostile attitude. When Dr. Martin left their community, officials, gentry, and schools vied with each other in sending him scrolls, merit tablets, and other tokens of their friendship and confidence.

Wuyuen City Work—Every Sunday morning there are Sunday school and preaching services for the students of several middle, normal, and primary schools. These schools are local schools, not Church schools, and afford a splendid opportunity. Bible classes on week nights, evening chapel services and work among prisoners, is also a part of our service. There are two local preachers, both trained by Dr. Martin, one of whom has gone to Nanking Seminary for further training. Conference Evangelist Li Chuen-fan came last spring just in the midst of the disturbances due to the retreat of a large army through the city. But in spite of the unsettled conditions the people flocked to the church. As a result more than thirty students were enrolled as inquirers.

Wuyuen Rural Work—At a distance of thirty to eighty li from the city there are three primary schools, which are visited monthly, with Bible classes for the students, and preaching service for the community. The city work is contributing to the building of rural

churches by sending Christian graduates back to their homes. Of the twenty-eight graduates of the normal school, twenty were baptized members of the Church, and eight per cent of these returned to the rural districts, where there is reason to hope they will form the nuclei of new churches. Dozens of these villages have been visited with a hearty welcome everywhere and many requests to open permanent work.

North Anhwei District

Crop Failure—This district, north of the Yangtze river, with its three circuits, has been spared the disruption of warfare which has made other districts miserable. But it has been severely damaged by the drought. In the neighborhood of Sipu and Hsiangtsuen some crops were reduced to barely ten per cent. The churches in these places found it difficult to raise their customary amounts for local support, but heroically did their best, and received some assistance from other quarters. The pastors have laid their emphasis upon the spiritual life, with the result that the members have come to recognize their responsibility in larger measure and by repentance and reformation have made their lives more Christian-like. Some of the waves of agitation, starting with the Shanghai affair and the anti-Christian movement, reached this rural section, but made no great difficulty at any point, although there were student demonstrations in Hchow.

Muhsia's Harvest—Twenty-five years of work at Muhsia has at last begun to yield a harvest. Pastor Koh has rallied the entire group of inquirers around the church and has extended the influence of Christianity far and wide. The rented quarters are about to be abandoned, for a plot of ground has been purchased and a building is soon to be erected. With the baptism of more than a score of adults, new life has arisen and it could not contain itself in the old shell. These people themselves contributed one half the cost of the land, \$100 Mex., and are now raising a like amount toward their own chapel. Two hundred dollars (Mex.) has been secured elsewhere, leaving only \$300 to be raised by the superintendent. This is the best opportunity on the district. Pastor Koh is

the only man in this thriving market town with any knowledge of Western medicine, and this knowledge, coupled with his fine Christian spirit, and his strong message of salvation, have broken down all the old barriers.

Kiangning District

Living on Past History—The oldest churches of the Conference are in this section, and it is to be feared that many of them are living on the glories of their past. Many members fail to exhibit any vital religious life. They regard the Church as an addition to the list of ordinary societies and organizations already existing in Chinese life. The only difference being that this society belongs to pastors and missionaries! Such churches are not fitted to cope with the present state of affairs. Superintendent Chou in speaking of these church members, says, "Indifference has never departed from their approval," a most telling phrase. Just as in other lands, Churches with a history behind them contain some members who are merely blind followers, some who know something about Christ, and a small vital group that really know Christ as Lord and Saviour. The hope of the future lies with the latter group.

Nanking City District

Divided a Year Ago—For a year the Nanking City district has been divided between the Kiangning and the North Anhwei districts, which adjoin. Four circuits, Kiangtankiai, Shuisimen, Shansingho, and South Gate, were administered as part of the Kiangning district. Two circuits, Kuilan and West Nanking, formed part of the North Anhwei administrative area. This division of the city became necessary as part of the plan to increase the number of Chinese Superintendents in a year when few men were available. Thus the entire Nanking district has been under the supervision of Chinese Superintendents, Chou Chi-kao of the Kiangning-Nanking district and Liu Wei-i of the North Anhwei-Nanking district, as the new divisions are called. It is the hope that new men will shortly be available so that the city may again be administered as a unit.

THE EDUCATIONAL WORK

University of Nanking (Union)

The Student Movement—The outstanding event of the 1924-1925 school year has been the student agitation growing out of the May 30th incident in Shanghai. The students here were reasonable and through the cooperation between Chinese faculty members and the students they not only exerted a steady influence in the city, but also maintained a good attitude toward the school. They have returned to the University in the best of spirits, with a serious purpose of hard study and a sensible attitude toward the pending conferences, where it is hoped substantial relief may be obtained from outworn and unjust treaties. It is believed that history will record that on the whole the students in this matter have rendered a real service to their country and to all countries. When no other organizations or the government would move to right manifest wrongs, the students patriotically threw themselves into the fray to try to help their country.

Religious Activities—In spite of constant pressure from the anti-Christian forces, a lively religious interest has been maintained. Four graduates are taking the advanced English degree course in the Seminary. This fall about forty students, under competent direction, are going out Sunday mornings preaching to the villagers, both inside and outside the city. About fifty other Christian students are in Y. M. C. A. voluntary Bible classes and twenty go out teaching in Sunday schools and churches in the city.

New Buildings—During the year the following buildings have been completed: the new Memorial Unit of the hospital, capable of accommodating twenty-five foreign patients or Chinese patients who desire foreign-style food and service; Bailie Hall, the new building of agriculture, forestry, and biology; Keen Hall, the new administration and classroom building for the Language School; four residences, two of them for two families each; and a very satisfactory farm building on the University Farm outside the Taiping gate.

Agriculture and Forestry—The work in the College of Agriculture and For-

estry is so varied and extensive that space permits mention of only two or three outstanding achievements. The Extension Department covers work in animal diseases; prevention, especially rinderpest control; silkworm diseases; and plant and fruit diseases. A great deal is done in the raising and distributing of disease-free silkworm eggs, improved and acclimatized cotton seed, and improved wheat and corn. Exhibits, lectures, and demonstrations are given at country markets and fairs, whenever possible, in cooperation with the churches. Extensive work in plant breeding is carried on by the college staff and an expert sent out by Cornell University. The work is to be conducted on this cooperative basis with Cornell for from five to ten years. Mr. Lowdermilk and his co-laborers have made extensive studies in forestry and famine conditions in Shansi, Shantung, and the Yellow river watersheds.

Student Enrollment—The total number of students enrolled in the autumn semester of the year 1924-1925 was 1,107, of whom 3 were graduate students, 293 college students, 169 sub-freshmen, 40 in the short course in agriculture, 16 in the rural normal course, 36 in the School of Nursing, 293 in the Middle School (sixth year students being included in the sub-freshmen figures), 211 in the Model School, and 46 in the Language School. The total enrollment in all departments this fall semester (1925) is 1,248, a substantial increase in spite of anti-mission school agitation. Student fees for the year amounted to \$156,738 Mex. as compared with \$171,812 in the previous year; and the total budget, including the Hospital and Language School, was \$546,095 Mex.

Nanking Theological Seminary (Union)

Total Attendance—The total attendance for the year was 131. These men came from 17 provinces and from Korea. They represented 21 denominations. That is, in addition to men from the five denominations which cooperate to make this Seminary possible, there were men from sixteen non-cooperating bodies.

Twenty-six Graduates—Twenty-six men were graduated in June, all of whom have entered upon the tasks to

which they have been called in connection with the activities of the Christian Church. In addition there were a few who were here for a year or more as special students. Nine of the twenty-six graduates can now be found at work in the several conferences of the Methodist branch of the Church. Four are in this conference as assistant pastors. One sent by the Kiangsi Conference, one by the Foochow Conference, and two by the Methodist Church South have returned to their respective conferences for assignment. One graduate who was a member of the Wesleyan Church has accepted a position in the Conference Academy as a teacher of Bible.

The Patriotic Movement—The commencement season is the first week of June. Hence the Seminary was closed before the strikes in other schools were in operation. Of course the students lived these months in the environment of an intense nationalistic agitation. With the opening of the year the impression which came from the student body was the sense of their deep earnestness. There is manifest a seriousness which is a challenge to the faculty and to the Church. The demands upon the faculty, never small nor light, have been greatly increased. These men upon whom there must in the future rest such heavy responsibilities in connection with the interests of the Church, seem to have more adequately comprehended the nature of their tasks. Strikes and boycotts, agitation and patriotism may have their place, but "something" is demanded. Christianity has been set before them as the way to genuine progress. This seems to be the explanation for the different and more serious approach to the study of this problem.

Financial Statement—A careful study of the budget and of the salaries of the missionaries provided by the Missions shows some startling facts. The entire cost of the Seminary to the five cooperating Missions for one year is about \$26,000 U. S. currency. (We say "about" because the item of furlough travel varies.) Let it be noted that this amount is for a Seminary with an attendance of 120 to 130 men. No account is taken of scholarships which are no part of the Seminary budget, nor of the boarding department which pays

its way. Scholarships amount to approximately \$5,000 U. S. currency. Including this item it costs \$1,200 per man for each of the 26 men graduated this year. This amount covers the cost of their entire course. The annual cost per student, including scholarships, is \$250. The short term men who were sent back to their stations better prepared for work are not included in this reckoning. These figures include the salaries of the faculty of seven Chinese and ten missionaries, in a Seminary where high grade work is done. Surely this money is wisely expended.

The Financial Cut—The tragedy of the reduction of the appropriations is that the foundations are being undermined. To cease buildings, to send no new missionaries until the Church is ready to advance, to open no new work—all this is on a "no advance" basis, but allows for a natural growth in existing work. But to curtail the education of the men who are to be the pastors of these congregations upon which increased responsibilities are to rest—this is to plan for permanent retreat. Along with the other work the Seminary met a cut of over 39 per cent in the annual maintenance grant. That meant that some things that might have been done were done less adequately, or not at all. The gifts of the other cooperating Missions were not reduced, so that the cut was not large when compared with the entire budget. Here is one manifestation of the value of cooperation by several denominations in a project in which all are alike interested and benefited.

Special Gifts—Most of the total needed for scholarships, together with \$150, to reduce the cut, has come from friends in the homeland. It is a joy to be agents for the investment and administration of these funds. It is a still greater joy to report that the gifts have borne fruit in providing for the education of a large group of men who are now ministers in three Annual Conferences. Gratitude is a small thing beside the fact that these men will for long years be telling the story of the Christ who saves men.

Conference Academy

Religious Work—The constant aim of the Academy has been to maintain

the highest educational standards in a thoroughly Christian atmosphere. In daily Bible classes, given as part of the regular course of study and taught by regular members of the faculty, it has attempted to prepare its students for an intelligent Christian citizenship. Most of the Sunday school classes are taught by students from the Seminary. The daily twenty-minute chapel service is usually led by faculty members all of whom are Christians. Special fall and spring evangelistic services, building on the basis of the regular Christian work, resulted in the Christian decision of twenty new boys, thus making about two-thirds of the school Christian.

Enrollment—The enrollment for both semesters during the past school year was lower than the previous year, due primarily to war conditions at the opening of each semester. The smaller enrollment was most noticeable in the graduating class where twelve boys were expected and only four returned. Plans had been made, in the hiring of teachers and in the purchase of equipment, for an enrollment of 120—an increase of 20 over the previous year, but instead there was a decrease of nearly this number. The fall enrollment was 85 and the spring enrollment 96. The smaller enrollment together with the one-third reduction in appropriations produced financial difficulties from which the school is still suffering.

Student Activities—The Student Y. M. C. A. conducted a Children's School in the afternoons and a People's School in the evenings, with a total enrollment of about fifty persons. The Student Volunteers conducted preaching services at a nearby chapel on Sunday afternoons where they always had a good attendance. The students take all this work seriously and put thought and effort into it. The results of the Academy's athletic matches have been rather meagre, due primarily to the limited play space for practice and the lack of an athletic director.

Present Outlook—The students returned this fall with every indication of wishing to continue their work in the best possible manner. To direct them there is a Chinese faculty of seven men, four of whom are college graduates, and a foreign faculty of two—all of whom are animated by the highest

ideals and purposes. Six students who took the sub-freshmen examinations at the University all passed and were admitted, assuring us of the high grade of the work. Plans are on foot to purchase a complete physics equipment and two-thirds of the necessary \$8,000 is now in sight. It is hoped that the remainder can be raised from friends of the school. Nine boys are earning part of their fees by doing various kinds of work. The school is putting all assistance on the basis of work and loan rather than on the basis of gifts.

Tsong Teh Middle School (Chinkiang)

War and Agitation—The last term was one of much unrest in all the schools in this section of the province. The fighting in this vicinity caused many students to leave school, and some of them never returned. This left the fall and winter enrollment much below the usual average, and the spring enrollment suffered almost as badly. Then came the rioting and the student movements of the early summer which interfered with the commencement exercises. However, the final examinations were all taken and the graduating class received its diplomas as usual.

Record Enrollment—In view of this unrest and the unsettled conditions generally it was a surprise to come back at the end of the summer and enroll the school's record number of students. This is the more surprising when it is known that other denominational schools in this city fell far below their average in enrollment. All is now peaceful and quiet. There seems to be a desire on the part of the students to make amends for the unpleasantness of the summer months.

Future Prospects—The contribution made by this school to the Church and the coming of the Kingdom in China is well worth while. Some of last year's graduates have gone on to their senior work in the Conference Academy, and some of them have gone into business. There is now a splendid faculty, all but one of whom are Christians; a good school atmosphere; a splendidly arranged curriculum and working program; a fair laboratory equipment including a radio receiving outfit; and it is hoped to secure enlarged dormitory

space. It would be a distinct advantage if the living quarters could be moved away from the Church and the present school buildings. This not only would facilitate the school work itself, but would also afford a larger opportunity for the institutional work of the Church.

Wannan Academy (Ningkwofu)

Principal Y. S. Tung reports in part as follows: The work this year has been marked by special blessing. In spite of the unfortunate struggles of rival militarists and the growing opposition of many educationalists to Christian schools, considerable progress has been made.

Present Enrollment—The total enrollment for the year has been 155, including the accredited higher primary unit of 30. The lower primary unit has been definitely separated for the better administration of both schools. For the present term there are 160 enrolled in spite of the fact that approximately 40 former students were unable to get back on account of the strong anti-Christian feeling in this section. The number of graduates in June was 59 as compared with 47 last year. This number was made up as follows: lower primary 12, higher 16, junior middle 25, and senior middle 6.

School Finances—It is a gratification that the school deficit, amounting to \$3,516, is being gradually removed. The increase in the number of students brings an increase in the student fees. This year the fees amounted to \$7,150 Mex., as compared with \$6,816 Mex., last year, an increase of \$334. In addition to fees and appropriations there was received \$546 in local resources. Help has been sought for some time from the Anhwei Provincial School Board, and assurance has been given of their sympathy and interest in this work.

Religious Activities—The School Y. M. C. A. has contributed largely to the religious life of the student body. This organization, administered by students, is the best means of bringing the students to a knowledge of God's love. The association sent a representative to the Y. M. C. A. Conference at Shanghai College, where they discussed student life-problems and the Christian attitude toward the anti-Christian move-

ment. A large percentage of the students have become friendly to Christianity through this student Association.

District Primary Schools

Owing to the limited resources this year the Board of Education was unable to employ any primary school supervisor. This has thrown the supervision of these schools back on the district superintendents very largely, but the Board has been able to maintain a central office which has attempted to continue the work of standardization and correlation by correspondence. The Board has adapted the East China Christian Educational Association's course of study to the needs of the schools. Monthly reports of each pupil's daily grades are sent into this office, and the term examinations are prepared there.

There are now forty primary schools with more than sixteen hundred pupils. On the Chinkiang district these schools are all united with the schools of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society as co-educational schools under the direction of that Society, a program which is very satisfactory.

On the Wuhu district, the shortage of funds has placed the responsibility of teaching upon two of the pastors. At Wuhu Second Street the Higher Primary has been provided with dormitory facilities by adding a second story to the preaching hall. This school has suffered a large decrease in enrollment due to the student agitation and its close proximity to the two middle Schools whose attendance was cut almost 75 per cent because of this anti-Christian movement. At Ichishan the school occupies new quarters provided by the Wuhu General Hospital. On the Ningwofu district there are two schools in rented quarters, which will probably be closed. There is a plan on foot for placing all the Nanking City Mission primary schools under a City supervisor representing all the Missions but this has not yet secured the assent of all concerned.

THE MEDICAL WORK

Nanking University Hospital

Caring for War Victims—In addition to the usual tasks in providing a better

and healthier Nanking, it has been necessary to take care of large numbers of the victims of the Cheking-Kiangsu War. Because the local military hospitals were poorly staffed and equipped, this hospital offered to provide sixty beds free for a period of two months. The time limit was written into the agreement lest the military authorities would continue the War indefinitely! Many of the patients received were such as had failed to improve at the military hospitals. The X-ray and fluoroscope were of great service in finding the bullets and pieces of shrapnel in these wounded men. The difficulty of reserving room for the number agreed upon was met by turning over for this purpose two rooms of the nearly completed Nurses' Home. The government made no effort to reimburse the hospital for this service but part of the expenses were met by contributions from the Chinese and American Red Cross Societies.

This experience was looked upon as another opportunity for making friends in the name of the Master, and the Chinese staff of doctors and nurses looked at it in the same way. During those troubled months many requests came from local residents for the privilege of coming into the grounds and buildings with their possessions in case of looting. It was found necessary to limit strictly the buildings to the purposes for which erected, ministry to the sick; and fortunately the anticipated looting was confined to one night only and to only a small portion of the city.

New Buildings—Through the efforts and generosity of Mr. E. A. Peden, of Texas, there is now completed the Peden Nurses' Home, which houses the students in the nursing laboratory and drug departments. The long standing desire to house the doctors on the hospital grounds has at last been accomplished by remodelling three buildings on the east side of the compound. Furthermore, the Memorial Foreign Hospital has now been formally amalgamated with the University Hospital. It is housed in a new wing which fits in with our group of buildings most happily. This unit is open freely to foreign residents in Nanking of all nationalities. Its central location, fire-

proof construction, modern plumbing and steam heat, together with the use of all the service equipment of the larger plant, make it a much more satisfactory arrangement than the old separate institution had been.

Student Clinics—The University Hospital maintains daily student clinics at the University and at the university middle school with Dr. Turner as supervisor. The third annual examination of all the students of these institutions has revealed marked improvement in the general level of health. These are modest beginnings in the direction of preventive medicine and public health work.

Religious Activities—The two evangelists for work among the patients, one for men and one for women, have given another year of splendid service. In addition to these two workers, the nurses have voluntarily aided in the effort to make the Good News known to all the patients. They hold daily ward services, teach coolies to read, and conduct Sunday school classes, so that there is one big family working for the Master. Hospital evangelism has the advantage of presenting to the Christian worker large numbers of men and women in a most receptive mood, but has the disadvantage that the length of contact is very irregular and averages only a week or two, after which the patients scatter far and wide.

Wuhu General Hospital

Encouraging Incidents—Dr. R. E. Brown writes that it has been a good year with a larger number of patients than last year and with many encouraging incidents to make the future look bright. There are 901 in-patients this year as compared with 729 last year. Dr. Hyla Watters has been added to the foreign staff, and Miss Bessie McCombs is in the Language School preparing to go to Wuhu. There has been considerable re-organization in the Chinese staff, with whom it is a real pleasure to work. The doctors, nurses, office staff, and even those in lesser positions have shown a fine spirit during these months. Even during the trying anti-foreign days of the summer, when schools were being closed, there was never a hint from within nor from

without that the work of the hospital should be interrupted.

Community Cooperation—The Chinese officials and both the foreign and Chinese communities have continued their usual friendly relations. On one or two occasions the police brought Chinese who had been injured in fights with the Japanese. When cholera first appeared the staff sent to the police a notice of its presence and suggested some preventive measures. The police at once put up posters stating that the hospital had announced the presence of cholera and used our suggestions as orders for preventing its spread. The Chinese doctors practicing in the city have shown the same cordial spirit. It is hoped that as soon as the new plant is ready, it will be possible to be of greater service to them and to cooperate more closely.

Building Program—Since the old hospital building was burned the women patients have been housed in an old building on top of the hill, and the men patients in an emergency building up there. To meet the difficulty of service in part, a small compact administration building has been erected which connects all departments by telephone. This building will fit into the future development as a gate-house dispensary or an addition to the hostel. Two Chinese doctors' residences have also been completed during the year, one housing Dr. Hwang, the associate in internal medicine and obstetrics, the other temporarily housing Mr. Hayes. The Ralston-Purina School Building has been completed by special gifts raised largely through the efforts of Miss Redmond, and it is now occupied, one-half by the Ichishan Lower Primary School, and the other half by the Hospital Chapel.

Through the very sympathetic co-operation of the Hospital Building Committee, of the Finance Committee, of Bishop Birney, and of Dr. Gamewell, the completion of the main building seems to be at hand. The builder is on the grounds and the work is going forward. It will be a joy to announce that the building is in actual use. The foreign nurses' home has been completed and during the construction of the main building will be used in part as a superintendent's residence and in part

to care for the increasing number of foreign patients.

New Equipment—The new X-ray machine which came from America has been of good service and has become so popular that there is hardly time to use it for all who desire this service. It is expected to be in increasing demand and to be a great aid in giving proper diagnosis and treatment. There has also been received a contribution amounting to about \$400 Mex. toward a set of bone instruments which is greatly needed.

Training School—During the summer a class of men student nurses was received, the first in a number of years. Mr. Ren, a graduate of the Peking Union Medical College Training School, is in charge. Application has been made for the registration of this school with the National Association. They have stated that they are willing to register it with a man of Mr. Ren's experience in charge. And they further advise that it will be the first school registered in China with a Chinese nurse in charge. It is a satisfaction to be pioneers in this phase of encouraging Chinese leadership.

Tunki Hospital

Strategic Location—Dr. Ailie Spencer Gale reports that it would take a sick patient nine days to go from Tunki to Wuhu for treatment, six days to An-king, and seven days to Hanchow, the nearest hospitals. So it is not surprising that they have treated 1,532 different patients in the church clinic and 90 patients have come to receive treatment in the hospital. As a large part

of the work is the dissemination of God's word, they have made it a point to see that every clinic patient has received a verse of Scripture and every in-patient a Gospel. Many of the in-patients have taken great interest in the daily Bible study and have taken many tracts and Scriptures with them to distant points.

Nurse Evangelists—One cannot speak too highly of the Christ-like spirit shown by the nurses. They have been evangelists as well as nurses, health lecturers as well as teachers. They have gone into the homes and held cottage prayer meetings; they have taught classes in the day schools; they have given health lectures in the church and have distributed more than fifteen thousand tracts. The microscope revealed the fact that the curse of this region is malaria and more than the average amount of time and expense has been spent in educating the people as to its cause. At the nurses request they are studying "The Manhood of the Master."

Financial Report—The total local receipts have been \$1,741 Mex., and the special gifts from friends have been \$1,467, so that the local income has exceeded the foreign gifts. In order that the Mission might realize that the hospital is a part of the common enterprise a request has been made for \$50 for house repairs out of the appropriations. The total income was \$3,209 and the expenditures \$2,488, leaving a balance on hand of \$720. This belongs to several departments: \$240 is for the purchase of a microscope, part is for the purchase of an organ, part for bath tubs, and the balance for instruments.

KIANGSI CONFERENCE

A YEAR OF DISTURBANCES

The past year has been one of political disturbances, banditry, flood and famine throughout the Kiangsi conference. Christians have suffered from all of these causes, but the work has progressed despite them.

Political Conditions

Generally, political and military conditions continue in the same state of unrest and instability as described in

the report of last year. In early December, Military Governor Tsai was driven out of the Capital and Military Governor Fang Ben-ren succeeded him. For several months thereafter, roving bands of irregular soldiery moved about the province, holding up villages and in some places occupying the countryside for sufficient time to cause the destruction of many houses for fuel and the general depletion of all food supplies. Gradually this condition seems to have improved, though ban-

ditry is still reported from various parts of the province.

Military activities have continued throughout the year, raw recruits having been constantly brought in and drilled for the military expedition in progress against Chang Tso-lin. Fortunately, however, in this quarrel, the scene of operations was well beyond the borders of Kiangsi. Hence, this province was rather a base of supplies and of recruits. During the year, an arsenal was established here in order to help equip the troops. These military activities and the efforts to secure ever increased revenues for military purposes have increasingly dominated the thought and life of the people, to the demoralization of normal business and intellectual activities. There is less and less revenue available for the legitimate demands of government, for education, repair of dykes and roads. Recently the provincial mint has begun the coinage of silver dollars, said to be well below the national standard as to percentage of silver. More and more, the currency has become inflated by the further issue of paper notes by the government or by government institutions, so that, in addition to natural increase of prices due to military activities and of famine conditions, the cost of living has been considerably increased, also by this cause.

Serious Famine Conditions

The Rev. E. A. Hoose, a veteran missionary in Kiukiang, Kiangsi province, in the famine center, reported thousands of people in countless towns and villages as suffering. He and his associates were able to extend some relief.

In many places the rice crop was a failure, beans only one-fifth of a crop, and cotton three-tenths of a crop. In one village of thirty-one families, only five had rice. Some places reported enough to last to January—no plans beyond that date.

In Hwangmei hsien 390,000 people were affected. Four hundred fifty-seven thousand suffered a 95 per cent failure of rice crop and 85 per cent of dry land crops. Twenty suicides were known; villagers left in a body to beg, leaving desolation in their wake. They left a swath like Sherman's march

to the sea, gathering in numbers as they march.

In the area near Kiukiang 102,000 people were affected. There were 474,000 less loads of rice than in a normal year, and an amount of 160,000 loads were needed to keep the people alive until next harvest. The rice in hand was regulated as to price and distribution, but when there are no funds, folks have to eat Kuan yin tu, a yellow clay. This clay stops cravings for food, causes the body to bloat, secretions stop, and death follows. Thousands died in this manner.

The Rev. W. R. Johnson of the Kiangsi Famine Relief Commission, wrote: "The drought this summer has left a situation even more serious than that which we confronted last year. The floods of last year, while extensive, did not affect at all so large an area as is now involved in very serious shortage due to drought. Already in some sections, people are leaving home to beg. In some instances, whole villages are moving on to the next village and camping there until all the rice is eaten, when the people from the second village join and together they go on similarly to a third and fourth. Already a certain clay dug from the mountains is being carried into Kiukiang for food. Without doubt, we will meet a very serious situation before winter comes, which will increase in intensity through the winter and early spring. There is some prospect of relief from the customs surtaxes, but there is uncertainty as to the amount of this and whether any considerable amount of it will be assigned to the Province."

Idols Avail Not

Two villages were praying for rain. Both took their idols for pleasure trips and airing. One village had a shower, but it was reported that the idol of the other village had sent it.

Investigation of this report proved the truth so far as the disappointed villagers were concerned, so they went to their idol to determine why he should send rain to the neighbors and not to them. The reply was received that the rain was intended for them, but had been diverted, or blown to the other village. More inquiries were set up with a determination to find the cause of such diverted blessings. They

learned that the rain would have fallen where it was intended to have come down but for the idol in the Tung Hsien Hsae at Siaoehikow. (This is a new society using all three religions, Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism.) The villagers without showers came in ■ body to this town near Kiukiang, went to the beautiful building of the society in question, and left it and the idols a sight to behold. They would teach anyone to intervene in the sending of blessings to their villagers!

And still they had no rain. It is pathetic; even the magistrate of Nanchang city went barefooted and bare-headed miles and miles to worship idols and petition for rain.

Opium

The continued licensing of the opium traffic under government auspices has brought about a condition where every city and hamlet has its opium dens. Conditions seem to be quite as bad as in the worst days before the suppression of the traffic initiated at the time of the signing of the treaty with Britain. Some slight agitation has been carried on during the year by Christian forces, but with little visible result.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIAN WORK

Nanchang and Kan River Districts

The district superintendent reports for these districts: Immediately after conference I made a trip up the Kan and saw for myself the dreadful condition. Both Sinkan and Siakiang had been looted and partly destroyed by fire. The people had fled terror stricken to the mountains. Our workers and members both in these places and at Fengsheng and Changshu suffered heavy losses.

Because of this it was impossible for these charges to reach the goal set for them in local contributions to the pastor's salary. One hundred forty-two dollars Mex. was contributed this year on the Kan River to pastors' salaries. This is \$138 Mex. less than the goal set but it is \$52 Mex. more than last year. On the Nanchang district the showing is much better.

A total of \$1,134 was collected on the Nanchang district. This is only \$36 less than the goal, while it is \$383

more than last year. With one exception, every charge during the year paid what was pledged at the first quarterly conference.

During the year the beautiful parsonage and church at Meichuang, Nanchang district, were completed and on May 3 the church was dedicated.

At Panpukiai a People's school has been opened and has been very successful. The use of the stereopticon and slides has added to the effectiveness of this school. Both here and at Chuangyuenchiao, a fine Sunday school for street children meets each Sunday afternoon. This work offers a wonderful opportunity for the pastors to make new contacts with those who may be won for Christ.

Pastor Wu at Tehshenmen is completing the eighth year of acceptable service. To preach these days to such a group of students is as great an opportunity and challenge as it is a responsibility. This congregation is composed of the students of the Nanchang Academy and Baldwin School for Girls. They are exceedingly attentive and thoughtful.

Central Church with its fine arrangement continues to be a real center. As a result of work which reaches back through the years we have here the beginning of a strong church. The Sunday service is a real worship period. This is partly due to a new arrangement whereby the congregation is divided, a special service being held for the children.

Although no mission funds have been available this year for day schools, in many places these schools have been kept open by the generosity of friends and members of the church. The higher primary schools at Changshu and Central Church have prospered, having increased both students and fees.

General Becomes Local Preacher

General Wu Ching-piao, Commissioner of Defense of the Eastern Kiangsi province, China, received during the year a license as local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The license was granted by the Kiukiang district conference. General Wu was formerly Commissioner of Defense of Kiukiang, but his headquarters were recently moved to Nanchang.

General Wu has been a professing

Christian for many years but only this last year did he join the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a very liberal giver to various missionary enterprises, principally the Rulison Girls' School, the College Church Mission in Jaochow, and famine relief work in Nanchang. General Wu has a daughter whose preliminary education was received in mission schools in China. She is now in college in America. The general expects to visit the United States in a few years when he retires.

Four Chinese Women are Local Preachers

Four young Chinese women, graduates of mission schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were licensed as local preachers of the Church by the district conference of the Hwangmei district and the North Kiangsi district. They are the Misses Chen Pei-yin, Chang Feng-chen, Chu Shuh-chen and Chang Mei-yin. These young women have been given appointments under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for evangelistic work in connection with middle, higher and lower primary schools in the two districts.

"Think of the change that has taken place in fifty years," says Mr. Hoose. "Fifty years ago a woman seen alone upon the street was considered a bad woman. Now these young women go freely anywhere alone, or with their co-workers, are admitted in councils and are given responsibilities on committees, and have their own supervising work to do, besides teaching and preaching. But the greatest thing they do, perhaps, is to live the Christian life among those whose lives are so unlike His.

"The criticism of our Church in China has been that we are not getting the mothers of the men. Get the mothers, the wives and daughters and you get the strength of opposition and superstition, said one man to me. We are very keenly alive to the necessity of getting the women into our Church in this area, and for this reason we have more women local preachers. Some very noble, vital women are building the new and abundant life into the homes where the seat of superstition seems to be."

Nanchang Academy—Reported By W. R. Johnson.

Enrollment—The enrollment for the year 1924-25 on the basis of students enrolled for not less than two months was as follows: lower primary, 27; higher primary, 104; junior middle school, 165; and senior middle, 36; total 332. This total is slightly smaller than that of the previous year, due to the fact that there was less change in the student body at the winter vacation, the actual attendance for both autumn and spring semesters being higher than the corresponding figures for the previous year.

Class Building and Church—About one-third of the necessary funds are in hand for the new class building. Owing to the present low rate of exchange and the abnormally high price of brick, the latter due in part at least to famine conditions, this money has not been exchanged into local currency nor have building operations been begun, though possibly with this sum in hand and most of the remaining sum pledged, the school would have been justified in doing so, except for these abnormal conditions. Plans and specifications for the building are in hand, and it is hoped that operations may begin soon. The building is greatly needed because of the extreme congestion of the present buildings. Because of the local conditions referred to, the beginning of the church building is also delayed.

Health Campaign—Numerous sets of health charts were used by the students for health lectures during the summer, following a number of lectures on health subjects in the school by the doctors of the Nanchang Hospital, Dr. I. Miller of Shanghai, and others. The school united with other organizations in a health campaign to a limited extent during the spring semester.

Popular School—A free evening school for the poor children of the neighborhood, taught by students and teachers of the Academy, has been opened with an attendance of more than forty.

Daily Vacation Bible Schools—Twenty-nine students volunteered for the work of conducting Daily Vacation Bible Schools for six weeks during the summer of 1925. These boys conducted thirteen schools, enrolling 343 pupils,

153 of whom had had no previous school training. The work was ably done under the supervision of a Committee of pastors, of which Pastor Wu was chairman.

Graduates—Diplomas were granted in June to 43 from the higher primary school, 23 from the junior middle school, and 2 from the four-year middle school course. Graduates of the full middle school course now number 47. Of these, 4 have been graduated from American colleges, 8 are now in college in the United States, and 15 have attended or are attending colleges in China, 5 of these being in mission schools. Two graduates are studying for the ministry and 11 are in mission employ.

Church Accessions—Thirty-five students from the Academy joined the Church during the year on probation, sixteen were baptized, and seven were received into full membership. One hundred fifty-four of the boys are professed Christians. The Christian work in the Institution, without doubt, suffered somewhat because of the added burdens of the famine relief work upon the staff; but it is gratifying to be

able to report these substantial accessions for the year. A considerable number of the older boys help in outside Sunday school work on Sunday afternoons, being led in this work by several members of the Academy teaching staff.

Medical Work in Favor

Bishop L. J. Birney in a recent letter to Dr. George T. Blydenburgh of the Susan Toy Ensign Memorial Hospital, Nanchang, China, says, "Medical work is the particular form of our mission activity now in China, which has the confidence of the Chinese and against which there is practically no criticism. It is more valuable than it ever was in the way of a testimony of the real spirit and motives of our whole work." In addition to the hospital mentioned, there is the splendid Water of Life Hospital in Kiukiang, in charge of Dr. E. C. Perkins. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society support also two hospitals, one in Kiukiang, the Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Hospital, the other in Nanchang, the Women's and Children's Hospital.

JAPAN AND KOREA

The work in Japan was begun under the superintendency of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, who arrived there June 11, 1873. This work was incorporated in organic union in the Japan Methodist Church which was organized May, 1907. At the same time the status of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a co-operating agency in the evangelization of Japan was recognized. Our work among the Japanese is known as the Japan Mission Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The work in Korea was begun in 1885, our first missionaries, Rev. H. G. Appenzeller and Rev. W. B. Scranton, M.D., arriving there in April and May respectively of that year. Rev. M. C. Harris was elected Missionary Bishop for Japan and Korea in 1904. He retired in 1916 and died in 1921. Rev. Herbert Welch was elected a Bishop in 1916, and assigned to residence in Seoul, where he now resides. Korea Conference and the Japan Mission Council now constitute the Seoul Episcopal Area.

THE SEOUL AREA

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

By

BISHOP HERBERT WELCH

The Methodist Episcopal work in Japan and Korea has been so fully presented in the accompanying reports that I need not dwell upon its details.

I might quote what Dr. John R. Mott said on his recent notable visit, that he had received a more vivid sense of the limitless opportunity here than on his previous five visits put together; that he had a deeper realization of the urgency of the situation as now in the Japanese Empire. I might speak of the City of Tokyo, with 33,000 students in only four of its many universities, with more students in its higher schools than in all the British Isles. I might speak of the radical social propaganda, which in the whole Orient is affecting and seems bound to affect still further the thinking of the people—the intellectual unrest, the political unrest, the growing sense of nationalism.

But I confine myself to a few words on a more general theme—New Forms of Self-Denial Which Are Called for in Foreign Missions. By self-denial I mean not something trifling and transient, but a self-renunciation in favor of another. Foreign missions have always been a daring and heroic enterprise, the most altruistic of the Church's undertakings. Now this self-abnegation must take new forms.

It must express itself through the foreign missionary Boards by a rapid transfer of authority from the Central Office over to the fields. Every activity which does not relate to rallying the Church at home to the support of the

work abroad will be canceled. In the holding of property, the use of appropriations and the adoption of policies, the foreign representative of the Church must be trusted.

The old attitude of the Home Church itself must be modified. Terror and pity are no longer the prime motives to which appeal should be made. A comfortable sense of superiority and a willingness to condescend to the "poor heathen" must give way to a frank recognition of the rights of humanity, and the attempt, humbly though confidently, to impart to less privileged peoples what we, by no merit of our own, have received.

New sacrifices are demanded of the missionaries. They no longer go out in many mission lands to be the oracles of ignorant masses or the supervisors of large groups of obedient helpers or the leaders of backward nations. The watchword now must be not "leadership" but "service," not "command" but the subordination of service. In a deeper sense than ever before they must stand among the people, as Christ stood, to be the servants of all. It is when they have sacrificed and suffered for the people to whom they go that they gain power.

Honor to the pioneers for their boldness, their patience in suffering, their endurance of hardships! The load of those who follow them in these more civilized days is not easier but more difficult. Yet it shall be even fuller of the power of God!

JAPAN MISSION COUNCIL

COMPILED BY GIDEON F. DRAPER

Japan, a Challenge to the United States!

This challenge is not along martial lines but addressed to a professedly Christian nation: urging that it demonstrate its Christian character by approximating more closely to the principles that are supposed to be the

governing ideals of a truly Christian civilization.

A practical application of these ideals to international relationships is not too much to ask of a nation founded by those who were in quest of real religious freedom. To extend the helping hand to other lands in the spirit of the

Master ought to be our country's glory. Is Japan expecting too much in this direction?

Social Unrest

Political conditions in the Empire are not altogether satisfactory for there seems to be not a little unrest, though it may be difficult for an outsider to gauge just what the trend of affairs is. Material conditions have increasing influence on the political situation. Financially there has been no little stress and strain, though business is slowly improving, as is indicated by the gradually rising value of the yen. The question of unemployment has been, and still is, very serious. It is one of the signs of the great change that has come over industrial Japan that a new word has been coined to represent "the unemployed."

The whole social fabric of the nation has undergone a very marked change and the working classes are feeling it very keenly; as the "warrior class" (samurai) felt the results of the revolution in their situation sixty years ago. The labor movement is very definitely here but the government has a careful eye and a firm hand on all its activities and questionable utterances (from the government standpoint) are speedily silenced. Just a few days ago an attempt was made by "peasants and workers" to form a Proletarian party, but the police were on hand in full force. The final result, after no little confusion and not a few arrests, was a constitution that has been designated as of "an innocuous variety," that is, with all the "red" eliminated. However, despite repression, the rank and file are bound to have their hopes and ambitions expressed in some form and the sad fact is that comparatively little has been done to help them up and onward by bringing the Gospel to them in their need.

Military Training—Moreover, the question of military training enforced in the schools is by no means settled in spite of what the government considered definite decisions. No little agitation has recently been aroused by the government's strict surveillance over students who opposed such training. Just now an instance of "how it works" has been manifest in the city of Otaru where the military instructor

in a commercial college endeavored to show the "spiritual" character of the instruction he is imparting by a hypothetical case of a destructive uprising of socialists and Koreans,—considered as rank enemies of the Empire,—should a severe earthquake bring confusion. Naturally the Koreans living in that city, and there are many Koreans now in different parts of Japan, rose in indignation and supported by organized labor made a stir that has been echoed in many of the higher institutions of learning throughout the Empire.

The Exclusion Act

Then, one of our missionaries writes: "We suffer to a degree from the Japanese Exclusion Law. Among the intelligent younger class there is a distinct anti-American spirit. Every day's delay in remedying the Japan-American situation works against the presentation of the Gospel message."

From a different part of the Empire another writes: "The American immigration law proved a great hindrance during the latter half of 1924 and its evil influence has not greatly lessened. The action of the American Congress was a great shock to the Japanese people and led them to look at the West with new and critical eyes. The survey was not reassuring. Indian leaders, like Tagore, have visited Japan repeatedly in recent years and harped on the inferiority of the Western Civilization and the superiority of the culture of the East, but had not met with a favorable response on the part of the Japanese people. Now the great majority of the Japanese have changed; they have come to agree largely with the Indians. The materialistic trend and the imperialistic tendencies of the West are delineated in many papers and magazines."

"The headlines in our leading daily a few days ago proclaimed the fact that America leads the world in crime and quoted fully the Saturday Evening Post. It is impossible for the people not to associate these things with Christianity. Buddhist and other ultra-patriotic lecturers declaim about the failure of Christianity as judged by its product in the West. The weak showing of the Mission Boards, notably the American Board and ours, affects the

church people. Since the Boards are failing they are led to deduce that Christianity is weakening abroad. The atmosphere is thus far from hopeful. The Japanese Church has chosen this unpropitious time to achieve full self-support for its Mission Board and this increases the financial burden of the churches to the point of breaking."

Above All, Christ

Despite the above it seems evident that there is, religiously, a forward movement under way. Not a few of the leaders in Christian circles realize that a new spiritual dynamic is sorely needed. As one of the most prominent of their number said a while ago: "We need to study the way the disciples obtained power on the day of Pentecost. We ought to advance in the same spirit with which the early disciples waited for the fulfillment of the Lord's promise."

So in the midst of all her problems, Japan's greatest need today is a full knowledge of Christ; His thoughts; His purposes; His will for her, as a part of the great family of our heavenly Father, and our duty at home is to help her in every way we can to attain unto this true knowledge. As another of their workers has said: "The time to depend upon Foreign Mission Boards and missionaries has already passed. Indeed the progress of the Church must depend, not upon outside influence and assistance, but on the perfect co-operation of pastor and people. Of course any one will gladly accept assistance from abroad; it is an encouragement to us, but if the main body of the Church itself does not possess the evangelistic spirit it does not show real life."

We surely should be thankful to see the Church in Japan getting on its feet, ready to walk—if only it will walk close to Christ, in His very footsteps, and we shall find full opportunity to aid the work in many ways for a long time to come if we do it in a spirit of brotherly helpfulness.

Movement For Self-Support

The Japan Methodist Church has only two conferences, with a total of sixteen districts, three of which are outside of Japan proper, in Loo Choo, Korea and

Manchuria. Our Mission has work within the bounds of nine of these districts. During the year much real work has been done and some definite advance registered. Much thought and effort has been expended on the self-support movement already referred to. This movement, inaugurated about two years ago, has some very strenuous advocates who urged the calling of a special session of the General Conference this year for the consideration of a proper plan. This failed to carry in the West Conference this spring. Then a special committee was called by the Mission Board, representing as far as possible all parts of the Church, which met in Shizuka.

This committee prepared a plan for the accomplishment of the financial independence of their Mission Board, so far as foreign aid is concerned, to take effect from the first of April, 1926. With the understanding, however, that while annual grants-in-aid from the aiding Mission Boards in America shall cease at that time, a special grant of 50,000 yen from each Board shall be a sort of "setting up" gift, mainly to be used for property, to help the weaker churches get on their feet. This, however, did not suit the "strenuous" brethren, so they presented a more drastic proposal at the recent session of the Tokyo District Conference, with the thought of passing it around for general adoption if approved there, but to their intense disappointment not quite one-third of the members present favored it and the minority showed their grief (?) by leaving the conference immediately. Probably their plan would have fallen short of even a one-third vote in most of the other District Conferences.

However, a genuine advance toward self-support we all rejoice to see. It is only a question of the method, and of the spirit behind the method employed. If it is evident that the move is based on a real spiritual prosperity and indicates an increased devotion to Christ and the interests of His Kingdom it will be a cause for great thanksgiving. Bishop Uzaki and the Secretary of their Board, Rev. D. Hatano, are surely working devotedly along the right line.

But this move, no matter how speedily it may succeed, will not release our Board of Foreign Missions

from its responsibilities in this field. The educational work will go on as before and the evangelistic work of our missionaries should be increased rather than curtailed, especially along lines of institutional work in the cities and of country-side evangelization. The Japan Methodist Church cannot reach out to the unoccupied regions in the country until it has attained a more substantial financial standing. The struggle for self-support, apparently, will be a heavy drain on its resources for years to come. Hence the evangelist from abroad will find a wide field, if he is ready to enter it in the spirit of brotherly cooperation.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

In presenting the evangelistic work we follow the method of reporting by stations; of which there are eleven if Hakodate is included, but which has not been occupied by a representative of our Board since 1907. Once or twice we thought we were going to be able to reestablish our work there but failed to do so. This has left the ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society as the only representatives of our progress, despite the difficulties in the Church in that port city.

As a whole, our missionaries report progress despite the difficulties in the way, but all re-echo the distress caused by the decrease in funds, thus putting a check on any aggressive effort.

Sapporo

This is our northernmost station. In the center of the Hokkaido it offers a fine field for our work and the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Ihde have wrought faithfully there during the year, while still students of the language. Besides the charge of four centers of work outside of Sapporo they have had many Bible classes and taught some in the University and other schools, while Mrs. Ihde's musical gifts have opened doors of special opportunity. The activities connected with Wesley Hall also add largely to opportunities for service among the students in Sapporo.

Hirosaki

This is the northernmost station on the main island. It has had changes in its personnel this year. Mr. and

Mrs. Shacklock have returned home on furlough and Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Iglehart have returned to their post. While the Rev. and Mrs. T. T. Brumbaugh have come to reinforce the work.

The event of the year was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of Christian evangelization in the city of Hirosaki and all this region. There was a very interesting service held on Saturday morning, October 3, and Methodists from that section came from distant parts of the Empire to take part in it. The Rev. K. Gosaka, who was one of the very earliest pastors and who had served at the commencement of things there with the late Bishop Honda, was one of those who came from a great distance after more than thirty years of absence from his native place. Lunch was served in the Boys' School (The Too-Gijiku), where congratulatory speeches were in order, and evening dinner at the Girls' School. It was very much like an "Old Home Week." Sunday was a great day. Mr. Kosaka preached and then Bishop Uzaki baptized one hundred young folks; thirty-two from the Girls' School and sixty-eight from the Boys' School; a fine instance of the efficiency of the educational evangel.

In connection with the Hirosaki celebration a fine volume of historical records was issued and one very interesting fact is that there are one hundred and eleven names of workers that have gone forth from this one church—a record not equalled by many churches in any land in proportion to the length of time they have been active.

Sunday afternoon many went out to a large village nearby, Fujisaki, to assist at the dedication of a new church building, a very neat and suitable modern structure, given by one of the families of the town as a commemoration of the golden wedding of the father and mother and the silver wedding of the son. It was the writer's privilege to be present at the dedication of the former building thirty-eight years before, on his first visit to that place. From Hirosaki as a center, work is carried on in the northern section of the island.

Sendai

This is the station about half way

from Hirosaki to Tokyo. Our missionary resident there writes (S. R. Luthy): "In spite of difficulties and limited means the work of this district has moved forward. One man was retired and his churches attached to another man's field. Also by increase in self-support and outside work by the missionary in charge, we have come through the year with a very small deficit. The Japanese brethren have seemingly reinforced their spiritual lives because of these difficulties. At the recent District meeting the reports showed a marked increase in baptisms, membership and church attendance. Ways and means of self-support were planned. Much time was given to prayer. All seemed anxious that the spiritual life of the churches become more vital. They asked that more workers be given, carrying out their larger program." Mr. Luthy also speaks of study classes conducted in the Mission home by himself and Mrs. Luthy and by him at Fukushima, two hours distant by train. Also referring to the value of the Sunday school work he says: "Other religions are rapidly adopting the Christian way of leading children to their faith, but they seem to lack the appeal that grips." He also stresses the opportunity and need for social service, the church under his care in Sendai offering special advantages for such work.

Tokyo

The work of this section was divided at the last Council meeting, and though Dr. Heckelman was given full time teaching in Aoyama Gakuin he was also asked to look after the Mission's evangelistic work in the city limits, while the work outside the city was added to the Yokohama station. The Asakusa charge, which was our main point of work in the city, has become self-supporting this year, but it is hoped to open institutional work there as the field is very needy and offers large opportunity. In fact there are many places where such work could be started to great advantage were the means in hand to do it.

Yokohama

This station comprises the work of our Mission in Kanagawa and Saitama

Prefectures: the former being the eastern end and the latter the north-western section of the extensive Tokai District. At one of the five points for which we are responsible, the large town of Kumagae, a fire swept off about one fourth of the place last May. The church and parsonage were a total loss, as there was no insurance. The pastor and family also lost everything. Through the generosity of friends a small parsonage has been erected, one room of which serves as the chapel until such time as the funds can be found for the erection of a suitable church. It would seem that here also the financial loss is to prove a spiritual gain as there has been a pronounced increase of interest since the new building is in use.

At another point, Hodogaya, in the suburbs of Yokohama, the little house on a back alley that had been used for a preaching place, was exchanged for a very prominent building on the main street, providentially vacant, and acting as a constant advertisement of the work. The increase in rent and expense for outfit to render the house available was likewise met by the kindness of friends, for the Mission had no funds. The results have justified the change, for the Sunday school has doubled in attendance and also the audiences at services. Eleven young people were recently baptized and we hope to see a live church built up in this community.

The Canadian Church occupies the other important points in the Tokai District.

The work of reconstruction has moved forward all too slowly in this devastated Tokyo-Yokohama region, though there is marked progress. Two new churches have been dedicated in Yokohama, thanks to the funds received from the Mother Churches for reconstruction purposes, and the central church, Hoari Cho, is to have the ceremony of the laying of its corner stone on the 20th of December. Tokyo as a whole has made more rapid recovery, but the larger churches are not yet rebuilt. Despite the aid from abroad this building program is a serious strain on their diminished resources, thus rendering the self-support

problem exceedingly difficult in this section.

Central Japan is mainly occupied by the Methodist Church, South, so far as our work is concerned, so we must go at least 650 miles to the borders of the field worked by our next stations, in Kyushiu.

Nagasaki

This is our oldest station on this island. The absence of the Rev. and Mrs. Scott and the Rev. and Mrs. Krider, on furlough, has laid heavy burdens on those who remained. The Rev. R. E. West, in charge, writes: "On account of the cut the two charges of Omura and Haiki had to unite under one pastor. The pastor lives in Omura and the Haiki preaching place is occupied by an earnest layman who has helped a great deal in keeping the work going. In spite of the fact that the pastor has had to divide his attention between the two places the year has not been without its gains. By dint of economy it has been possible to carry on all the former activities at Akunoura. This institutional work is in the vicinity of the Mitsubishi shipbuilding works. It ministers chiefly to the workmen, and the financial depression of the past year has been reflected in the decreased attendance at the kindergarten and the night school."

Fukuoka

Because of the absence of the Rev. and Mrs. R. S. Spencer on furlough the work of the Fukuoka station was cared for by his father, the Rev. D. S. Spencer, from Kumamoto, who reports that the work at "Hakata is improving, the membership growing in numbers, in interest in their church and in self-support, and spiritual import. Maebara lost its pastor in June, he deciding to go as a missionary to the Japanese in Brazil, and hence we have no regular pastor at this place. Our son, R. S. Spencer, since his return from furlough, has acted as pastor. Tsuyasaki is genuine country work, covering many villages, and is steadily improving if slowly. In this large county a faithful man is bringing results."

Kumamoto

As to this point Dr. D. S. Spencer

writes: "No changes worthy of note have occurred in the work of this station in 1925. No points have been dropped but no new work has been taken up, because of the cut, though a number of places have been opened to us and ought to be entered immediately. At Yatsushiro there has been a steady growth and at Hitooyoshi there has been increased attention resulting in new life and additions. Our success in securing a place of worship in the center of the city—a rented building—has proven an advantage, and the little group of members there are now paying approximately 50 per cent of the cost of this work. Because of opposition on the part of certain individuals in the First Methodist Church of this city, Kumamoto, the successful Mission work being carried on here is for the time in abeyance. Here, as elsewhere in towns where a church has made a fair start, the fight now is on for self-support, and with this object before them the members often lose sight of every other of the Church's interests. My contact with teachers of Middle Schools and the Fifth College, with the young men in the banks, and with the student class generally, has gone on as usual and must be noted as encouraging." This last despite the anti-American spirit previously referred to.

Kagoshima

From the Rev. E. R. Bull's very full report we cull the following items:

Just about the time of Columbus, Xavier sailed into this beautiful bay. The stone Xavier Church in this city establishes this fact in Japanese history. The faith which he inspired has endured at times through fire and flame, the details rivalling those experienced in Nero's day. Their work still goes on. On the other hand there are about 730 Protestants in the city.

For the students of the government schools of the city we have a Glee Club, two night schools, enrolling about sixty, clubs for girls, teachers, and others. A half dozen street Sunday schools complete the list.

The First Methodist Church leads the District in every way. Its new concrete building has been in use since Christmas, 1923, but the members groan under the heavy debt, requiring ten

per cent interest. They have confidence that the money will come from America and relieve them. The Second Church of the city met until recently in the home of the missionary. It now rents a small place for meeting, and yet there are seven or eight meetings a week in the missionary's home: also at telephone headquarters for "Hello Girls" and at the county hospital for the nurses.

He also reports progress at the outlying charges, where the pastors are doing faithful work and seeing encouraging results. A movie machine serves to draw the crowds and helps to impress the Bible stories and advances the work of temperance.

Newspaper evangelism has furnished many new inquirers, who have asked for literature and books explaining Christianity. He further says: "NEEDS. I would write this in capital letters. We need a home and sorely. We have moved twice since January (written in October) and are greatly embarrassed at times because of living in the same yard with strong Buddhists. We were compelled to accept this home until the end of our second period of service, in the summer of 1926."

Loo Choo District

The residence in Loo Choo has been abandoned but the work is carried on from Kagoshima by Mr. Bull, who is superintendent of this purely mission district. These islands are 369 miles south of Kagoshima and have a population of 571,565. The first missionary, Bettelheim by name, came here before Perry came to Japan, and set a light which has been kept burning ever since, that is, for eighty years.

The work is evangelistic. The nearest Protestant school is 485 miles distant, and the nearest Methodist school is much farther away. Medical work has never been attempted here in any permanent form. The Protestant Church on three out of the 53 islands numbers about 2,000.

As to buildings, Methodism is far behind. The Northern Baptists have concrete buildings in Naha and Shuri and a wooden building at Itoman. We have three wooden buildings but two in very bad condition. Naha needs a building very greatly. Mr. Bull further says:

"Self-support. We are far from where we ought to be in Japan, but our record is worse in Loo Choo. The payments on salaries for five churches range from 43 yen per month to 13 yen per month, raised by three churches in addition to the assessments for the connectional causes of the Church, forwarded to Tokyo."

Wherever the representative of the Woman's Foreign Missionary, or Mr. Bull, as District Superintendent, goes, the schools and homes are open in a way unknown in Japan proper. The picture machine draws crowds and the Gospel message gets a good hearing by this isolated crowd of youth. They crane their necks for a glimpse of the broader world. They live a Robinson Crusoe life and a foreigner's face is as strange to them as to Crusoe. The labors of the three faithful Bible women of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are great factors in pointing these young people to schools as well as in uplifting the women in all the charges.

The six preachers labor at a disadvantage. Their newspapers come late; their privileges are few, and hardships many. Many times Mr. Bull has seen two weeks' supply of newspapers suddenly arrive at the door, at times badly soiled by the sea water showing that a delayed steamer had at last reached port. Good lecturers and good music are at a premium. Ogu-suku Kengi, once a candidate for the Methodist ministry, has just been elected to the House of Peers, and he will uplift the Naha church with his vision of a broader life; but such folks are few.

Seoul

This station is the center of Korea District of the West Conference of the Japan Methodist Church. The Rev. F. H. Smith is missionary and district superintendent. He reports: "This district includes the work among the Japanese living in Korea and Manchuria. The chief centers from Fusan to Harbin have been occupied and suitable property has been secured in all the older and larger stations. The district includes six fully self-supporting churches, twelve aided churches and seventeen other places which are regularly visited. Your missionary has been superinten-

dent of this district for the past ten years and gives most of his time and effort to its administration and development. The past year has been the most difficult in the twenty years of the history of this work. In spite of this the pastors and people have worked faithfully and some progress has been made; 138 baptisms were registered, as compared with 153 reported last year.

The cut in the appropriations reduced the grant for this district from \$1,900 to \$1,200. The evangelist at Taiden had to be dismissed and all the travel greatly curtailed. The annual trip to Manchuria had to be omitted so the churches up there in that lonely section have had no help. The subsidy from our Board for five churches was exhausted by the 15th of September, but personal friends sent enough money to sustain the work until the end of the year.

Under the circumstances Mr. Smith has been able to give more time to music and other types of activity. At conference time and three times since then he has crossed the straits to Japan proper for concerts and recitals, and to assist the churches there. Such concerts have usually proved very profitable financially for the churches giving them.

The Seoul Night School has had the poorest year in its history, as the number of those wishing to learn English has much decreased. Mr. Smith has had other good opportunities to teach or speak at important government schools and has found a number of earnest Christians in them all.

Government relations have been very pleasant during the year. There has been opportunity to assist somewhat in the founding of a new leper hospital, and there are minor negotiations of some sort almost every day. During the winter Mr. Smith acted as chairman of the union charity committee which collected and expended more than 10,000 yen.

EDUCATIONAL

Aoyama Gakuin

This institution has continued its excellent work under serious handicaps. The temporary sheds have had to be used for all school activities throughout the year, but the work has gone forward in excellent shape. With about 2,000 students in the three departments the several faculties have

found full scope for all their energies.

In addition there are about 1,000 girls and young women in attendance at the Aoyama Jo Gakuin. These two groups form a fine student body and offer great opportunities for a definite Christian education. The new building of the Jo Gakuin was dedicated on the 16th of November and thus the work of that institution has been greatly facilitated, for the structure is substantial—reinforced concrete, and excellently equipped.

Buildings of the same style for the College and Academy are well under way so that from next year these departments of the Gakuin will be equipped for more effective service. The theological department will continue to use the barracks and suffer the many inconveniences thereby entailed.

One notable change has been made this year. The Bible School for Women has been united with the Theological School in classroom work so that it is a definite step in coeducation, and thus far it has worked out very satisfactorily. It is expected that this plan will continue.

The arrangement by which the two institutions, the Jo Gakuin and the Gakuin proper, have been united under one general management has been completed but that does not mean coeducation, as the schools are in separate buildings and doing their work in separate classes. However, it is a move in the right direction and makes for economy and efficiency. The same special teachers can serve both schools and there are united activities that can be carried on, especially in church work.

Chinzei Gakuin

The proposed purchase of a new site for this important institution on the outskirts of Nagasaki, so that it will have better opportunity for growth, has at last been realized in spite of very decided opposition on the part of the Mayor and certain elements in the city. The problem will now be to so arrange the finances as to enable the school to move to its new site as speedily as possible. There are many problems involved but the chief one has been settled in the purchase of the ground. The work of the school has gone forward without interruption, though

under difficulties in view of the necessity of using temporary buildings.

To-o Gijiku

The work of our missionaries in Hirosaki is largely given to this school with its interesting history. The year has been one of real progress and the gradual development of the school with the necessity of adding the needed classes to bring it up to the full standard of a middle-school has not only involved hard work but also added expense so that the school stands in need of special aid.

The report of the anniversary of the Hirosaki Church already given is one evidence of the valuable results from the efforts that have been made for the upbuilding of this institution. The

earnest and able principal, Dr. Sasamori, reported that he had to refuse some of those who desired to be baptized with the others on that memorable day, as he did not consider them to be yet far enough advanced in their knowledge of the Way.

It is not in the province of this report to describe the work of the institutions under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, but it should be borne in mind that their five well equipped schools of higher grade, at Hakodate, Hirosaki, Aoyama, Fukuoka and Nagasaki are doing a great work for the uplift of the womanhood of Japan. Great praise is due these ladies for the efficiency and faithfulness with which their work is carried on. They have toiled well during the years.

KOREA CONFERENCE

COMPILED BY DR. J. D. VANBUSKIRK

General

In some ways the past year has been one of the hardest years of the work in Korea, but signs of promise are not wanting. Korea-Chosen-Land of the Dawn, is but at the dawn of the bright day. In the shadows of the hard times, general unrest, calamitous floods, and discouragement of the people—made no less by a “cut” in the mission budget—it would be easy to lose heart, but we see the light in the Eastern skies shining unmistakably clear. God is working in Korea to build up a people for Himself, and the Church and the Christian people are stronger than ever before; they have borne heavier burdens with courage and they realize “God is with us.”

Material progress has continued almost unabated, though western firms have had rather difficult problems to meet; the adverse exchange has put western goods at a serious handicap. But there are more and better automobiles in use now than a year ago, the proportion of “Fords” is appreciably reduced. Road building goes on apace. The railroad mileage has been increased a little and more lines are projected or actually in process of construction. The cities show more large, modern business houses. But it is only fair to say that the Koreans' share in these material

things is not in proportion to their number. Many of them feel these are signs of economic exploitation rather than of progress for their own people.

Land Question

It is also current opinion that the Koreans are losing control of the land. Some claim that most of the good farming land is already out of their control, though the deeds may be yet in Korean names. Much land is in the control of various development and irrigation companies, as well as of private Japanese, and a great deal of that in Korean names is heavily mortgaged with poor prospects of paying off the indebtedness. This and the realization that commerce, government and education are also largely in other hands, result in widespread discouragement.

Floods and Drought

We reported last year widespread damage to crops by floods and droughts. Some regions had early floods and then later drought; other sections of the country had so little rain after the rice was transplanted that the crop was not worth harvesting. Fortunately other sections had good crops, so famine was unknown. This past summer some parts of Korea were again visited with

disastrous floods. Thousands of families lost everything, and even yet are living in dugouts. As a result, the winter finds them in desperate need of food, fuel, and clothing. The churches in Seoul used funds they usually spend for Christmas celebrations for relief of the flood sufferers. Christmas is usually a time of great celebrations with much decoration of buildings and presents to Sunday school children and church folks. But this year the spirit of Christ was manifested in giving to the needy all around. This cannot fail to have its effect for good, both for the Christian Church and the people.

High Cost of Living

We thought last year that prices had reached their peak. But the cost of living has gone still higher. The "Index Number for Necessities" is now 300 where for last year it was 279. Wages have not only not increased, the average is 3 per cent less than last year. Under the marketing conditions in Korea the farmers are not much helped by the high prices; they pay high for their purchases and their surplus crops cannot be sold to the best advantage. So all alike share in the hard times.

Unrest

The time of unrest reported last year is not past. "Hard Times" is a sufficient explanation, but there is more than this. There are agitators, and the influence, direct or indirect, of Bolshevism is apparent. The censor frequently suppresses issues of newspapers and magazines for publishing "articles injurious to public peace and order." One of the leading Korean newspapers was suppressed for about three months, and some of its staff have been brought to trial and some have fled the country. There have been some serious strikes in schools—it is the students, not laborers, who go on strikes in Korea. These facts are only mentioned to show the unrest, not to discuss or judge the merits of the case.

Christianity has not been free from opposition. The most frank expression of this, was a move on the part of young men in Seoul to actively oppose the Sunday school demonstration planned during the Convention in October. The police suppressed their active op-

position, but it was made very apparent. Magazine attacks on Christianity in particular, and religion in general, continue as last year. Public meetings have been disturbed by radicals among the young men. In one meeting, held in one of our churches, police interference was required to control the disturbers and permit the lectures to continue.

So far as we know, there has been no considerable anti-foreign or anti-missionary movement in Korea. There were some local outbreaks last year that for a time looked threatening. None of these affected our own Church much, and we now hear little of such trouble. The Korean church has been spared a Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy, though there has been a good deal of discussion of the religious questions that have disturbed other lands.

The "Cut"

The "Cut" has been in some respects the hardest thing of the year, but it has not been without some compensations. It has not spelled disaster for our work, and we do not expect it to do so. Though the hardships be many and the progress delayed, the end is sure, for God is with us.

The appropriation for operating Budget in 1924 was \$77,793.50; for 1925 it was \$45,250.00, a cut of a little more than 40 per cent. Owing to the low exchange value of the yen, we figured its value at 42 cents instead of 50 cents as normally. This estimated gain in exchange is allowed us to make a Budget of 107,738.00 yen for 1925 compared to 155,587.00 yen for 1924, or a "cut" of a little over 30 per cent. This 30 per cent was distributed to the work as follows: Medical work, average cut 44 per cent; Evangelistic work, cut 30 per cent; Educational work total was cut 35 per cent, but all primary schools were taken off the budget and one of the high schools put on "outside sources," so the schools retained on the budget were cut only 27 per cent; there were certain items such as taxes, insurance, interest, and designated gift adjustment that had to remain at approximately the 1924 figures. This reduction meant serious curtailment at all points and impaired the work in many ways. But the Korean church

rallied to prevent disaster by assuming a heavier share of the load. Very few pastors have been lost to the work, and the schools have been saved by increasing local support by sacrifices on the part of teachers, and by "Restore Cut" gifts from the homeland church. The following paragraphs from the district reports will make this clear and reveal the spirit of the Korean church. They will be an answer to many inquiries.

Yi Chun District

The most noteworthy achievement of the year has been the assumption of full self-support by four circuits. The accomplishment was not made without great prayer, effort and sacrifice. One young man set the example by doing without Sunday morning breakfast and giving that amount in addition to his regular contribution. Others followed his example. At Kalmi with only fourteen men to contribute and with the women so poor that their contributions consisted of handfuls of rice, two-thirds of the cut made in mission appropriation was pledged. Judged by ability to give, this surpasses anything on the district. All of the other circuits have made similar advances over the amount contributed last year. But Kwangju was in the territory devastated by the summer floods, and was thus rendered unable to meet its obligations. From July to December provisions for helping this circuit were secured from outside sources.

Chemulpo District

Floods, hail, and drought have in succession brought three near-famine years to this district; when to this was added the cut of forty per cent in the mission appropriation, it was found to be impossible to continue all of the salaries and two of the circuits were united under one pastor. Coming as it does at a time when we had felt we must enter some new fields, it was a severe blow. Among the numerous islands, nominally a part of this district, is one with about eight hundred families, none of whom are Christian. Having no other way of preaching the gospel to these people it was resolved at District Conference that we must even in our own difficulties seek to help

them. Nearly three hundred yen was pledged to secure a building and send a worker there.

Haiju District

At the market village of Tak Yung Tai we have a three year old group of enthusiastic Christians pleading for a leader to be sent to them. Fifteen li (5 miles) from there is another new group, without a baptized Christian among them, which has built its own little house of worship. In this little church the district superintendent received nine probationers on his last visit. It would make for progress to make Tak Yung Tai the residence of a pastor for a new circuit with five preaching places and thus reduce the size of the present Haiju, East Circuit, which has now eleven churches. However, when we came to the Redistribution meeting we found that there was nothing to do but to take a cut of 40 per cent on the evangelistic budget. So instead of being able to make this forward step we have been compelled to take a backward step by leaving the Kangnyung circuit without a preacher in charge.

Kongju District

After Conference last year, the large Nonsan Circuit was divided. Under the new leadership the churches, especially Ryunsan and Anchun, took on new life, but because of shortage of funds the circuits must be reunited. Pastor Cho of Nonsan will do good work there without question, but with nine churches to look after he cannot give any church the attention it ought to have. Not only this, but two other already large circuits will probably have to be united so that the pastors can live. In other words, Methodism's gesture at evangelizing one of the most fertile and accessible districts in Korea, with a population of over 350,000, is to be by five regular pastors and one missionary, with fifty-seven yen a month to carry on the work.

Pyeng Yang District

The amount for pastors' salaries was cut 40 per cent over the entire work. As a result of this, only one of the 36 pastors has been discontinued. Some new workers have not been put to work as they would have been, had the

cut not come, but we are thankful beyond words for the heroic way in which the Korean church has taken up the slack.

Seoul District

Five of the circuits are self-supporting and one other is nearly so. Eight circuits suffered a cut of forty per cent. This meant not only less comforts of life, but also poor food, poorer clothing and less of the necessities, yet no pastor resigned from his work. Instead of reaping, they have pushed the building program with more than usual energy, and the people have responded with unusual loyalty in spite of the deep financial depression that has settled upon this land.

Wonju District

The Wonju District suffered the cut of 40 per cent with the rest of the evangelistic work of the country. The recovery in finances by the local churches, as reported in their programs, shows an increase over last year's contributions for support of pastors as follows: Whoingsung, 50 per cent; Pyengchang, 100 per cent; Yungwol, 100 per cent; Chaichun, 50 per cent; Mokka remains the same; Chungju, 50 per cent; Wonju remains the same, paying 50 yen per month. Tangyang is a new appointment and pays 9 yen per month.

Suwon District

We are glad to be able to report a year of progress on this district. There are at present five circuits, within which four new prayer groups have been formed within the past year. Local self-support has increased two-thirds within three years and the number of tithers is growing. Among the recent additions to the league of tithers is a group of widows at one of our small churches. During the Independence agitation of six years ago, all of the men of this church were shot down and the widows have been living in dire poverty. When Mrs. R. L. Thomas visited this district last spring and heard of their condition she gave one hundred yen for their help. It was decided to invest the money in hares and distribute these amongst the fifteen households. The women, overjoyed at this prospect of a little income, agreed

to tithe their income from the sale of these hares.

Manchuria

The work of the Manchuria District is distinctly different from that in Korea. It is the missionary task of Korean Methodism. The Missionary Society of the Korea Conference last year raised 3,496 yen for missionary work, in addition to the grant from the Board of Foreign Missions. The district superintendent, Rev. Pai Hyung Sik, is a true missionary with missionary vision for the fields beyond and with leadership to inspire his co-workers. Four members of the Annual Conference and two supply pastors work with him. The work is truly under difficulties in that disorganized, bandit-infested region. Our brother reports that one of his pastors has to keep track of the movements of the bandits at all times to avoid meeting them. When he learns they have left a certain village he goes to that village to visit the Christians. Besides the preachers, the Korean Woman's Missionary Society has sent a Bible woman to Manchuria, one of the strongest graduates of the Women's Bible School. The work has made definite progress the past year. It bids fair to continue its growth.

Church Building

It is easily seen that the "cut" was not taken as an excuse for a slump in the work of the Church. There have been no large building projects during the year, but it is significant that twenty churches have been built and five more enlarged; funds have been raised for a number of others, but they await aid from the United States to carry them to completion. The total cost of these churches is not great when compared with the churches in the United States, but the sacrifice involved is not less than that required to give some of the great congregations in the United States their million dollar temples of which we read.

The largest building undertaken by the Koreans this year is the Primary Boys' School at Pyeng Yang. They sold the old school building and site for 15,000 yen, and have subscribed 20,000 yen more to erect a building for 800 boys. All this is being done with-

out Mission aid, except for the \$3,000 originally given for the school.

Ministerial Support

The Conference statistics do not show an increase in the ministerial support for the Conference year. This is probably an error in reporting. The preceding Conference year was a long one, over fourteen months, and the last Conference year only nine months. It has been the rule to make the statistical year end May 31st each year, but the rule has not been followed by all those reporting, so the sum reported last year does not include a full twelve months' giving, and the preceding report probably included more than twelve months' receipts. The mission contribution to evangelistic work for the Conference year was 21,586 yen, the Korean church gave 46,229 yen in cash, and the rental value of parsonages was calculated at 7,765 yen, a total of 53,994 yen for all Korea, excluding the Manchuria district. This shows that the Mission gave only 29 per cent of the total ministerial support in Korea for the past year. And the next year will show this proportion reduced to probably below 25 per cent. The great multitudes yet unevangelized in all our districts constitute a challenge to the faith of the Church in the United States and in Korea. The Kongju territory reports a special evangelistic campaign of two weeks in which six hundred new believers were added to the rolls; if this rate were kept up without cessation, it would take eighty years to evangelize that territory.

Total Contributions

The reported total contributions on the field are less than for the previous year, probably due in considerable part to the failure of some pastors to observe the twelve-month rule for statistics both years. The total for the year was 191,974 yen. The number of full members and preparatory members, not counting baptized children, is 18,725, so the average contribution is 10.78 yen each which is more than the equivalent of ten days' wages. If the Methodist Church in the United States gave at the same rate it would double its offerings. Taking the one item of ministerial support, the Koreans gave an average of

three days' wages each; the church in the United States gave about two days wages' each, counting the average income for the United States at only about \$1,200 a year, which is probably too low.

Evangelism

The year has also seen definite evangelistic work carried on as before. There is not the wholesale response we formerly saw, it requires more careful personal work to secure decisions for Christ, but they are more intelligently made. There were over 6,000 new believers reported for the year, giving a total gain in adherents of about 2,000, but a decrease in the total of preparatory and full members, owing to rather unusual pruning of lists following per capita apportionments to the churches.

Retreats and Bible classes have been held on all the districts and the attendance and spirit has been above that of past years. They were better attended and brought finer results than ever before. Twenty years ago, if the missionary went out and held an Institute, one was held. This year on the Pyeng Yang districts alone eighty-five of these institutes and revivals were held and the missionary had part in only two of them. The others were conducted by pastors and laymen freely giving their service for this most important part of the cultural life of the Korean church. They are a fine example to the Home Church.

Seoul reports that the Southern Methodists joined with us in the first Union Bible Institute for men. This means a closer affiliation with them in the work of Bible training on the district. The number of teachers was sufficient to permit the superintendent to work in Suwon during that period, where there was a revival of considerable importance to all the workers and also the local church. The "Retreat" contributed its annual blessing to the district. The Southern Methodists united with us and sixty persons spent three days shut in from the world. There were twenty-four services during the three days and twenty-four leaders conducted the hours of prayer. No leader was allowed to speak over ten or fifteen minutes, thus all were able to

take part. The result was a closer walk with God, love for each other, enthusiasm for the work of the Church, a new loyalty and an enlargement of vision for our future.

Sunday Schools

Sunday school work has been continued along the usual lines all year. Institutes were held on most of the districts during the year with good attendance and interest. The outstanding event in this line was the All-Korea Sunday School Convention held in Seoul for ten days in October. The number of paid enrollments was 1,947 with 50 teachers and committee men—a total registration of 1,997. The delegates came from every evangelical Church in Korea, from every province and even from far Manchuria, so that this convention was easily the largest representative Christian gathering ever held in the country. As such it stirred the imagination of those who attended it, but it stirred also the capital greatly. The Christians of Seoul, of course, rejoiced in it although for lack of seating space they could not attend any of its sessions. The newspapers of Seoul gave large space to convention news. Some of the non-Christian population was moved to active opposition even posting placards through the city calling for an anti-Christian demonstration but the police forbade their contemplated gathering and so their plans came to naught.

The large attendance was both a gratifying surprise and a perplexity to those responsible for the preparation of the Convention, because it was not known until a week before that there would be nearly so many in attendance. As the "delegate thermometer" rose in the registration offices, plans were quickly made to hold simultaneous meetings at night because there was absolutely no hall in Seoul large enough to accommodate 2,000 or more people, and to meet for chapel and class room work in nine different churches and halls instead of in two as at first arranged. Owing to these changes there was some confusion the first day but by the second day this had settled down to good order.

The Convention watchword was, "Christ our Hope as Saviour, Teacher,

Leader," and these thoughts were emphasized before the Convention at all times.

The Daily Vacation Bible Schools

The Daily Vacation Bible Schools greatly surpassed the previous records. The students in the higher schools took much interest in the work and volunteered for service. There were 248 schools reported, with 1,903 teachers and 23,856 pupils. Many if not most of these teachers were young men and women from the schools. The course of study was predominantly the Bible: "no impression without expression." A finer expression of what they have learned in Christ than that given by these young teachers to Korea's needy children can not be imagined.

Young Men's Christian Association

The Young Men's Christian Association has been strengthened by the arrival of two new secretaries from the United States. The "Y" is reducing the number of its foreign secretaries on other mission fields, but felt that Korea is a strategic place. The "Y" has worked out a plan for village work in Korea that has been already started near Seoul. The secretaries and volunteer workers go regularly once or twice a week to villages and conduct night schools, teaching reading and better methods of agriculture and small industries that can be carried on in spare times by the farming families. They report about 80 per cent of the villagers unable to read a paper. The "Y" is not building up an organization, it is rendering a service to improve the lot of people materially, educationally and spiritually. The work is difficult and often discouraging but the rewards are great. The "Y" is to be congratulated on its vision and faith that embarks on this new, wide undertaking.

The summer conferences of both Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. were better attended than before; a goodly number of students who were not regularly chosen delegates attended at their own expense. The young folks had a part in the making of the program and choosing of the speakers and leaders. The presidents' conference selected a committee to meet with the national com-

mittee to plan for the summer conference. The students' associations are growing in interest and influence.

The W. C. T. U. has continued its activities, but no new developments are reported. The number of members is increasing and an active group of leaders is pushing on the work.

Bible Society

The British and Foreign Bible Society has been experiencing considerable difficulty in getting printing done since the destruction of the plant that did most of their printing in Yokohama. Local printers have been slow about rising to the task; they have been flooded with general work that formerly was done in Japan. But the Bible Society goes on, never failing to give the people the light of the Gospel. They have 100 colporteurs and Bible women on full-time and 20 on part-time. The distribution of Scriptures for the past year was 2,061 whole Bibles, 38,671 New Testaments and 546,765 portions. Progress is being made in a revision of the Old Testament.

Christian Literature Society

Our mission has given the full time of Rev. D. A. Bunker, the senior missionary in Korea, to the work of the Christian Literature Society. Mr. Bonwick, whose salary is paid by the Christian Literature Society funds, has divided the work with Mr. Bunker. The Bonwicks have been made associate members of our Seoul Station. The Christian Literature Society passed all records for publication, sales and distribution of Christian literature this past year. There have been 46 new titles of books printed, 8 new editions of books, and 25 kinds of new tracts and booklets. The total number of pages printed was 31,817,704, and the number of copies sold was 1,971,932. While the Korean church still has only a meagre supply of books, the Christian Literature Society is using the time of 5 missionaries and 27 Koreans to meet this need. Some good books of literary and of religious worth have thus been given to the Korean church.

Union Hymnal

A Committee is busy at work on a revision of the Union Hymnal. The final revision committee has three of

our Methodists in it, two being Koreans with good musical training. They expect to complete the revision before next summer, thus giving about two years to the whole task, after it came to the final revision committee.

Federal Councils

The Federal Council of Missions is devoting parts of its work to the newly functioning Federal Council of Churches and Missions, the latter corresponding to the National Christian Council in other lands. The Federal Council of Missions has taken steps to found a Rescue Home for fallen girls, to be managed by the Salvation Army; the missions are to find the funds for a small building and an annual grant toward the expenses. Funds for the building are in sight and it is hoped the work can proceed soon, thus to make a concrete protest against the iniquitous traffic that curses the body and soul of thousands of Korea's young folks, and older, too. The new Council also appointed a committee on Social Service to cooperate with that of the Federal Council of Missions. The first committee appointed by the new Council was one on evangelism. This committee is planning a nation-wide simultaneous evangelistic campaign for the month of October next. The new Council hopes to affiliate with the Christian Literature Society in the future, so that the Christian Literature Society shall not be exclusively a mission-controlled organization. The new Council is fraught with great possibilities for good in the development of the Kingdom in Korea. It is the one place where all Korean Christian problems can be faced by all—missionaries and Koreans alike.

Primary Schools

As reported above, all the primary schools were deprived of aid from the mission budget this year. But so great is the eagerness for education that the people have sacrificed still more to maintain practically all of the schools, even at a lower grade of efficiency. The schools are over-crowded everywhere, and in spite of hard times relatively few pupils have left the schools.

Suwon School

The boys' school at Suwon was in

dire straits because of the "cut" in mission appropriations and when the news spread through the papers that the school was to be closed it was feared that we would have very few students for the new term. However, through the aid of the district missionary, the Rev. W. A. Noble, and the principal of the school, the Rev. E. M. Cable, the local people were enabled to unite in keeping the school open and to our great surprise and delight our entering class was the largest in our history and we have more students than ever before.

Pyeng Yang Schools

Our splendid and important group of Day Schools in Pyeng Yang district was in danger of being closed. The district superintendent immediately assumed a large responsibility by faith and to date none of these schools has been closed. Some were cut in their efficiency but none was closed. This is due to the splendid response to this definite need by friends in America and the renewed determination on the part of the Korean Christians to get from darkness to light.

Hongsyung District Schools

Along educational lines, we have one kindergarten at Hongsyung and one boys' school at Kalsan. The reduction in mission support has made it difficult for this school and it is as yet a grave question whether it will continue. Should it be closed there will be no school bearing the name of Christian in all this vast district. Had the beginning of our mission work given this people the same advantage in schools that it gave other districts we would not now be in such desperate need of leaders. The Korean district superintendent is urging upon pastor and people the necessity of pushing education in whatever form.

Haiju District Schools

In spite of the fact that all mission help was taken from the common schools, no school on the district has been closed, but a number of them are going in debt and unless help can be secured next year, there will be a grave question as to what to do with them.

The Haiju Boys' School

This is the only common school founded and supported by the mission that has full government recognition. It has more than 280 boys under six, strong teachers, the majority of whom are active in church work. It is impossible to cut down the teaching force either in quantity or quality without making ourselves liable to the loss of our charter. The school has but two sources of income worth considering. They are: tuition and the subsidy from the mission. The tuition is the highest of any school in the city, and could be raised only by getting special permission from the government. The number of students could be increased but little without overtaxing the capacity of the building. The Christian community here is already carrying a heavier burden in the support of the churches than are Christian communities of equal size in America, and it is not financially able to take the burden of this school. To cut off the mission subsidy means one of two things, either the closing of the school, or the placing it under the control of non-Christian men in order to get their financial support.

Pai Chai Higher Common School

The new year began with a 28 per cent cut in Mission appropriations but to meet this situation the faculty voluntarily made contributions from their salaries to the current budget, which with other adjustments and receipts made possible, without debt, another year of Pai Chai's history—the fortieth. The year, thus begun in sacrifice, is bearing fruit in blessing.

Commencement was a test of discipline and of standing for the right. A student who had been expelled for stealing the school seal tried to break up the exercises by a direct appeal to the students. They stood steady to a man and the offender was removed. In these times when shouting and heckling are found in any and every place it was a test well passed.

A strike resulted, however, from the machinations of a teacher and his friends over the expulsion above alluded to, and fostered by petty jealousies, affected all but the senior class in more or less degree. With the enter-

ing class and the seniors loyal and with no real or just cause to sustain it, the strike collapsed suddenly. The Board of Managers made certain alterations in the faculty and with the new school year in April the whole atmosphere of the student body has been one of willing work.

The "Haktang" or original charter school, unregistered and graduating its students after three years, as compared with the five year registered course, was found to have filled its place and its discontinuance and absorption were ordered. This was effected in the fall so that Pai Chai Higher Common School, with its maximum of 800 students, is what exists today. As compared with last year at this time it means a shrinkage in student body of about 200, but a net gain in administration and teaching.

Championships were earned in both baseball and football inter-school contests this year. In the latter the trophy became school property permanently, having been won three years consecutively.

Competitions are held from time to time by organizations for the promotion of various subjects. In the English oratorical contest, Pai Chai won first place over eighteen other schools, and in a similar Japanese oratorical contest the school took third place.

The great flood in July furnished opportunity both for money giving and also for direct service. Groups of Pai Chai students under the direction of First Church rendered aid to the refugees.

Three Sunday schools and their respective churches are run and aided by the Pai Chai "Y." At the first place, the building which was secured through Pai Chai aid has become too small and the new group in the church has, through the efforts of their pastor, collected from draymen and railroad workers in the church enough to erect a new building. At the last place a new building has been bought, principally from Pai Chai student funds. The first annual Pai Chai Sunday school rally was held in First Church this year, led by the Pai Chai band and enjoyed by all the young participants. Seeking knowledge and serving Korea, this is the spirit of Pai Chai. Teaching

Bible and leading the boys to Christ is the prime object and the only reason for Pai Chai today as a mission school. It is making splendid progress in this work.

The Bible is taught in every section. Chapel is held every day in a dilapidated old building, the first brick building in the country, and the boys have to stand. Here is a preaching opportunity comprising a congregation of 800 every day. The student "Y" has religious and other activities and has built a new church at the place of one of its Sunday schools this year.

The principal assisted in the baptism and admission on probation of 72 students and 2 teachers during the year. One of the crack ends on the championship football team after graduation in March was sent to Japan to study for the ministry. The dormitory with its fifty students has regular prayer meetings, and an ex-seminary man has been put in charge of the dormitory. The prayer room is a means of private devotion. Prayers are held with the preachers every morning. The ordained religious work director, the Rev. Kim Chin Ho, is assisted by local pastors in his work among the students.

The mission has but one full-time worker in this great High School, the Rev. H. D. Appenzeller. Some of the wives of missionaries teach English a few hours a week.

Kwang Sung Higher Common School

This school has finished a fine year of steady work, in spite of the big cut of nearly thirty per cent in appropriation. In March the largest class in the history of the school—eighty-three students—was graduated. Of the boys who graduated this year fifty-seven were baptized Christians, fifteen were probationers and eleven were listed as seekers. About a third of the graduating class have gone to higher schools to complete their education—five of them going to Chosen Christian College, two to our Theological Seminary, two to Severance Medical College, one to Dental College, one to Normal School, one to technological school and fourteen to colleges in Japan. Eighteen of this year's graduates are now engaged in teaching and the remaining thirty-nine have gone into other lines

of work. Some of these will doubtless carry forward their training as soon as they are financially able to do so.

The enrollment for the first term which began in April of this year is five hundred and twenty-four. Of this number, three hundred fifty-four registered as Methodists and one hundred and fourteen as Presbyterians. Three belong to the holiness sect fostered by the Oriental Missionary Society and one of the students is a Catholic. There are fifty-two boys in the school who registered as "unbelievers." The school has maintained a policy of admitting a certain number of non-Christians and the present proportion of ten per cent unbelievers is considerably less than for a number of years. In 1924, twenty-six per cent were non-Christians and in 1923, twenty-three per cent. Two hundred and thirty-eight of the students are either baptized or on probation and two hundred and thirty-four are listed as inquirers. All of which indicates that there will be plenty of scope for the activity of the religious work department.

The strength of the Bible Department has been appreciably increased this year by the addition of Mr. O Kui Soon, pastor of First Church in Pyeng-Yang and of Mr. Okiasu, the pastor of our local Japanese Methodist Church. All of the students study the Bible two hours per week.

Daily chapel is always well attended. The system of chapel attendance might be called semi-compulsory. That is to say, the boys are not lined up and marched to chapel but nevertheless the roll is checked daily in order to get a line on the unfaithful.

The Y. M. C. A. which was organized among the students last year is growing. The boys are organized into Gospel teams to go into the country with the Good News during their summer vacation and many students taught in the Daily Vacation Bible Schools.

The work of the school has been carried forward for a number of years past without a deficit and the school is very anxious to finish the fiscal year, which does not close until December 31st, with a like record. Much against the principal's wish, it has been necessary to raise the fees ten per cent this year in order to meet a portion of the

thirty per cent cut. For the rest of it the budget has been slashed at every possible point. There are items of equipment, furniture and plumbing, which should really be provided for. But the greatest need at the present time is for a Korean religious work director who would collaborate with Mr. Shaw in developing a forward looking program of religious education for the school. This has been made the more necessary since the only missionary assigned to Kwang Sung has been made Treasurer of the mission, a task which takes considerably more than half of his time. Two-thirds of the budget this year is financed by money from local sources, tuition and other fees and contributions from the native churches. Mr. T. S. Kim is the principal. The Rev. W. E. Shaw gives part time to the school as religious director.

Yeung Myeung School, Kongju

The school reports that the main feature of interest for the year is the newly organized Extra Curricula Activities Association. It seemed that if the students had some voice in school government there would be less chance for strikes. It took a year to get the teachers won over to such a program and most of another year to get the program into operation. The general character of the association is as follows: There is an Executive Committee of fifteen members who by the constitution of the association have almost complete authority. The committee consists of seven teachers chosen at faculty meeting, seven students chosen by the honor points, and the principal of the school. Every boy and every teacher in the school is a member and the membership fee is fifty sen a term. All of the school societies are established and their constitutions approved by the Executive Committee. During the month of April each society is required to present an estimate of its needs for the year and the committee of fifteen divide the funds between the societies according to the needs of each.

At present there are the following societies in the association: Debating Club, Music Club, Y. M. C. A., Athletic Committee, School Social Committee and the partially organized Boy Scouts.

Each society has a date for meeting on the school calendar and all programs at such meetings must be first approved by the principal, the society sponsor and the society president.

During the winter term the honor points are figured up and the seven receiving the highest number of points are made members of the student council who serve on the Executive Committee of the Association. At a general meeting of the association these seven students and the seven elected teachers are called up and promise to uphold the Association, and do all in their power to promote its activities during the year.

Honor points are given for scholarship, deportment, society offices, membership and Sunday school work. The points vary from 2 to 10. All the highest points in different departments are the same and the lower points vary accordingly. For example, the captain of the foot ball or base ball team, president of any society, perfect deportment, perfect attendance and above 80 per cent scholarship all give a student 10 points each. Also membership in any team society or Sunday school class gives 2 points. No student can be president of more than one society or captain of more than one team; this puts a check on the boy who, because he is popular, would be everything.

The association has been in operation only a year, but it has been a great help in the school government and also in being able to do things that the cut and dried curriculum does not allow. During the coming year it is hoped to work out a list of points to be given for different sorts of work and school projects. The Rev. F. E. C. Williams is the principal of the school.

Yeng Byen Seung Duk School

The Conference year has seen the completion of the new high school building, toward which goal the activities of the community have been directed for three or four years. One hundred and ninety feet in length, thirty feet in width, with five class rooms and two offices, this building will accommodate more than two hundred boys. Of the Korean style of architecture it is at once one of the most economical and most attractive build-

ings for high school purposes in northern Korea. The entire cost, including some equipment of about sixteen thousand yen, was raised entirely by local subscriptions.

In spite of the hopes of the local constituency, the new building has not brought the increased enrollment expected. In fact our enrollment is less than for three or four years. This has brought local people to again raise the question of the necessity of raising the school to the standard of a higher common school; much weight has been added to their argument by the fact that the nearby O San school is rapidly drawing from this territory because of the fact that it has practically completed necessary requirements for such registration. The new plan for transfer of students to the fourth-year class at Kwang Sung or Pai Chai has worked well, but it is becoming increasingly plain that it is not the drawing card it was thought to be. Mr. C. A. Sauer is principal of the school.

Chosen Christian College

This College has had three departments in operation, each with a separate faculty, budget and recitation rooms—the Literary, Commercial, and Science. There are 20 fully qualified professors, 7 associate and assistant professors, and 10 lecturers and assistants. The enrollment for the year in the three colleges is 211. The faculty has been strengthened by some noteworthy additions: Dr. P. O. Chough, a Ph.D. from Columbia University, Mr. S. K. Hong, a graduate of the Ohio State University, and Mr. N. W. Paik, a graduate of the Tokyo University of Commerce, have joined the faculty of the Commerce College. Mr. Alden Noble, M.A. (Ohio State University), Mr. Katowaki, a graduate of the Kyoto Imperial University, and Mr. Chang, have been added to the faculty of the Science College.

There are four missions cooperating in the Chosen Christian College—Northern Presbyterian, Canadian Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal South, and our own. Dr. O. R. Avison, President of the College and of the Union Medical College, is still in the United States to raise funds for the two schools. He has secured \$160,000 productive en-

dowment and some funds for teachers' residences and equipment. Our mission is represented on the faculty by Rev. A. L. Becker, Ph.D., Vice-President and Director of the Science College, the Rev. B. W. Billings, D.D., Director of the Literary College, and Mr. Alden Noble, M.A.

Noteworthy Items—The college had a most profitable week of Bible study during the winter term led by the Rev. S. O. Pyun of the Methodist Theological Seminary, Seoul. Both teachers and pupils got a new spiritual vision.

The enrollment of new students during the year was most encouraging both as to members and also to quality. A number of students were enrolled who had attained honor rank in the high school courses. The freshmen progress in many subjects especially in English, can be compared favorably with the sophomore work.

The enthusiasm and loyalty of the faculty have been very marked. This has been evinced by their faithful attendance on classes and the high quality of their instruction. The staff is such as would command respect in any college anywhere. Nearly all give unselfishly of their time outside of teaching periods and show great aptitude in the responsible positions of the administration. Not only this, but they have agreed to raise 1,450 yen toward the budget of the year and the association of Chosen Christian College teachers has 920 yen in the bank which is to be used ultimately for urgent needs of the school.

The last year has seen a notable advance in athletics. The College won the championship flag and cup in the inter-collegiate football games in the spring. A fine tennis court has been provided and the boys have taken up hard-ball tennis. The intercollegiate tennis matches were held on the courts in September. Although the boys did not win they gave a good account of themselves. Mr. Kilyong Park, a tennis star of Ohio State University, is the coach and expects to put out a winning team in another year. The College has a good baseball team which is practicing hard.

The third Invitation Field and Track-Meet for Korea high schools was held on the 23rd of September; 8 schools

participated and 151 athletes took part. The railroad sent out a special train and about 5,000 people saw the sports. It went off well and testified to the fine cooperation of the Chosen Christian College faculty and student body. In fact, it was a great advertisement for the College.

Union Methodist Theological Seminary

The year 1923-24 was a record breaker in attendance but the year 1924-25 went still higher. The total number of students enrolled being 121—thirteen in the English department and one hundred and eight in the vernacular. The Seminary does not anticipate any further increase in the size of the student body. The efforts from now on will be directed to raising the standard and improving the quality of the work done. A goodly measure of progress in this direction has already been accomplished. The last entrance class were all graduates from high schools and some had one or more years in college.

Fifteen men were graduated this year making the total of graduates one hundred and thirty-four. This next spring will witness the graduation of the first English class. The present teaching staff consists of four missionaries and three Koreans. One of our Korean teachers recently went to America for further study. Our representatives in the Seminary are: the Rev. E. M. Cable, D.D., and the Rev. C. S. Deming, S.T.D.

The Seminary held a Preachers' Institute in December. Eighty men enrolled. Fifty were graduates of the Seminary in the work and thirty were other employed preachers. This is one of the most important pieces of work the school does. Highest praises come from these men of the help and inspiration these Institutes bring.

During the past years the Seminary has directed most of its efforts in trying to increase the efficiency of the preachers, i. e., the men already in the work. Most of the students up to the present are men who have been or are being used by the Church. This is rapidly changing. Students enrolled during the past three years will soon meet the immediate demands for preachers in the Church today, and this makes it possible for the Seminary

to give its attention to the training of a ministry for tomorrow. The 2,540 modern schools, enrolling 503,163 students, not to say anything about the newspapers and magazines and other agencies of change, make it certain that the preachers of tomorrow will be compelled to preach under conditions vastly different from the preachers of today. It is the duty of the Seminary to help the right men prepare to serve the coming day.

The entrance requirements have been raised. The present three years' course has been extended to four years. This has been felt necessary because the men who come to us now are younger and have had less experience, and preparation in Christian service. The policy of the school is to encourage all students who have had no experience in the actual work of the ministry to spend at least a year in it before graduating.

The Theological Monthly published by the Seminary is quite popular. Practically all the preachers and many of the church workers are reading it. More than a hundred Presbyterian preachers subscribe to it.

Severance Union Medical College

The clinical work of the hospital and out-patient department continues at nearly full capacity, about 80 in-patients and 225 out-patients every day. The hospital is crowded most of the time and cases have to be refused admittance. The volume of charity work has increased to about half the total. At less than average cost per patient per treatment, the outlay for free cases was over 64,000 yen last year.

In spite of economies and a good increase in receipts from patients' fees, we were not able to close the year without a deficit of 6,000 yen. The expenditures for the year (excluding missionary support and business departments) were 205,440 yen, of this about 64,000 yen was received from the Missions and Boards in cash and supplies, leaving 140,000 yen to be raised locally. We were not quite able to do it.

At present the faculty of the Medical College consists of 10 missionary doctors, 7 Korean professors and associate professors, 5 Japanese lecturers, and 8 instructors, of whom 6 are Ko-

reans. One of our graduates received the degree of Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins University this year and has joined our staff as professor of hygiene and bacteriology. There are also 8 other Korean doctors on the staff. The nursing staff consists of 5 missionary nurses (one of whom is on regular furlough and one on sick leave), 12 Korean graduate nurses, and 2 doctors' wives who are nurses give part time to the work. There have been also three other missionary workers on the staff, a pharmacist, a dentist, and a business man.

There is an active Y. M. C. A. in the Medical College; the students are all enrolled but three as Christians and these attend church. The "Y" is helping in church and Sunday school work at three places. The preacher and two Bible women have been going to the homes of patients and getting them into the churches of their localities; they report 320 men and women definitely enrolled in churches by this follow-up method.

The Nurses' Training School has been granted recognition by the Government so that regular graduates will be registered without examination. The course is three years and the graduates receive instruction in midwifery and will also be licensed as midwives. The enrollment for the year is 29, the number limited by the dormitory space available.

The need for missionary nurses is the most imperative one about the whole situation. During part of the year the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society most kindly loaned Miss Roberts to help out the emergency till a new nurse arrived in the summer. The missionary nurse is a true Gospel messenger.

Our mission representatives on the staff at this time are Dr. J. D. Van Buskirk and Dr. A. H. Norton. The former has had charge of the administration for the past year and more, in the absence of the President, Dr. Avison, and also was acting Treasurer during the furlough of Mr. Owens; he also carries a full schedule of teaching in the Medical College and has given special courses of lectures on "Health Living" in other schools during the year. Dr. Norton is in charge of the

Eye Department with a large clinic and optical shop and teaching schedule. He reports that a large majority of the Koreans visiting his clinic suffer from preventable diseases; this emphasizes the need for medical education and the spread of knowledge of hygiene among the people.

Pyongyang Union Christian Hospital

The work was carried on during the furlough of Dr. Anderson by the Presbyterian doctor, Dr. J. D. Bigger, and the Korean doctors, four in number. The work in the training of nurses has gone forward under the direction of Miss Butts, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society nurse, and Miss Anderson, our own nurse. The union of work, including men and women, has been most successful.

The work of this year has been much the same as during the previous year. The numbers and finances are nearly the same. The eye, ear, nose and throat clinic under Dr. Kang has had the best attendance, showing that Dr. Kang has established a reputation in a very short time. Preaching has been carried on by two men and one Bible woman with good results.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the acquisition of a first-class X-ray equipment costing \$10,000, the gift of a few Swedish Methodist friends in Chicago. It has given the work a new standing and has proved itself invaluable as an aid to diagnosis.

Haiju Hospital

This hospital has had a rather hard year. There was disappointment at the delayed arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Sherwood Hall; this left Dr. Kim and Miss Lund to carry on. The number of patients treated is about the same as in other years and local receipts are about the same. But in the absence of the missionary doctor, it was necessary to get a second Korean doctor; this added to the financial burden, the hospital income has failed to meet the expenses. But fortunately there have been gifts from the homeland to supplement it, and a cash balance was brought from last year's gifts. These have enabled the hospital to get on without deficit.

The evangelistic side of the work has

been even more satisfactory, for this year the pastor has been able to itinerate to some twenty villages from which patients have come to us, while the work within the hospital has gone steadily on, each patient having the opportunity to hear and taste of the love of Him who has power to save.

Wonju Medical Work

On February 23, 1925, after being closed about four years, the hospital was re-opened. There is much rejoicing among the Christian people of this area on this account, for as the pastor says, it is so much easier to preach the gospel since the hospital is open. It has been possible to maintain only a dispensary as it takes some time to secure suitable nurses and attendants for the hospital work. Owing to the need, some in-patients have stayed in nearby houses and have been cared for by the hospital physician much to their satisfaction. A great variety of very sick people have been treated, for example, pneumonia, appendical abscesses, gangrene of the extremity, folks in the late stages of toxemia following infected lesions. The hospital being the only one available in this large area naturally finds welcome in the hearts of the people and an almost unlimited opportunity for service.

Dr. Ahn, the new Korean doctor, combining the characteristics of physician, teacher, and preacher to a remarkable degree, fills a distinct and helpful place in the community. The dispensary sees, on an average, 20 patients a day, besides out-calls, which are rather frequent. In ten months 2,000 patients have been seen. In the absence of Dr. McManis at Language School, the heavy responsibility is being ably carried by Dr. Ahn, a graduate of Severance Union Medical College.

Kongju Medical Work

The work here has made great advance during the past year. Last year the opening of the first branch dispensary was reported. This year similar work has been done in thirteen other centers and regular visits are being made to four of these. It is a demonstrated fact that anywhere the doctor and nurse can go in the country a flock of needy sick will crowd to them,

mothers' meetings for instruction in care of children can be held; and the ministry of healing and caring for the body opens up the finest of evangelistic opportunities. The dispensary at Kongju has been busy with about five hundred treatments a month. Including the country work an average of about six hundred treatments a month have been given and this does not include treatments Miss Bording has given during the same period in school nursing. Miss Bording is also carrying on a

splendid "Baby Welfare" work, having enrolled 60 babies, most of whom are in regular attendance at the babies' clinic. A successful Baby Contest was held last May at Kongju and a number of mothers' meetings have been held in connection with the country work. The idea of "Baby Welfare" work promises to become as popular as the kindergarten, and who can say that it is not desperately needed? The pressing need of a hospital is felt more keenly every day as the work expands.

MALAYA, NETHERLANDS INDIES, NORTH SUMATRA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Missions in Southeastern Asia consist of the Conferences in the Malay Peninsula, Netherlands Indies and Philippine Islands.

The work in Malaysia was begun by Rev. William F. Oldham, who arrived in Singapore in 1885. It is now organized into the Malaya Annual Conference, consisting of work on the Malay peninsula; and, since 1918, the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference, consisting of work in Java, Sumatra and Borneo; and the North Sumatra Mission, organized in 1922. The latter became a Mission Conference in 1925.

Rev. George H. Bickley was elected a Bishop in 1920 and assigned to residence in Singapore. In 1924, he returned to the United States and was granted the supernumerary relation because of ill health. He died December 24, 1924. Rev. Titus Lowe was elected a Bishop in 1924 and assigned to Singapore. His area includes the work in these fields.

Our work in the Philippine Islands was begun in 1899 by Bishop James M. Thoburn. Rev. T. H. Martin, our first missionary, arrived in 1900. Bishop W. P. Eveland, a missionary bishop for Southern Asia, resided in Manila from his election in 1912 until his death in 1916.

Rev. Charles E. Locke was elected a Bishop in 1920 and assigned to residence in Manila. In 1924, he was assigned to the St. Paul Area in the United States and Bishop Charles B. Mitchell was assigned to Manila. His area includes the Philippine Islands Conference.

THE SINGAPORE AREA

BISHOP TITUS LOWE

Diversity of Languages

In extent the Singapore area is one of the largest in the world. It easily stretches a distance equal to that of Portland, Oregon, to Portland, Maine, and comprises three great islands, Borneo, Sumatra and Java, the Malay Peninsula, and countless islands scattered through the archipelago. Much of the area is water, and the episcopal administrator of this area has abundance of opportunity to give up a good many things which he would prefer to keep, since he is compelled to travel on very small steamers on exceedingly choppy seas. One very keen point of interest on this area is the diversity of languages. No area in the world has work in so many different varieties of language. This creates a very serious difficulty and also presents to our missionaries a supreme challenge. At the Preachers' Summer Institute, conducted in midyear of 1925, at which 39 preachers were present, it was discovered that they were doing work in 19 languages. In this preachers' group they represented 16 mother tongues. Such a situation does not exist in any other mission field.

Borneo—Dyaks

In far off Borneo, especially on the west coast, we are doing a fine piece of work with aborigines of that region, who are the Dyaks. These are the famous head hunters. Happily the Dyaks are very rapidly moving away from the old tribal custom. I presume they are among the very lowest of the earth's population in the standpoint of education or sanitation. Inherently they are a jungle folk and are subject to all the ills and diseases which life in the jungle brings upon them. Our church at Singkawang is the center of the Dyak work and it is crowded on Sabbath mornings. Many of these Dyaks have walked from seven to ten miles to attend the service, which is always three or more hours long. They don't want to leave.

Sumatra

In the island of Sumatra, we have a

very stimulating work going on among the Bataks. These also are aborigines and have many characteristics in common with the Dyaks. Our work among the Bataks is proceeding very rapidly and we may soon expect to have a Mission of considerable proportions in the north central section of Sumatra.

Sarawak

In the Sarawak section of North Borneo, under the extraordinary leadership of Brother and Sister Hoover, we have one of the most unique missions in the wide world. Here the Hoovers, with their Asiatic helpers, are really building a new civilization. It is a sort of early New England all over again, but transplanted into extreme tropical conditions. At another time we must tell at length the marvellous story of the Hoovers in Borneo.

Java

The great island of Java is the most beautiful and the most fascinating island in the world. We have been at work there for more than 20 years and have certain strategic centers fairly well manned. The acquirement of the new Preachers' Training School at Buitenzorg was a piece of rare good fortune which will very greatly strengthen the work of the Mission hereafter.

The Peninsula

Our great schools on the Malay Peninsula, with approximately 15,000 students, present a phenomenal opportunity for character building and for bringing the choicest young people of the archipelago to the feet of the Lord. The year of 1925 has been especially fruitful in bringing these Chinese and Tamil young people, the great majority of whom come from non-Christian homes, into open confession of Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord. The Epworth League Institute held in 1925 was particularly notable. On the closing day a spiritual wave spread over the 150 young people who were present. When the decisive call was given to make surrender of their lives and make open acknowledgment of faith in Jesus

Christ, one by one they arose until 16 young men and 13 young women were on their feet. It was a day long to be remembered. Most of these young people have been baptized since that day. When they went back to their home churches they created an entirely new situation and in the succeeding months of the year more than 250 of the choicest young people of the schools were brought into saving relation with our Lord. It is impossible to overestimate the influence of these trained young people in this godless island world. Without doubt they will become leaders in the different communities and only our Heavenly Father himself

can measure their influence as they take up a fight against wickedness in high places and in low throughout this fascinating territory.

Great Victories

In this Area we live twelve months in the year under extreme tropical conditions and we must meet certain climatic difficulties scarcely equaled elsewhere in the mission world, but our missionary group and our Asiatic workers meet these conditions with a courage and consecration unexcelled. Great victories are being won continually in Malaya and infinitely greater victories are just ahead.

MALAYA CONFERENCE

COMPILED ON THE FIELD

Winchell Home Annex, Penang

A very practical annex was built adjoining Winchell Home (W. F. M. S. Boarding School for girls) in Penang, which is now ready for occupancy. This building, which will provide accommodations for some 30 to 40 girls, has been erected within the school compound at a cost of \$20,000 Straits currency (G. \$12,000). In addition to this a wall has been built around the entire grounds which provides a much needed protection for a girls' school.

Singapore Anglo-Chinese Primary School

The Government offered \$33,000 Straits provided a like amount was raised locally. Already about \$28,000 has been pledged toward this project and plans are under way to erect a \$60,000 primary school building on the Cairnhill site, Singapore. This will provide accommodations for about 450 boys and will relieve the distressing congestion in our present Anglo-Chinese School, which has 1,400 pupils.

Kuala Lumpur Methodist Boys' School

The Kuala Lumpur Methodist Boys' School under the leadership of their efficient principal, Mr. T. W. Hinch, has gone forward with a financial campaign with a goal set at \$40,000 Straits currency. They already have \$38,000 in bona fide pledges. The Government has promised \$40,000 Straits toward this project so that within the next few months a new \$80,000 addition to this school will be erected. This will provide ten additional class rooms besides offices, book-rooms, drill hall, assembly and other rooms. The school is very much overcrowded at the present time. When the new addition is available, accommodations will be provided for upwards of 800 pupils, which will make this one of the outstanding schools of the Peninsula. Its growth has been exceedingly rapid.

New Oldham Hall Boarding School Building and Site

The old location for the Oldham Hall Boarding School has of recent years been rapidly surrounded by the growing motor car district of Singapore. This has greatly increased ground values and has also seriously decreased the desirability of this location for school purposes. The Field Finance Committee, therefore, began negotiations looking toward the transfer of this school to a more desirable site and the Rev. F. H. Sullivan, principal of Oldham Hall, fortunately found a property for sale known as Dunearn Estate. This is on a commanding hill some two miles further out and within one-half mile of the new Raffles College grounds. This provides a total of 11 acres giving ample athletic field as well as general playground space, and in addition gives building

sites for several residences for missionaries. The entire investment represents \$100,000 Straits currency, or about G \$58,000. There are two large buildings which are now undergoing repair and which will provide room for 150 boys in the Boarding School. It is planned to move the Jean Hamilton Theological School to this site in the near future and to develop the new location as a general mission center. Bishop Lowe is proposing that it be called Mt. Asbury. Negotiations are already under way for the sale of the present property.

Ipoh Anglo-Chinese School Gymnasium

During the past year a fine addition was made to the group of buildings in Ipoh by the erection of a drill hall to be used for gymnasium purposes. This cost \$25,000 Straits, and represents very largely the efforts of the Rev. W. E. Horley, district superintendent. Upon the opening day a large demonstration was made of all Methodist pupils of Ipoh and surrounding towns, numbering some 3,000. The guests of honor were Sir George and Lady Maxwell and Bishop Titus Lowe. Sir George Maxwell is Chief Secretary for the Federated Malay States Government.

Epworth League Activities

The Epworth Leagues of the Peninsula continue to be centers around which young people's work maintains a fairly high order of efficiency. A most successful institute was held in Kuala Lumpur during April which was attended by 142 young people coming from the Leagues of the Peninsula, North and South Sumatra and Java.

In addition to this, Win-My-Chum campaigns have been put on in cooperation with the Leagues in Klang, Taiping, Malacca and Penang. A number of young people have been quickened in their spiritual life and many others have been brought to a definite profession of Christian faith.

Asiatic Pastors' Institute

In July a three weeks summer school was held for Asiatic pastors at the seaside near Singapore. Thirty-six were in attendance. A practical range of courses was offered by five of the missionaries and it is believed that real results were accomplished.

Effect of the "Cut" in Appropriations

Despite the drastic cut of 40 per cent in the appropriations last year, the current church program has been generally maintained. Local churches have come forward with increased giving and such a readjustment of work made that work has been carried on fairly well. Nevertheless, there has been a crippling of efficiency just at the time when there should have been nothing but a forward movement. Malaya is just now in the midst of a rubber boom, which is both a help and a hindrance. Rapidly increased cost of materials has necessitated the addition of 30 per cent to all building projects. It is safe to say that it already requires from 15 per cent to 20 per cent more to carry forward a going program. There is much more money in the Peninsula than before. However, most people remember the very trying days of the recent rubber slump, and are still unduly cautious. Those who have new wealth will require much education in stewardship. They are at present more interested in motor cars and diamonds than in the projection of an ideal. During this process of readjustment those who are vitally interested in the Christian program must hold steady. Once Christianity is firmly rooted in the soil of Malaya there is every reason to believe that this will develop into one of the most vigorous centers of Christian influence throughout the Far East. Persistence in quietly holding on will bring results.

The Sitiawan Mission Plantation

Conditions surrounding the Mission Plantation of Sitiawan have changed so radically during the last few years that it was deemed advisable to withdraw from this enterprise. It has through the years been a marked influence in the establishment and encouragement of a number of colonists in this district. However, the majority of these people are so fairly established economically that a further continuance of this type of project by the Mission would be only as a business venture. A satisfactory sale of this property was effected during 1925 and after all claims against it are paid the balance of the money will be used as an endowment

for the orphanage and church extension work.

Transfer of the Sitiawan Orphanage

The Sitiawan Orphanage was transferred to Ipoh during 1925 and made a part of the Ipoh Boarding School. This gives the Orphanage boys the privilege of one of the best schools in Malaya (enrollment 800). In addition to this they have fine athletic grounds and will also be in the midst of a well-organized mission compound where they will have contact with several missionaries as well as Asiatic pastors and their families. It is believed that in the interest of efficiency this is a wise decision.

Telok Ayer Institutional Church, Singapore

In January, 1925, the Telok Ayer Institutional Church was dedicated. This is a community building in the center of one of the most congested Chinese districts and with its adequate facilities including playgrounds bids fair to serve a long felt want in this great city. A playground of approximately 10,000 square feet of space has been loaned for this Institution by the Municipality. It is hoped that this relationship may continue indefinitely. The building contains three floors with the addition of a fine roof garden having a total of 14,684 square feet of floor space. The ground floor is given over as a Social Hall and reading room. The Child Welfare Society conducts a regular clinic here. The floor above contains the church auditorium, which has a seating capacity in excess of 600. The floor above the church is divided into apartments, on one side providing quarters for a Chinese pastor and his family, on the other side for two of our unmarried men missionaries who, in addition to teaching in the Anglo-Chinese School, have general oversight of this Institution. Other rooms are available for rental by young men who wish clean, respectable quarters. The roof garden provides opportunity for frequent social events especially centering around the various Epworth Leagues of Singapore.

New Church in Klang, F.M.S.

During the Easter season of 1925 a very adequate church building for the

town of Klang was dedicated. This is a community having in the immediate town some 20,000 people which serves as a near center for a total of 50,000. This church is a permanent construction and will seat 250 people. It is used by English, Chinese and Tamil congregations. It was erected at the cost of \$9,000 Straits (about \$5,000 U. S.). This building places a dignity upon the service of worship in this community such as is woefully practically needed in our outlying stations.

The Fairfield Girls' School (W.F.M.S.)

In March 1925, a fine new wing was opened for use in the Fairfield Methodist Girls' School. This is a permanent building 36x70, with three floors, the first two of which are given over to class rooms and the top floor is used as an assembly and chapel room. This additional wing relieved an annoying congestion in this school, which is one of the outstanding institutions of Malaya. It was erected at a cost of \$22,000 Straits (about \$13,000 Gold), one-half of which was provided by the local government and the other half subscribed locally.

Miss Mary Olson, who has been principal of this school for many years, deserves much appreciation for her successful administration of this institution.

Singapore Tamil Church

This congregation, which during all of its previous history has worshiped in the chapel hall of the Methodist Girls' School, dedicated a \$17,000 Straits (\$9,000 Gold) building in December, 1925. This building of concrete and brick structure provides a church auditorium of a seating capacity of 200, a social hall which can be opened into the auditorium with equal seating capacity and a four room apartment for the pastor on the floor above the social hall. During the past decade this congregation has anticipated this project and has accumulated more than one-half the total cost of the project. A subscription campaign will enable the congregation to dedicate the church practically free from debt.

Malacca District Churches

On this district, of which the Rev.

M. Dodsworth is superintendent, four new church buildings have been erected during the last twelve months at an average cost of \$800 (Gold) each. The total amount of money required for these buildings has been raised in the Malacca District. In addition to these church buildings, three parsonages have also been built at an average cost of \$300 (Gold) each, all of which has been raised within the district. This district has been able during the past three years to carry out a self-supported building program the like of which it will be difficult to equal in Mission history.

Seremban Anglo-Chinese School Annex

The overcrowded conditions in the Anglo-Chinese School, Seremban, made imperative the building project. No funds were available from the appropriation so the energetic principal, the Rev. T. W. Bowmar, organized a campaign which enabled him to construct with local money a brick and concrete annex which provides an office, three class rooms and an assembly room that will provide seating accommodation for 400 persons. This building was put up at a cost of \$3,000 (Gold), and makes possible a very much more efficient educational program for our Mission in this capital city of the state of Negri Sembilan.

Malacca Suydam Girls' School

The rapid growth of this school necessitated larger accommodations. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society four years ago acquired 7½ acres of land adjoining an equal area owned by the Board of Foreign Missions. Upon this site the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is constructing a

school building of semi-permanent structure with twelve class rooms providing accommodation for 480 pupils which the Government indicates to be the maximum enrollment for efficient educational administration. The local Government is providing one-half the cost, and the balance is being raised from the local community; the total cost being \$25,000 (Gold).

Malacca Suydam Boarding School

This Institution has been accommodated in the same building with the Suydam Girls' School. The new site afforded the opportunity to move this Institution farther from the center of the city. With the assistance of \$20,000 (Gold) from America sufficient local funds have been secured to construct a new building to provide modern accommodation for 120 boarders. This building is of brick and concrete structure and will supply the physical features necessary for one of the best girls' boarding institutions in Malaya.

Malacca Anglo-Chinese School

With the shifting of the Suydam Girls' Day School and Boarding School to new buildings on another site the Board of Foreign Missions will be able to purchase with locally raised money a very suitable building at the cost of \$15,000 (Gold), into which the Anglo-Chinese School will be moved from very unsatisfactory rented quarters. This new property for the Boys' School will keep the Institution in very easy access to the center of population and make unnecessary further heavy recurring expenses for rental. This is a rapidly growing Institution with a present enrollment of 275 boys, and an entirely Christian teaching staff.

NETHERLANDS INDIES MISSION CONFERENCE

COMPILED BY A. V. KLAUS

Facing the "Cut"

When a year ago we faced a "cut" of nearly forty per cent in the appropriations it looked as if we should be forced to close half of our institutions in order to be able to close the year without increasing our debt. But we have been able to carry on this year without closing a single school or church. This has been made possible because all the missionaries voluntarily

gave a second tithe for the support of the work, because our native workers cheerfully accepted a cut of ten per cent in their inadequate salaries, and because our native Christians, who are suffering on account of the general slump in business, have given more than heretofore, in order that the work may be maintained. Of the eleven missionaries on the field in 1923, only six have been with us in 1925, and three of these have

been connected with one or another of our institutions. In addition to these we have had the assistance of three unmarried ladies and four representatives of the Woman's Society. Surely a very small band to attempt to take this island world for Christ.

Educational Work

In and around the centers where we are at work small vernacular schools have been opened, the number of these schools being limited only by our financial ability to erect a building and pay the salary of the teacher. Besides the three Rs, we aim to give the children some knowledge of the Gospel story, and (what is more important) a Christian viewpoint. In addition to this, the teacher is the medical, legal and spiritual adviser of the community. These schools usually become a nucleus for a Christian community. When the boys have finished the four years' course in these schools they are admitted into the Training School for native teachers. The Woman's Society has a Preparatory School and Training School for Girls at Buitenzorg. Most of these schools have been full this year. In many we could have added a teacher had the funds been available.

The Training School has enjoyed its new quarters at Gandok. Decreased income has limited the number of students this year. We hope it will be possible to increase the number of students again next year as we shall need the additional workers. It is our present purpose to prepare the students in the Training School to become Christian school teachers. After they have taught successfully several years, we hope to bring them back to school for another two years, when they will be given an intensive course in Bible, after which they will go out as pastors.

In the Training School of the Woman's Society, girls and women are prepared to become teachers and Bible women. It is hoped that our young preachers and teachers will select wives from among the graduates of this school.

We have in the Mission three English schools. One in Palembang which is co-educational, and one for boys and one for girls in Buitenzorg. The boys' school in Buitenzorg has an enrollment of nearly three hundred in the Day School and more than sixty boarders.

This school pays all its own expenses including the salary of the American principal. The enrollment of the school in Palembang is this year over two hundred, and the girls' school in Buitenzorg enrolls nearly two hundred.

Medical Work

Dr. Bittner has had a good year at Tjisaroea Hospital. Truly the day of miracles has not passed. The number of paying patients has been less, but the needs of suffering humanity in a non-Christian land are ever great. Especially successful have been the clinics held in various village schools. Frequently Dr. Bittner is able to help more than a hundred patients in a day. For financial reasons Miss Howell was compelled to close her clinic in Palembang. Local friends have, however, enabled her to continue her work as a nurse. Yet the needs of a place like Palembang demand much more in the way of medical assistance than we are able to give.

Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic program in various parts of the Mission differs so greatly that it will be necessary to consider them separately.

East Java—Soerabaja is getting to be the commercial metropolis of the archipelago. Wherever much business is transacted we find large numbers of Chinese, the business men of the Orient. Many of these have been under Christian influences in China. But practically all are dominated by the materialistic spirit of the new country. Here they have an income which far exceeds anything they knew in China. The temptation is to forget anything that is not connected with the business of making money. These are the folks we are trying to reach with the Gospel of Jesus Christ. In the city of Soerabaja we have three healthy, thriving congregations of Chinese; in Malang and Toe-loeng Agoeng, smaller congregations. In a dozen other places small groups of Christians. Because of the cut these folks have been compelled to get along without a missionary this year, but they have grown in numbers and in grace.

West Java—Our congregations are built up of Malays, Sundanese, Javanese, Ambonese, Menadonese, Battaks, and Chinese who use the Malay language. But

among this large group we have only two evangelists who spend their entire time in this work. In addition, we have school teachers, Bible women, and many consecrated laymen who are carrying on an aggressive campaign for righteous ness.

West Borneo—In Pontianak, the capital of West Borneo, a group of Chinese (many of whom are not yet professing Christians) have raised ten thousand guilders (\$4,000) for a combined school and church building. This amount will doubtless soon be raised to twenty thousand guilders. Schools for the Chinese are all self-supporting. In addition to the Chinese work, we are trying to do our share toward the civilization of the Dyaks, the so-called "Wild Men of Borneo." These people are being taught in our schools to till the soil and work

with their hands as well as to read and write. Many of our people in West Borneo walk as many as ten miles in order to be able to attend a service.

Palembang—In this station we are face to face with Mohammedanism in its most fanatical form. Through the agency of the English school here it has been possible to enroll some of the finest young Mohammedans as Christians. The Chinese Church is a factor to be reckoned with in the Chinese community of Palembang. So far nothing has been done outside the city of Palembang, and the vast country to the south, to the west and to the north lies untouched. But we must wait until we have the money to pay these advance guards of Christianity. Here lies a field white unto the harvest, but where are the workers?

NORTH SUMATRA

Governor-General's Visit

These next ten paragraphs are from letters by the Rev. C. J. Hall of Medan.

The last two weeks (September, 1925) have been of especial interest to Sumatra, and especially to East Coast, and the City of Medan. The Governor-General, whose residence is in Java, has been paying his first official visit to Sumatra. Upon his arrival in Medan, and after he had surveyed the city, the school children of the Malay, Chinese and Dutch communities gathered before the Governor's residence and sang in honor of the Governor-General. Each group sang in its own language. There were some 500 pupils in each group. Of course, this does not represent all of the school children, for many younger ones were not allowed to participate, and others too big would not likely join.

The Chinese children gathered on our Mission premises, formed into line, and were led to the Governor's residence by a band of Atchinese, who played quite well. The Atchinese, if you know your geography, are located in the northern end of Sumatra, and have but recently been subjected to the Dutch rule. It took much fighting to quiet them. They are all Mohammedans, and quite fanatical, although people say it is quite safe to travel in their country now. No Christian work has been started among them, and it is understood that the Gov-

ernment would not look with pleasure upon any one attempting it, as it would likely precipitate more trouble. So this band, leading a community of Chinese school children, over half of whom are being taught in English, and just about 200 of the same half in our own school, presented quite a drama to those who were close observers. What strange things are now happening the world over, and especially upon the Mission fields! Interest is not lacking here, and not a little humor bubbles forth now and then.

Reactions from Shanghai

Since the trouble with the British in Shanghai, the Chinese here are trying to be loyal and are attempting many things to show their antipathy for the English, and for the religion that comes from their country. Our Chinese pastor has had no little difficulty in convincing our members and adherents that we are not an English organization. They thought of boycotting our Church, but the anxiety seems to be subsiding. Some of the young men in our upper classes, in order to appear united with their brothers in China, are showing anti-Christian tendencies. They seem to be floundering around for some excuse or object of attack that will solve the trouble in their country, and since Christianity has come from the West,

they are putting it into their test-tubes for trial. Anything that savors of foreign has to submit to a great deal of "mauling." However, it is quite certain that, taken as a whole, there never has been a better spirit among the constituents of our group here. Many of our boys are just ready to be "plucked" and are thinking very seriously of the claims of Christ.

Two Boys Sign Pledge

Just the other day, two boys from our VI Standard came to me each with a sheet of paper and on each sheet a form of pledge which each wrote out declaring their intention to abstain from alcoholic liquors forever, and asking me to help them take the pledge. One of the boys was a Chinese, and the other a Malay. Shortly before that, one of our very promising young men came to me and asked just what did it mean to become a Christian. What he really wanted, was to confirm the ideas which he had already gathered from his study of the Bible in the class room and in the Sunday school. He says he will wait until Christmas time to make his public stand. Such incidents as these help to cheer us up and to impress upon us that although the Chinese are not coming in a mass, yet they are coming in a substantial manner.

Among the Bataks

We recently returned from our month's holiday in the hills where we had some interesting experiences among the Bataks. We visited them in the villages and learned something of their manners and customs. Their religion is animistic. They have no temples but have regular places of worship, generally on the top of mountains, where they fix a long pole in the top of a large tree. Under the tree there will be a simple shrine of bamboo, triangular in shape, on which are placed offerings of fruit.

We witnessed in one village an interesting ceremony, the meaning of which was explained to me. A little boy had been killed about four years ago and the father had recently had a dream in which the spirit of the little son spoke to him and complained that nothing had been done on earth toward building a memorial in his honor. So the gathering was for the purpose of building a little bamboo hut about six

feet high with a small shrine inside. This hut was to be the memorial for the dead child. The Bataks are a simple people, and very religious. They are also approachable, but this particular tribe are in the territory under the auspices of the Dutch Mission, and so far no religious work of any kind has been done among them.

While visiting their weekly market, we had an excellent opportunity to witness an exhibition of primitive dentistry. Some of your dentist friends may be interested in these novel methods. The Bataks have exceptionally beautiful teeth when children, but they have an abominable custom of shortening the front teeth. A young man came to the dentist (I call him that for lack of a better name) who had his mat spread on the cement floor of a veranda near the market. This lad of some 18 years lay down, took a common cork between his teeth, folded his arms across his abdomen, and was ready for the ordeal. The dentist took his three-cornered file and cut a groove across his front teeth about half way between the crown and the gums. Then he took his pinchers and one by one snapped off his beautiful white teeth. The young fellow gave no signs of pain—not half so much as we who were watching. He didn't so much as grip his fists. This having been accomplished, the tooth-artist took a large flat file (similar to that which I have used many a time in filing a plow) and proceeded to smooth the ends of the stubs that were left. He brought no blood, except when he let the file slip and glided across the patient's mouth and lacerated the skin on the opposite side of his mouth. After the operation, the tools were disinfected in an old fruit tin filled with cold water and wiped off with a cloth that had seen months of service. The old man worked rapidly, and the whole performance took about ten minutes. Painless dentistry without the aid of gas!

Annual Conference at Medan

We had our Annual Conference early in December of this year. This meeting was an exceptionally good one, and our Bishop Titus Lowe threw himself into it with his customary zeal and insight. We especially enjoyed his spiritual talks; and no less did we enjoy our personal contact with him. That is one

of the privileges which a member of a small Mission Conference gets to enjoy—close contact with the Bishop.

One of the features of the Conference was the awarding of prizes to the native preachers for the best garden. Last year, the Bishop put this offer before them, and then the awards were made this year. The stories they told of the trouble they had in raising their gardens were comical, but not so to the preachers themselves. To have the wild pigs, or the monkeys, or the birds to make havoc with their efforts was most discouraging—they almost earned their prize. However, they are going to try again this year. One of our preachers had to come about 250 miles—about one half of this distance by small boat. Several came over 100 miles, making sections of the journey a-foot, by motor, and by train, and arriving at the scene of the conference in a "sado" or horse cart. And coming from the jungles, or small villages, when they come to Medan, they "take in the city" and do their annual shopping. However, they are faithful in their attendance upon all sessions of the Conference.

Asiatics—and Us

You would be surprised at how much like our own people are the Asiatics. Just now we are trying to get willing candidates to fill the various offices in our Epworth League. And we hear such familiar excuses as: "Oh, I've just served my term—give a younger fellow a chance." Or, "I don't feel worthy to hold such a responsible post." Or, "I'll serve if you can get some other of the older boys to take other posts." Or, "My salary isn't enough, so I shall have to take up night work in order to get out of debt, and that will make it impossible for me to serve." And you would be surprised how well our young people do when they are given a responsible place to work.

Four Boys—Boy No. One

Not long ago one of our fine boys came to me and said that at Christmas time he wanted to be baptized. He had been a most faithful attendant upon the services of the Sunday school and the other religious services. We usually wish the young people first to get the permission of their parents. When he went to talk it over with his mother,

she was much shocked. She replied that for generations his forefathers had followed the Chinese religion and worshipped their ancestors, and, of course, he couldn't break the line. Then he asked her why she had allowed him to attend the religious services, and her reply was that she desired him to increase his knowledge. He said all right. And now he informs me that he is to go to China to continue his education, and that it is his plan to prepare to be a minister to his people. However, he cautioned me not to let these plans be known, or else his mother might try and upset them. They are willing to let him go to China, thinking he will get away from Christian influence.

Boy No. Two

Another of our fine young Chinese men has been having a very severe testing lately. He had just about a year ago come down from China where he had been going to the Y. M. C. A. school. He was a Christian. He was taken on here to help in the preaching for a Chinese congregation of his own dialect, Cantonese. He found out he needed to attend our Preachers' Training School. He had decided to go. But before his plans were all perfected, a young lady came upon the arena. They were engaged, and were to be married very soon. The father was to pay his way to school. Later we found out that they would not receive married men in the training school. The to be mother-in-law was hard to get around, for she wanted her daughter off her hands. However, he said that he had told her that nothing must interfere with his going to school, and that now he didn't want their marriage to interfere, so the wedding was put off for four years, the time it will take him to complete his course. The young lady is to go to school and prepare herself to be a preacher's wife. Could all the details be given you of this affair, your admiration for the pluck of the Oriental would be multiplied many times. We, also, were a bit surprised, but he stood the test, and is now in Singapore at school.

Boy No. Three

In the previous mail I posted a letter to Bishop Lowe in Singapore telling him of a young man about 18 years of age whom he baptized just a year ago after

his last service here one Sunday night. This lad was soon to return to China and was so impressed with Christianity that he wanted to be a real Christian, so quite out of the usual order asked the Bishop to baptize him. This was done. Just about two weeks ago this same lad returned from China all over smiles, and quite happy to be back in a peaceful country, where a fellow can be a Christian and not be molested so very much. He had not been long up there when he ran into a group of the anti-Christian Chinese. He was asked his views concerning the Christian Church, and upon giving it a good name, was at once told what to do. He must either retract this statement or suffer the consequences, and these were put to him quite briefly: either to pay to them \$65 or be hung up by his toes with his thumbs merely touching the ground. Well, he did not take back his statement, but took the easier method of payment—he paid them the \$65. Besides, previously, his parents never went to religious services, but he was able to get them to attend Christian services in a church. He seemed quite proud of this feat. He further said that the anti-Christian sentiment was so strong that a missionary who had been in their district had to leave, so that the Christian people were left to fight their own way at this time. He seemed much ashamed to speak about the conditions up there, and was content to take up his future in a foreign land.

Boy No. Four

I must not close this edition without telling you about another of our boys: a year ago his parents decided they could not support him in school any longer. He had just passed his 7th Standard and they were going to try and get a job for him. He was so small and "kiddish" that it was hopeless for him to try. He was a very bright lad. So I went out to his home to interview his parents, and found but his mother at home with him. They lived in a little one-room hut under the cocoanut trees made of attap, both top and the sides: the floor was of dirt. All this was in the midst of a sweet potato patch. The lad would hoe the potatoes during his spare moments. My interview was successful when I agreed to take him free and give him a year in

which to pay for his books. All went along well until about the middle of the year, and his parents seemed to forget their promise and wanted to put him to work. However, they had the good sense to leave it ultimately to his decision. Well, I influenced him to remain, promising that at the end he could teach in our school. This seemed to please him. At our graduation exercises, he not only was the first boy in the class, but read his own essay at the exercises. He was competing with the other lads to see which one would get to read his production. Even after all this his parents are afraid to trust him too far with the Christians, but he has more closeup knowledge, and is quite a regular attendant upon our services. It is quite out of the question yet to get his parents' consent to let him become a Christian out and out, as he is quite under age. However, I just wish you could see him. He looks like a little prince. Upon the strength of his new job he has got new clothes and how "spick and span" he does look. Before, his clothes were the cheapest he could get, but always neat. And now, he is a teacher here. Mrs. Hall said we must get a picture of him at present—he is such a fine specimen as compared with his prospects a year ago. And he is happy! And that is why we are happily on the job here.

Kisaran

The remaining paragraphs are from letters by the Rev. N. T. Gottschall of Kisaran.

Kisaran is the geographical and, perhaps, should and will be the logical center of our work in Asahan. It is located in the vast interior coastal plain where the United States Rubber Company has 90,000 acres of rubber estates, and employs thousands of imported Javanese coolies, hundreds of Batak and Malay and Chinese native clerks and coolie overseers, and scores of European estate managers and assistant managers. The main office of the Rubber Company is located in Kisaran; the factory is two and one half miles north, and the large hospital one mile west. Chinese, Indian, and native merchants and artisans make up the town of Kisaran. Everybody comes to town on the 1st and 16th of every month, that is, on pay days.

Urging Self-Support

"Why do you have that heavy bandage around your throat, George Stephanus?" I asked the Batak preacher at Kisaran as I returned from Hoeta Padang, stopping off for the official Board meeting there the night before going on to Tandjong Balei. "It's like this, Sir, As I returned on my wheel the other night from our regular Thursday evening service among the Christian kranies at the factory, I was caught in a down-pour of rain. I have had a sore throat and fever to-day but shall try to be present for the meeting this evening. We called off the regular service at the hospital on that account. I expect a full turn-out and plenty of debating. They are a rough bunch but in the long run decidedly loyal and realize the advantages of the Christian religion though in all its fullness and depth of meaning it has not dawned upon them. Sir, I shrink to think of having to depend upon them for such a great part of my support and to receive it from their hands. We are not used to this idea of self-support nor did we do it in this way under the German Mission on the West Coast from whence we came."

"Yes, I know, but the fact is that the Mission is this year prepared to assume only \$14 a month toward your support. It is high time that your people should learn to stand on their own feet. We can not expect so much from the Batak people in the jungle up-country. They are much in the same condition of poverty and ignorance now as your ancestors on the West Coast were when the Rhenish Mission began work among them 65 years ago. We must help those

Christian kranies to see that it is up to them to release even this \$14 as soon as possible so that it can be used among people of other places. Think of all the people between here and Palembang and the people of Atjeh, who have not had so much as even a chance to know about Christ. Remember also that you are among or in the midst of thousands right here in Asahan who have not yet opened their hearts to Christ."

Equipment Needed

Like other places in the pioneer work of Christian Missions progress in Kisaran has been retarded most perhaps by lack of equipment and respectable quarters to encourage the Christian constituency and commend the program of Christ to the community as well as to enable us to do a constructive piece of work. The Batak congregation has been meeting in the dark, damp, secluded quarters occupied by our self-supporting English School. Our Chinese preacher from Tandjong Balei gathers his faithful dozen of Chinese probationers and Christians every Saturday night in the shop of a tinsmith or bicycle repair shop in Kisaran.

A new day, however, is eventually dawning. The Asiatic Christians of Kisaran this past year have managed to raise a building fund of f400 (about \$164) among themselves. The United States Rubber Company agreed to secure for us a building site of our own choice and is now bargaining for same, which will put us on the main road where people will know that we are on the map. We hope also soon to begin soliciting among those Europeans who will support the project.

THE MANILA AREA

BISHOP CHARLES BAYARD MITCHELL

The Work and Workers

We have in many respects the most successful missionary field under the Foreign Board. In March, 1899, Bishop Thoburn preached the first evangelical sermon ever delivered in the archipelago. The Mission was opened under the Rev. T. H. Martin in 1900, and was connected with the Malaysia Conference as a district. A Mission Conference was organized in 1905 and an Annual

Conference in 1908. There was never at any one time more than twelve missionaries, and that number for a brief time only. Today, we have only eleven missionaries under the Foreign Board. Six of them are district superintendents; one a publishing agent, one assistant of the publishing agent, one connected with the Theological Seminary, one in charge of a boys' dormitory and one pastor of the Central Student

Church in Manila and editor of the "Observer." Two are just leaving on their furloughs and we have no others to take their place because of lack of funds.

The work our Church has had allotted to it by the Evangelical Union is the territory north of Manila on the island of Luzon, the largest island of the group, and containing about half the population of the archipelago. We are, as Protestants, alone responsible for this vast territory in which there are fifty thousand high school students.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has in the same territory seventeen young women, who are engaged in the Mary Johnston Hospital in Manila, the Harris Memorial Training School in Manila, the Bible Training School in Lingayen, and in dormitory work.

The Hospital is confining its services to women and children, and has connected with it a Nurses' Training School from which 125 young women have been graduated and registered as nurses by the Government.

The Training Schools are fitting young women as deaconesses and as Bible women who are acting as pastors' assistants. Over 150 young women have been graduated from these schools. The Society also has a large and beautiful dormitory in Manila, also one each in San Fernando, Pampanga, Vigan, Tuguegarao, and Ilagan. All the workers are finely trained and consecrated young women, full of hope and good cheer. They never hear of "cuts" or "retrenchments" from their Woman's Foreign Missionary Society leaders at home.

Results

In the brief years we have been operating as a Church on this island, we have now secured, according to our best and most recent statistics, about 75 native preachers, most of whom are graduates from college and seminary, and are full members of the Conference. We have about 1,200 local preachers and exhorters who are preaching and teaching every Sunday at their own expense. We have over 250 churches, with a membership of 7,500 and 35 Epworth Leagues with 3,000 members. Where else can be found so vast a harvest from so few laborers and such small expendi-

ture of money? To-day our national pastors are practically self-supporting.

Our only missionary pastor is in charge of our Central Student Church in Manila, composed almost wholly of university and college students who have come from all parts of the archipelago. This church has a neat gothic chapel on the rear of one of the most beautiful sites in the city. It is the first unit of a church plant which ought at once to be completed for this most strategic and successful enterprise. On this site we must build a fifty thousand dollar church, where we can adequately minister to the student body which crowds the capital city to the number of thirty thousand. The present quarters are wholly inadequate, either for worship or Sunday school purposes.

The Dormitories

Our Mission introduced the dormitory system here. These dormitories are operated for the purpose of providing proper care of students who are away from home. Our plan is to have a boys' dormitory and a girls' dormitory at each provincial capital where only the high schools are located. We, by this means, make social and religious contacts with the student bodies, and are gathering in the future leaders of the Church and State. Under the Foreign Board we have a boys' dormitory in Manila, San Fernando, Vigan and Tuguegarao. In each case a missionary is in charge.

The Preachers

We have eight districts in the Conference. Six of them are in charge of missionaries and two of them are in charge of two able and consecrated nationals. I shall soon appoint a third native pastor to a district. Our district superintendents have under their care a number of young men who are going to school and also are busy in Christian work, whom the Board is paying a small monthly sum while they are thus getting ready for college and seminary. We are also assisting worthy young men attending the Seminary in Manila.

The Seminary

The Union Theological Seminary is supported by the Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples, United Brethren and our own Church.

Our Church has always furnished about half of all the students. The new school building is rising rapidly on its new site on one of the finest boulevards of the city, and in the midst of the educational center.

The Publishing House

Our Publishing House is admirably located in the business center of the city where we maintain an up-to-date book store and printing plant. Here is published the "Philippine Observer," our monthly organ, ably edited by the Rev. S. W. Stagg, in connection with his other duties. Two monthly papers are issued in the Tagalog and Pangasinan languages. From this House are issued millions of pages of tracts, booklets, and various forms of religious literature, in nine different dialects, as well as English. An addition to our present building is now being made to the front of the building, which will give added renting space, and thus add to the income of the enterprise. Dr. E. S. Lyons is the Publishing Agent, and his more than twenty years of all sorts of missionary work in the Philippines render his services invaluable.

The Aparri Hospital

We have never found the hospital established a few years ago at Aparri a paying investment in any particular. Its location was bad, and its patronage was not commensurable with the cost of maintaining it, and so, at the suggestion of a committee appointed by the Conference, also by action of the field Finance Committee, all being approved by the resident Bishop, the Foreign Board was requested to abandon that work and recall the medical missionary, Dr. Taylor, who labored hard against the insuperable difficulties, and was in no way to blame for the failure of the enterprise. This request was granted by the Foreign Board and the hospital was closed last summer and the missionary family at Aparri went home.

Government Schools and Hospitals

In view of the fact that the government is in control of the public schools, and they are widely scattered over the islands, and have over 1,000,000 boys and girls in the elementary grades, we

find it unnecessary to enter educational work, aside from the particular training we are giving our future religious leaders.

And furthermore, inasmuch as it is the purpose of the government to place a hospital at least in every provincial capital, the churches are not called upon to engage in the work of healing. Thus the churches are left free to expend all their men, time, and money in direct evangelism.

Gospel Preaching

No other mission field offers such untrammelled opportunity to preach the Gospel and win souls for the kingdom of God. Our mission is an evangelistic mission, and we are training our pastors to be soul-winners. From the beginning of our work here we have devoted our chief energies to this end. Widespread education which has trained a whole new generation, would have resulted here, as in the Roman Catholic countries in South America, in producing a revolt from the Christian religion, had it not been for the presence of the Protestant missionary with his Gospel message and the open Bible. He has said and is still saying to the young intellectuals, "You do not need to cease being Christians when you cease to be Romanists. We Protestants are Christians; yet we are not Romanists. Listen to our message, read the Bible, do what it requires, take it as your religious authority instead of the authority of your priest. Come to Christ as your personal Saviour; take Him as your example, and serve your fellows in His name."

Had not such a message come to those splendid people, with their new intellectual awakening, we would have here in these islands what we find in the South American countries—namely—the educated class becoming infidels, if not practical atheists. Our intellectual leaders have not repudiated the Christian faith, although many of them have broken from their ancestral church. Many of them are enthusiastic members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Masonic fraternity.

Did ever a group of faithful missionaries have such a ripening harvest into which to thrust the Gospel sickle?

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

COMPILED FROM FIELD REPORTS

Cabanatuan District

History—For about twelve years, this work was attached to Bulacan district, centered at Malolos. Four years ago, it was called the Nueva Ecija district, with the Rev. T. W. Bundy as superintendent, centering at Cabanatuan. Two years ago, due to the completion of the government road through Nueva Ecija and Nueva Viscaya, Cabanatuan district was made to include Nueva Viscaya also. A part of this province which formerly belonged to Tarlac district was restored to Nueva Ecija, and the boundary line fixed.

Evangelistic—The Rev. Joseph Clemens, a retired Methodist Chaplain of the Army, has been conference evangelist for two years. This last year, on this district he held meetings in seven towns, averaging thirty converts in each church. Special meetings were held with high school students at Bayombong with seventeen conversions. Since April, three English-speaking preachers have given almost full time to this work at three student centers. After the rains had ceased and harvest had begun, the pastors renewed their revival efforts all over the district.

Young People's Work—The Sunday schools are attended by all the members preliminary to the Sunday morning church service. The work has continued in this way from its opening by choice of the people. At Thanksgiving time the district superintendents' convention was held and was well attended. Dialect Epworth Leagues have no permanency, even though they are reorganized every year. The English-speaking Epworth Leagues are more of a success. Meetings are held regularly every Sunday and the annual Epworth League convention is a growing thing. The annual lyceum for pastors, deaconesses and Bible women is a helpful institution. It is run as a school with missionaries as teachers. Regular classes are held with final examinations.

Self-Support—The Cut was a crisis for the work in this district. It looked at first as though a dozen pastors would resign, but not one left the work. They had a hard time financially, but their

wives stood nobly by and would not let their husbands retreat. Some of them have had to do other work in order to make it possible to stay in the ministry.

Needs—A permanent church building is needed at Bayombong. As this is a large high school center our Church should have here a dormitory for the boys and girls. A large house was offered the Mission at a reasonable price but the cut in appropriations made the purchase impossible. A Catholic Dutch priest has since bought the house as a dormitory and home for the Sisters of Mercy.

The government expects to have the high school at Cabanatuan ready for the 1927 classes. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has a plot of land near the school upon which it is planned to erect a dormitory for girls. The Mission is seeking an option on land for a student chapel on the government plaza near the new school, and is also trying to arrange a lease from the provincial government of buildings for a dormitory for boys and a mission residence.

A chapel is greatly needed at Baloc, where the members would start to build if a little help could be secured from outside sources. The work on three new chapels is nearing completion.

Cagayan District

General—This is the largest district in the Conference. It is made up of the provinces of Isabella and Cagayan. The country is comparatively unsettled in many parts and new settlers are arriving continually to take up land and begin new homes and settlements. To meet them with the Gospel message offers a great opportunity to our workers.

Locusts and floods out of season reduced the food supply and thus exaggerated prices. The largest crop is in tobacco and it has been selling at regular prices. This always brings cash in lump sums to the growers and it is at this time that the pastors and other Church obligations are paid.

More than 2,000 young people attend the three government high schools on the district. Through forty Sunday schools, eight Epworth Leagues and

three dormitories our Church is seeking to impress these young lives with the principles of the spirit of Jesus Christ.

Through the Rev. A. L. Ryan and the Sunday School Union, the Dialect Lesson Helps have been used, special programs have been arranged and encouraging letters sent to the workers.

Finances—Financial conditions have been hard due to the heavy cut in the appropriations. One new church has been built. This is in Solona, where Chaplain Clemens held meetings two years ago and gave the first twenty-five pesos for the building. Nine other churches wish to build and are asking help for roofing or other materials from the Mission. But there is none to give. The district averages a little better than eighty per cent in paying the full support of the pastors this year. The problem is how to make good the lack in their already meager salaries, for every one is necessary to the work.

Central District

Present Work—The present membership on this district is 2,250, of whom 1,336 are full members: 275 were received during the year as probationers, and 302 were received into full membership from the probationers list.

Of the fifteen men in charge of circuits, 6 are members of Conference, 4 are local preachers, and 5 are exhorters. There are eight Bible women at work who are paid a small allowance by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. These women teach over 1,600 children each week in Junior Leagues.

There are 324 officers and teachers in the 46 Sunday schools. This is an increase over last year of 20 Sunday schools, or eighty per cent, while the number of scholars shows a twenty-five per cent increase or a total enrollment of 3,234. There is reason here, as in the United States, to be concerned with the small attendance of juniors, intermediates and seniors. There are 1,153 scholars on the cradle roll, beginners, and primary—or eight years of Sunday school life. For the next three departments, or nine years of Sunday school life, namely, junior, intermediate and senior, the total is but little more than one-half the attendance. Then the attendance of those eighteen and above again totals an equal number to the first eight years of the child's life. To meet

the great slump in the middle-age periods the district is increasingly stressing the Boy Scout and Epworth League work.

Evangelism—Chaplain Clemens was on the district for four weeks of the statistical year. He is a real evangelist preaching through pictures, and his zeal is greater than that of all of his younger brethren. The members are at the present time making two tents for district use. The people enjoy meeting in tents. They are planning and praying for a large harvest for the Kingdom this coming year.

Work Among School Pupils—There are 185 public schools in this district. Malolos alone has over 3,000 pupils in its schools. Only a fraction of them are being reached. In the high school center five classes are at present conducted in the boarding houses in a study of ethics and morals. Thousands of students are studying in such classes in various sections of the Philippine work. But what is that among a million students? Mr. Stagg, editor of our paper, The Philippine Observer, has conducted a number of series of out-of-door evangelistic meetings in student centers, numbering converts in the hundreds.

Workers Needed—The greatest need is for trained and dependable workers. To that end numerous Institutes are conducted. Two weeks of special classes are held each year for all pastors and deaconesses; another two for young women to assist our deaconesses in Junior League work; and also a Bible Institute to which all members are invited.

Government Medical Service—Our Church has no medical work outside of Manila. The insular and provincial health service is well organized, many municipalities having free clinics or health centers for children, with visiting nurses. Their handling of the present cholera epidemic is in striking contrast with the mediæval Church which for three weeks had its young people and children parade the streets singing their prayers to San Roque, their patron saint, who is supposed to be able to drive the cholera away. They kept small children up parading until eleven o'clock at night with the promise of good things to eat, furnished each night by a different donor.

Self-Support—The fifteen pastors, which number includes five single student pastors, received this year an average of \$16.75 per month, which includes value of house rent. This agrees almost exactly with the average wage in the Philippines paid artisans. It is just about one-half of what the pastors really need. Nevertheless it is paid—practically every peso of it, by Filipino Methodists; a fine record for the mission field.

The Cut—The reduction in appropriations, which, for the Philippines, was the greatest of any foreign field, excepting Europe, was met by a cut in salary by the missionaries, by reduced district travel allowance and curtailed expenditures all along the line. For the most part work in building operations has simply stopped; although in this district the members have this year paid, together with money collected from American business men in Manila, the sum of twelve hundred dollars. It is impossible to attempt now to build the much needed hostels or dormitories for students, or churches worth over 250 dollars. In spite of poverty, thirteen circuits out of fifteen have attempted some improvement on churches or parsonages.

Ilocos District

Adjustments—Missionary work was established on this district in 1904 and has had continuous missionary supervision since that time. First it was known as the Northern District, and was made to include all of the Methodist field in Luzon north of, and including, Pangasinan province. First, Pangasinan district was cut off, and then Cagayan district, and the name was changed to Vigan district. In 1917, supervision was withdrawn from the territory north of the municipality of Magsingal, Ilocos Sur, as this portion of the field was being occupied by the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. In this same year, the work was given for the first time to a Filipino district superintendent for supervision, and for seven years Severino Cordero retained this appointment, administering it effectively in cooperation with missionaries in charge. In 1909 the name was changed to Ilocos district.

In 1923, an agreement was reached with the Foreign Christian Missionary

Society whereby they were to withdraw all missionary supervision, support and evangelistic activities from territory south of the Abra River in the province of Ilocos Sur, and the Methodist Mission was to withdraw from the territory north of the Abra River, excepting the village of Pandan and the city of Vigan, and from all of the province of Abra. Since the date of this agreement, efforts have been made to adjust both membership and property, and some progress has been made. At present there are about two hundred Disciples members under Methodist supervision, and, according to the Conference statistical report of 1923, nine hundred twenty-four Methodist members under Disciples supervision.

The Work—The total membership in Ilocos district is now 2,659, of whom 820 are listed as preparatory members. This shows a decrease of 269, which is to be explained as due to incomplete records, emigration of members and a general effort to revise the church rolls, eliminating all persons who can be accounted for as having withdrawn or as having been dropped from preparatory enrollment. The charges are occupied by four members of Annual Conference, two ordained local preachers and five unordained, and the work is carried on throughout the twenty-eight congregations by eighty-six local preachers and exhorters who receive their appointments locally. There are also seventeen Bible women and two trained nurses. Chaplain Joseph Clemens conducted revival meetings at five centers, doing the local churches great good and gaining a number of converts in each place. Local evangelistic institutes have been held by the pastors and Bible women, in which more than a hundred accessions have been reported.

The Dormitory Work—There are more than 16,000 children enrolled in the public schools within Ilocos district, 2,200 of whom are high school pupils in Vigan and Santa Maria. There are a great many other children who have attended the public schools, but who are not enrolled at present. All these, together with their teachers, and with the increasing number of educated young people, afford a significant challenge for religious instruction and evangelism in the English language. Student work is confined to Vigan through

lack of workers and means to carry it throughout the district. At Vigan the Methodist Boys' and Girls' Dormitories are providing Christian nurture to their 88 resident students. The Student Church serves these and a number of Methodist and other young people living elsewhere. These institutions are direct evangelistic agencies. Nearly all dormitory residents become converted and join the Church. An increasing number of youths from Methodist homes are coming into the dormitories, and these are the most promising prospects for future Christian leaders. All student work is conducted in English, and the organization and leadership of the Student Church is in the hands of a student Official Board under the guidance of the missionary pastor. Three of the four speakers in the Provincial declamatory contest, representing the four high school unions, were second-generation Methodist young people and products of student work. They received the first and second prizes and honorable mention.

General—Sunday school work has had a healthy growth, and seventy-five per cent of the church community is enrolled in the Sunday schools. An excellent district convention was held, the local association bearing the full burden of the expenses. There is great need of better supervision and leadership, however, and there should be available means of providing for a District Sunday school worker and the holding of several local institutes each year.

The same applies to district evangelistic work. The annual district conference should be prolonged into an institute for training leadership, and should be supplemented by a mid-year series of local institutes during the rainy season. Funds and leaders are greatly needed for this important work.

There is no immediate need of extensive medical work on the part of the mission as the government is undertaking to care for the public health, and there is a fairly good hospital at Vigan under the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society supports a trained nurse for the district, and she is able to do much good.

Meeting the Cut—The burden of self-support has been entirely upon the Church, and it is admitted to be pos-

sible for the district to support its own preachers. But their support has been quite insufficient, and they have all suffered much for Christ's sake. The Church met the "Cut" by concentrating its efforts upon the support of the preachers, and little money has been raised locally this year for other purposes. The one exception has been the putting of a new roof on the large Narvacna Church at an expense of about 1,000 pesos (\$500 gold) in cash, materials and labor. The Church at San Esteban is under way, but progressing slowly because the members are not able to raise at any one time enough to do very much. The policy is to build as means are available, and incur no debt.

Needs—The urgent needs of the district are as follows:

Additional missionary reinforcements to help carry the work, especially to care for the student opportunity.

Aid for three local church buildings which could be carried to prompt completion if funds were available. The people will furnish the greater part in materials and common labor.

An adequate building to house the Student Church work. The dormitories are crowded so as to make them unsuited for gatherings.

Funds for the translation and production of literature in Ilocano Dialect.

Five bicycles for the use of preachers in traveling their large circuits.

Manila District

Revivals—Special revival services have been held in Tondo, Knox Church, G. Tuason, Navotas, Malanon, Polo and Meycauayan. Special services have also been held in Orani, Central Student Church and other congregations of the district. In these services many people have been converted, the membership has been spiritually revived, new Sunday schools organized and the work among the Epworth Leagues better organized and established.

Special mention should be made of the growing interest in English-speaking work on this district, where there are three strong English congregations—one in Central Church, ministered to by the Rev. S. W. Stagg; one in Knox Church where the Rev. C. C. Herrmann has been pastor, and one in Tondo where until recently the Rev. D. D.

Alejandro was the preacher. There are strong English classes in many other congregations in the district. The Epworth Leagues on the district now number eleven and their annual convention has come to be a meeting of much inspiration and helpfulness.

Institutions—It seems unnatural that the Harris Memorial Training School (W. F. M. S.) should have passed a year terminating with the graduation exercises in March, without the presence of Miss Margaret Decker, the efficient superintendent. But with Miss Evans in charge and with Miss Davis and Miss Hewson, as assistants, a fine class of girls have completed their courses and have taken their diplomas at the recent commencement. These young ladies are the first to have enjoyed the inspiration of the new buildings and grounds of the institution. Those in charge as well as the students, are to be congratulated on the splendid material advantages they now enjoy in the new location.

The Mary J. Johnston Hospital (W. F. M. S.) has closed another year of much usefulness, in which there has been graduated a large class of nurses who now go out to minister to the sick and serve the women and children in various communities. The graduates from this hospital now on the field number more than 130 and the value of the services rendered by this corps of nurses can never be fully appreciated. The several American nurses with Dr. Parish made possible the training of this class of nurses and at the same time have carried on the arduous work of attending the hospital patients, and they are to be highly commended for the efficient and important service they have rendered. During the year the Masonic Lodges have selected this hospital as an object of their aid and have remodeled and opened a very fine ward for crippled children. This ward was formally opened in September, and will be a great blessing to the unfortunate crippled children, who have no means for treatment by specialists.

The Publishing House—The Methodist Publishing House has profited much by the services of the new superintendent of printing, William Akert. A substantial increase in mission printing has resulted, while the department has at the same time administered directly to the missionary program. The lino-

type machine as well as the larger press have helped to advance the work. The House is now printing a large number of Scriptures in the Dialects for the American Bible Society.

The Dormitories—The Manila dormitories for men and women each have had a year of usefulness in furnishing a sanitary and comfortable home for provincial students; a place where good morals and right conduct have been emphasized and taught. Numbers of these young people are attending the religious services and are coming to know the Gospel of our Lord. They learn also that the Protestant missionaries are good people who have dedicated their lives to the material and spiritual welfare of the Filipino people.

The Union Theological Seminary—This institution has had one of its best years. Under the able leadership of the Rev. A. L. Ryan, the new president, the school has made progress along all lines. The courses have been revised and standardized so that the two years' college work harmonizes with the courses offered in the University of the Philippines. The seminary courses have likewise been strengthened so as to give young men the best training possible, under prevailing conditions, for their future work. During the last year there have been 31 students in the college department, 12 in the seminary courses and 7 in the Bible training school, while in the high school department there have been 246 enrolled. The spirit as well as the influence of the school during the past year has been excellent.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the erection of the new building. The Methodist Church has donated the land valued at \$50,000. The other missions are erecting the building at a cost of another \$50,000. It is hoped that the building with all equipment will be fully ready by the opening of the next school year. With this new plant and the equipment the future of the Union School is most promising.

The Year of the Cut—Manila district, perhaps, suffered less from the "Cut" than other districts. A large part of the work in the district is that of institutions, and it has been the policy that institutions must be cared for first of all. The evangelistic work, that is the work in the Churches, has

suffered greatly. Few of the preachers have deserted their posts. But some cannot continue much longer without some financial help. They are in debt and the local missionary society is also in debt trying to help them through the year.

One pastor who has six children has been trying to live on a salary that is less than one-fourth of the salary he had as a clerk before he went into the ministry. He said that his wife has scarcely a change of clothing for the children. When one knows that two yards of calico will furnish a clean dress for the child and a little muslin will make the rest of the necessary clothing, it is easy to comprehend their poverty. Yet the children of that pastor are the cleanest of those in the congregation.

One of the pastors was suffering from an ulcerated molar. He approached his missionary. The missionary sent him to a dentist. The dentist would charge six dollars. The missionary did not have six dollars to his name. He had used all his salary trying to carry on. His own wife and baby had not had any new clothing for a year. A missionary just returned from America did have six dollars and the life of the pastor was saved and he continued in the work.

The loss in staff has been most severe. Four missionary families reported on the list in the district last year will not return.

Pampanga District

General—The missionary work in Pampanga was started in 1901. Until 1917 the work was supervised by American missionaries, since then it has been entrusted to the supervision of a Filipino superintendent.

The district has a total membership of 14,197; ten Conference members, 14 local preachers and exhorters serving regular charges, 5 deaconesses and 3 Bible women.

Work in Evangelism—Through special efforts in evangelistic work, there have been continuous revivals and new missionary work has been opened among the Negritos of Floridablanca and Porac Mountains. Some of the results from these efforts are greater activities in the church and 1,248 converts. Chaplain Clemens' work in the district during the

year has been a great blessing in many ways. During a series of nine different meetings he baptized 1,012 adults and children.

Student Work—The student work has been ably cared for by the deans of the two dormitories, one for boys and one for girls, at San Fernando. A Student Church has been newly organized among the resident students of these two institutions.

New Work—During the year four Sunday schools and four new Epworth League chapters were added. There have been held a district Conference, a Bible Institute and a Daily Vacation Bible School with splendid results. Some circuits have made distinct increases in their self-support. Four old chapels have been replaced by new ones and some repair work done on others.

District Needs—Pampanga Province has three English high schools and one in Dialect. More evangelistic workers are needed for this student work: more travel money for the district superintendent and for the missionary in charge for evangelistic work. An increase is needed in funds to train student preachers, because the circuits are demanding trained and efficient ministers. Money is needed also to build better churches and parsonages and also for the circulation of a church paper.

Pangasinan District

Cooperation—Through the year there has been a splendid spirit of unity among the workers. Even though the economic conditions have been strained, there has been no loss of workers.

Evangelistic Work—The Filipino preachers have all done splendid work in building up their congregations. Excellent revival meetings were conducted by Chaplain Clemens at six places on the district. A number of new congregations have been organized which, together with the increases in the other congregations, give a total of 743 new members.

Domestic Missions—Having a vital bearing on the evangelistic work, Domestic Missions has contributed very largely to the continuance of pastoral supply in a number of circuits. Without this help the good work done by some of the pastors would not have been possible, especially on one new circuit, and on six of the weaker circuits. Even

with this Domestic Missions help, which is necessarily small, it has been exceedingly difficult to maintain the work in these places.

Self-Support—Vitality connected with every phase of the maintaining gospel work is the ever present problem of self-support. Necessarily much attention has been given to this primary vital need. The problem largely rests for solution with the individual pastor. Where he succeeds in tying himself up with the interests of the people in bonds of brotherly love the problem becomes easier. Even so, the solution has not been found for answering, through self-support, to the needs of pastors with large families, especially when some of their children are in the public schools which demand high entrance fees. Aside from self-support, it should be possible for some assistance to be given from outside sources to those pastors having big burdens to carry in the education of their children.

Chapels—New chapels have been completed at five places on the district. Those previously begun at Binalonan, Laoac, Binabailian, Pilar and Bugallon, have been continued. The chapel at San Roque of San Manuel has been rebuilt. Many improvements have been made in the church at Alaminos. A new parsonage has been completed at San Manuel. A splendid cement chapel is in process at San Nicolas where a plaza site was secured very recently.

The Bible Women's Training School—This institution combines thorough training in the principles of religious education with the ideal of self-support in the making of splendid workers in life service. The course of instruction has been keeping pace with the needs of the field. Through a larger number of applicants being attracted to the institution a selective process affords the institution a better quality of students.

Extension Bible Training School—In the training of English-speaking local preachers for the annual conference relationship this institution is now in its second year of service with five men in the second year and two in the first year course. No exaggeration was made when, in the inception of this school, it was stated that great advantages would accrue from training this class of workers while actively engaged in pastoral duties.

The Epworth League—The Institute which was held in Lingayen, last December, inspired the beginning of several new chapters and the enlisting of the interest of many more young people in life service activities. The institute method was so well tested and gave such good results that it will be continued this year.

Sunday Schools—There has been ■ good growth in this department of evangelistic and instructional endeavor. No means has proven more solidly constructive in the beginning of gospel work in new places as well as in the religious training of our people, both young and old, all over the field. Contributing to this success, mention should be made of the Sunday school institute conducted in Dagupan, last February, and the making of records which call for frequent and careful reporting.

Statistics—The statistical report shows a large loss in membership. The loss is not so alarming when the conditions are understood. Real gain is shown to have been made, in nearly all parts of the field, in the training of an active working membership. This is shown in the gains made in items of Epworth League and Sunday school, and in the vital element of self-support. It may be proper in this place to state that the losses in membership, as appearing in the statistics, have come from the following causes:

Lack of material assistance for pastors in strategic places at strategic times.

Lack in certain places of the kind of pastoral material to follow up concentrated campaigns of evangelism.

Adventist and Zamorista propaganda.

The moving of many members to Mindanao and Mindoro, and the going of a number to Hawaii.

A strenuous campaign to raise probationary membership to the full membership status. This has resulted in the elimination of large numbers of inactive members. These names are still in the membership books but are excluded from the statistics.

This last cause of the decrease in membership is the greatest cause. The fourth cause is not a real loss as they have taken their religion with them to their new places of abode. The third cause is localized to but a few places

where regains are being made. The first and second causes are real and give the greatest degree of concern. The day has not yet gone by when help from the outside for evangelistic work can be safely dispensed with. There is a tremendous need for assistance from the appropriations or designated gifts, to care for pastors and evangelists in needy fields. Many of the pastors are at present called on to endure unnecessary hardships for lack of proper support. These hardships do not generally conduce to the best interests and progress of the work. As to the second cause of loss in the membership only time and careful selection will be able to provide the number and kind of pastors who will be qualified to satisfy the needs.

Tarlac District

Organization and Growth—Tarlac district was organized March 25, 1915. It comprised 26 towns of three provinces: Nueva Ecija, 9 towns, Pangasinan, 5 towns, and 12 towns from Tarlac, its center being Paniqui, Tarlac. The evangelistic work in Nueva Ecija, a part of the district, was begun by the first pastor, the Rev. Lorenzo Tamayo. During the first years of the work, there were many obstacles encountered because of the opposition of the priests and certain officials. Hence, the first converts suffered great persecution and often imprisonment; but after three years of unceasing labor, the work became more stable and seven congregations were organized. At present there are many congregations and chapels. They are all flourishing places of worship.

Seven towns in the province of Nueva Ecija were annexed to Cabanatuan district and two towns were given in exchange, which were in the southern part of Tarlac district. Since its organization as a district, the work has been supervised by a Filipino district superintendent, the advisor being an American missionary who represents the district on the Finance Committee. The work itself is entirely managed by the district superintendent.

When the district was organized, there were 1,216 full members and 1,977 preparatory members. During the years there has been an increase of 2,457

members. The past year brought in 507 new members, with nearly 700 baptisms.

Evangelism—The district is divided into 12 circuits, where 12 pastors, 7 deaconesses and Bible women and 97 local preachers and exhorters keep the work of the Kingdom going. During April and May, Daily Vacation Bible Schools and Institutes were held, where 365 were in attendance. Revival services were held in several places by Chaplain and Mrs. Clemens, during which effort nearly 900 new members and baptisms were made.

The American Bible Society has distributed 5,000 Bibles during the past year and in spite of the priests doing their best to keep their people from possessing them, many Catholic homes are reading the Bible.

The conference church papers have a wide circulation in the district, totaling some 800 subscribers. These are a great help in our evangelistic work.

Societies—Every organized congregation has a Sunday school. Even though there is still a lack of competent and trained teachers, the work has made much progress. There are 11 Epworth Leagues. Some are still using the Dialect while in others English is spoken. Although this work is new in some places, nevertheless, it is already developing the Leaguers into strong leaders and church members.

There is but one government hospital in this entire district, and 23 doctors practicing medicine. According to the population, this gives one doctor to every 9,747 people.

Self-Support—According to the present condition of the churches, they could only raise fifty per cent of the annual appropriation for the support of the preachers. Better things are looked for in the future when the people learn to sacrifice and give for the sake of the Gospel and for the regular support of their own pastors. Everywhere there are indications that the people as well as pastors are learning to do this.

Construction—During the past year two chapels and one parsonage were built and four chapels repaired. The people are trying to raise money to build several other greatly needed chapels.

INDIA AND BURMA

The work in India was begun by Rev. William Butler, who arrived in Calcutta, September 25, 1856.

The India Mission Conference was organized by Bishop Thomson in 1864.

Rev. William Taylor began his evangelistic work in India among English-speaking people on the self-supporting plan in 1870. The results of this campaign were organized into the South India Conference in 1876.

The Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn.

From these beginnings the work has now grown into ten Annual Conferences, one Mission Conference and four episcopal areas. The Missionary Bishops for India have been the following: Rev. James M. Thoburn, elected in 1888, retired in 1908, died in 1922; Rev. Edwin Parker, elected in 1900, died in 1901; Rev. Frank W. Warne, elected in 1900; Rev. John E. Robinson, elected in 1904, retired in 1920, died in 1922; Rev. John W. Robinson, elected in 1912.

By action of the General Conference of 1920, Bishops Warne and Robinson were elected General Superintendents, and episcopal areas in India were fixed as follows: Bishop Warne, Lucknow Area—North India, Northwest India and Lucknow Conferences; Bishop Robinson, Bombay Area—Central Provinces, Bombay, Gujarat Conference and Indus River Mission Conference; Bishop F. B. Fisher, elected in 1920, Calcutta Area—Bengal Conference and Burma Mission Conference; Bishop H. L. Smith, elected in 1920, Bangalore Area—South India Conference and English Mission.

By action of the General Conference of 1924, the episcopal areas were fixed as follows: Bishop Warne, Bangalore Area—Burma Mission Conference, Hyderabad and South India Conferences; Bishop Robinson, Delhi Area—North India and Northwest India Conferences; Bishop Fisher, Calcutta Area—Bengal, Central Provinces and Lucknow Conferences and Bhabua Mission; Bishop B. T. Badley, elected in 1924, Bombay Area—Bombay, Gujarat and Indus River Conferences.

THE BANGALORE AREA

BISHOP FRANK W. WARNE

Change of Area

When the General Conference at its last session expressed its opinion that a Bishop should not administer in one Area for more than eight years—although this did not apply to the foreign field—I had administered in the same Area for twenty-four years, or three times as long as the time specified, and so far as I know longer than anyone in the whole Church. My colleagues, therefore, though it was my last quadrennium, thought I would better move and I moved well nigh two thousand miles from the great northland to the beautiful southland of the vast Indian Empire. It meant no small heart wrench to leave the good people, missionary and Indians, with whom I had worked and loved so long. But the warm-hearted people of southern India and the good people of Burma gave us such a welcome as warmed our hearts and we are happy and busy and full of plans for my new and wonderful Area.

Burma—The Field

I shall begin with Burma, which is the second greatest country in our Southern Asia Field. Burma's size, the complexity of its problems and its geographical position make it one of the great strategic countries in our chain of Asiatic missions. It borders on India, China, Siam and the Malay States and has a long sea coast. Its population is not so dense as India and therefore its common people are not so poor. Indians are therefore emigrating there so fast that of the three hundred thousand or more of the people of Rangoon City over half are Indians, and the great majority of them are the Tamil and Telegu people from southern India, so that it is eminently proper and exceedingly helpful that South India and Burma should be in one Episcopal Area. It is almost as easy to reach Rangoon from Madras as Calcutta. Because of this new alignment two of our missionary families from Burma came this year to the great Tamil language school of South India to get their Tamil for work among the Tamil people of Burma.

The Conference Session

This Conference session was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Burma Mission Conference, and by a happy coincidence I presided at the organization and at the twenty-fifth anniversary. To illustrate the complexity and growth of our work in Burma there was given at this anniversary a pageant. At this pageant there came forward first a singing group representing the domiciled European community of Burma, among whom we work; they were followed by a company of sailor boys representing our work among the seamen. Next came the picturesque Burmese in their national costume, the most beautiful and fascinating of any people of the Orient. These were followed by three companies of Indians representing the three Indian languages in which we are doing work in Burma, Tamil, Telegu and Hindustani, and each of these groups wore their beautiful and distinctive costume. The intense moment came when the Chinese representing the two Chinese languages, Hokkien and Cantonese, in which we have work, came forward and backed and banked up the whole fascinating scene. Then they climaxed together by singing in the English language "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

It was a joy in looking back and an inspiration looking toward the future.

Our Schools in Burma

Rev. T. C. Badley, one of our Educational Secretaries, was present at the Conference and I shall let him report briefly on what Methodism is doing in Burma.

"True to the genius of Methodism, a comprehensive recognition of the duties and opportunities of the Church has dominated the policies of the Conference, as is evidenced by the complexity of the enterprises now in hand. Starting in Rangoon, the evangelistic work has steadily spread throughout southern Burma with strategic centers in the most important fields. Similarly the educational work has developed from a single day school conducted in a

rented building, to a system comprising twenty-seven well-organized schools with land, buildings and equipment valued at more than a million and a quarter of rupees and attended by more than three thousand boys and girls. That these schools are appreciated by the people is shown by the fact that the Burmese High School for boys in Rangoon has an enrollment of nearly 1,100, while the Burmese High School for girls, and the schools for Chinese boys and girls in Rangoon have had to turn away hundreds of applicants on account of lack of further accommodation.

"Government has also acknowledged the value of the work done, by making generous grants for buildings and maintenance. The splendidly constructed three-storied building for the European Girls' High School, located on Lancaster Road, Rangoon, recently completed at a cost of 200,000 rupees, and formally opened by the Governor of Burma during Annual Conference week, was made possible by the generous action of Government in dealing with the educational work of the Church. Further testimony to the appreciation of the educational work being carried on in Rangoon is found in the substantial and attractive building completed during the year for the Chinese Boys' School, at a cost of over 100,000 rupees—largely raised on the field. Further subscriptions have been made by the Chinese Christians during the year of 8,000 rupees for an urgently needed hostel for Chinese boys." And these are but indications of the educational work that is being done in Burma.

South India Conference—Organization

The story of the South India Conference has a romance about it that is not to be found in any other Conference in Methodism, and such as in the very nature of the case can never be repeated. The Messenger of the Cross says concerning its organization:

"In 1876 South India Conference was organized. Bishop J. E. Robinson wrote of it as 'the greatest Conference Methodism has ever rejoiced over' and added, 'It represents a truly marvelous congeries of races, religions and languages.' At its organization its field lacked by little of being India-wide. Its organized Churches were in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Secunderabad,

Bangalore, Karachi, Lahore, Ajmer, Agra, Poona, Igatpuri, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Nagpore, and a little later even Rangoon and Singapore were added, but all belonged to South India Conference. Within that field there are today, roughly speaking (for boundaries overlap to a degree), nine Annual Conferences in place of one, and about 350,000 in the Christian community where there were in 1876 only 1,636. The five Episcopal Area headquarters of India, Burma and Malaya are all within the bounds of what was South India Conference up to 1887. Of the charter members of South India Conference three became Missionary Bishops, William Taylor, James M. Thoburn and John E. Robinson. Of those whose names had a place on our rolls at a later date, two became General Superintendents, William F. Oldham and Homer C. Stuntz."

Growth

This shows that in 1876, when South India Conference was organized, it had a Christian community of 1,636. Then up to 1884 the Christian community had grown to 2,367. At this time the Bengal Conference was organized, which included the territory that is now in the Singapore Conference, the Burma Mission Conference, and the Bengal Conference, three fourths of what is in the Lucknow Conference, and almost all the territory now in the Northwest India Conference, all of the present Indus River Conference, except Karachi and Quetta, and all the Central Provinces Conference territory. This left the old South India Conference with a Christian community of only 829. It went on growing until 1891, with a Christian community of 1,370, at which time the Bombay Conference was organized. The new Bombay Conference included what is now the Bombay Conference, the Gujarat Conference and parts of the Indus River Conference. This again left the old South India Conference with a Christian community of only 538. Since 1891 the South India Conference has grown from a community of only 538 to 78,745 Christians.

Another Division

This last session we had another division, when Hyderabad Conference was formed, but this time there were 78,745 of a Christian community to divide as

in contrast with the smaller numbers of former divisions. Further, there is territory enough left and people enough in the territory of each of the present conferences to make as great conferences as any of the other conferences of India. Lest some one might think we are making our India Conferences too small let me state that from Gokak Falls, the western point of the divided South India Conference, to Tuticorin, the southeastern end, it is 900 miles. Is that not large enough for a conference, and this after all the fore-mentioned divisions? There probably will be only one more. Some time Madras, which is a Tamil language area, will separate and form a new conference. Then it would seem as if conference boundaries in the southland would be established. This last division was as nearly as possible on language lines. The new Hyderabad

Conference has as its principal language Telugu, and the South India, Kanarese and Tamil, though there are other languages very much mixed up in this southland.

Miss Grace Stephens, who has been at most of the conference sessions from the beginning, testifies that in spiritual power and real interest this last session exceeds them all. The high tide of spiritual power and fellowship that prevailed at the time of the division was truly wonderful, and when in this time of intense spiritual fervor the conference sang, "Blest be the tie that binds," Miss Morrow, representing the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, expressed the sentiment of all in a poem. After the reading of the appointments the two conferences started out on their new, and we believe, a greater, career than anything that has preceded.

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

The Conference Session

Supplementing the Area statement of Bishop Warne the following account of the conference session, written by the Rev. K. E. Anderson, is taken from "The Indian Witness":

The Jubilee Session was held at Hyderabad, Deccan, December 9-14. Though in impaired health, Bishop Warne presided at the conference business sessions and conducted the services on Sunday. All rejoice in his gradual increase of strength and hope for his complete recovery. Our senior bishop has won and holds a large place in the hearts of all in our Church in this sunny south land.

One evening was given over to a Jubilee program. J. H. Garden, the senior missionary, read a most interesting history of the conference since its organization and Miss Morrow gave an account of the women's work. We felt that the first and early missionaries were truly in the apostolic succession and prayed that their spirit of devotion might rest on us, their successors. Dr. W. L. King, the second oldest missionary in service, presided, and gracious words of fraternal greeting and encouragement were delivered by representatives of the Church of England, Mennonite, Wesleyan and Baptist Missions.

The work has so developed and the conference area is so large and is conducted in so many languages that a large majority voted for a division into two annual conferences. The South India and Hyderabad Annual Conferences were organized with Bishop Warne presiding. The newly organized conferences, each on one side of the center aisle, spontaneously rose, joined hands across it and sang with deepest feeling all verses of "Blest be the tie that binds." It was a moment of high inspiration which none of those present can ever forget.

The Kanarese districts of Gulbarga and Raichur in the Hyderabad State were included in South India and the Sironcha district of the Central Provinces in the new Hyderabad Conference which will be mainly Telugu in its vernacular. Despite the "cut," the consequent decrease in workers and the intensified emphasis during the past year on the care of those already baptized, there has been an encouraging but normal number of new baptisms and increase in other vital statistics. At present the two finance committees apart and together are facing and working on their distribution of this year's apportionment, a "cut" on that of last year.

All districts of both conferences are

better prepared, however, for this second "cut" after the adjustment to the lessened income of last year and start the new year with hope and courage.

Much was contributed to the session by the Rev. C. B. Hill, educational secretary, Mr. Walter Mueller, secretary of the World Service Commission in India, and Miss Hooper, home base secretary of the Baltimore Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

With some going on furlough from the Board and the Society and a lesser number of new and returning mission-

aries, the work of the cabinet was especially difficult. Many of the appointees have more worry added to their already full quota and some of the places to be supplied will not have any appointee during this new year.

The Hyderabad missionaries provided royal entertainment for a whole week to the large body of missionaries, Indian members of the conference and lay delegates, and the English Churches in Hyderabad and Secunderabad united in the warm welcome reception to the conference.

BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

Golden Burma

Rev. T. C. Badley is quoted as follows in "The Indian Witness": "Shwe" means golden—and Burma has very fittingly adopted gold as its national color and commissioned the graceful Padouk to signal this fact to all comers with its fragrant blossoms of gold unfurled thrice each year. The Shwe Dagon Pagoda, dominating the landscape with a bejeweled spire higher than the dome of St. Paul's cathedral, flashes a golden message of welcome to each incoming ship which the sunshine reflects to a veritable necklace of golden Pagodas festooned about the neck of Rangoon.

Then there is the golden message of the rice fields, as the rich verdure of the paddy ripens into the gold of a never-failing harvest which attracts reapers by the tens of thousands from India's shores and sends them back with minted gold for their wives and little ones.

The golden opportunity of trade in rice and teak attracts the European, Indian and Chinese merchants who control the commerce of the land to the virtual exclusion of the easy going Burman whose needs have been so amply met by the lavish provisions of nature that he has not been compelled to turn his hand and thought to the science of foreign commerce.

These are some of the factors that combine to make Burma a golden field for missionary endeavor, while creating problems so complex as to challenge the genius of any Church.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary

How this challenge has been met by Methodism was graphically portrayed by

means of a most effective pageant presented at the Epworth Church, Rangoon, as a part of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Burma Mission Conference.

With appropriate songs and speeches, picturesque groups took their places on the platform, representing the work among the Europeans, Burmese, Indians, and Chinese. What a magnificent response to the faith of the founders and leaders of the Mission Conference that assembly represented! And there was rejoicing in the hearts of all, that Bishop Warne, who organized the conference twenty-five years ago, was present to witness the triumphs of God's grace and to prophesy of the brighter, more glorious achievements that the Lord has stored up in his inexhaustible treasures of love.

Mrs. B. M. Jones, a charter member of the conference, read an intensely interesting historical sketch which adds another glorious chapter to the history of Methodist Missions. The living faith that took God's promises at their face value and ventured forth on the bold enterprise of adding this golden empire to His kingdom, has been signally honored by the achievements of the past twenty-five years.

Schools

Bishop Warne, in his statement of the work of the Bangalore Area, quotes Mr. Badley's report on the educational work in Burma.—EDITOR.

The needs of the Indian community are also being met by a number of schools being maintained under pecu-

liarily difficult circumstances. Bible training schools for men and women are maintained at Thongwa, while prosperous day schools, with hundreds of students enrolled, are conducted at Syriam, Twante, Pegu and other important centers.

The Conference Session

The Rev. H. J. Harwood has reported the session of the conference in "The Indian Witness" as follows: The conference session which convened on the morning of November 19th marked the rounding out of a quarter of a century as an organized conference. The Burma Mission Conference is by no means the baby in the family of Methodist conferences, though various hindrances have kept us short of the coveted twenty-five full members necessary for standing as a regular annual conference. In recent years the shortage has been provokingly small and this session, after we had received two new members on trial, still left us one member short of any sure expectation of having the right number of full members two years from now.

By a happy coincidence, Bishop Warne, who organized the conference in 1900, his first year in the episcopacy, presided at this session and let us enjoy with him the spiritual blessings and triumphs in faith of a quarter of a century of fruitful service. Bishop Warne presided at every business session; and every evening, except the first, after dinner, all members gathered at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Riggs, where he was entertained, for an hour of spiritual refreshment in praise and prayer.

Preliminary Gatherings

From Tuesday, the 17th, Rangoon was like Jerusalem of old, "whither the tribes go up." Committees met and fulfilled their functions according to form. On the afternoon of that day the annual meeting of the Board of Education marked the first general assembling of the conference members when most of the missionaries and some five or six dozen teachers met at the Anglo-Chinese school for boys, 61 Canal Street, in the new building which, though dedicated at the previous conference time, did not open for regular work until January of the current year. Some demonstrations

by pupils of the boys' and girls' schools were followed by the address by our new educational secretary, the Rev. T. C. Badley. On Wednesday afternoon the new building of the English girls' high school at 1, Lancaster Road was formally opened, when His Excellency, Sir Harcourt Butler, Governor of Burma, opened the front door with a silver key in the presence of a company of about two hundred invited guests. The occasion was the more felicitous in that His Excellency had the opportunity of meeting his old acquaintances of Lucknow days, Bishop Warne and Mr. Badley. Miss E. V. Doddridge is the principal of the girls' high school, and Miss Sadie Woodruff is associated with her in the management.

Victories and Achievements

The year has not been without its victories. The financial reports were good on the whole, though our new Christians still have much to learn. Benevolences were well provided for. Nearly 400 rupees were reported for Home Mission work at Bhabua. The Christian community is just past 2,500 in numbers. There is a new development in the production of literature for the Burmese people, through the co-operation of the Rev. B. M. Jones. He supervised a full-time translator, edited the translations and did some original literary work. Besides this, he was financial agent of the conference financial board, superintendent of two of the districts, and acting pastor at Epworth Memorial for two months of the year. C. H. Riggs, our other veteran missionary of over twenty years' service in the conference, put his school of over a thousand boys through another successful year, superintended the Indian district, filled the office of mission treasurer and cared for many other tasks.

Pegu—A Great Field

The Rev. J. R. Boyles writes as follows: The magnitude of our field of operation is staggering. Between Rangoon and Toungoo, 166 miles to the north, and between Pegu and Moulmein, 120 miles to the east, the only other resident missionary working among Burmans, besides Miss Smith and the Rev. and Mrs. Boyles, for the past year and a half has been one Baptist woman

missionary occupied mostly with school work. The return of the Baptist resident missionary and his wife to Pegu gives Baptists and Methodists equal representation in this area. If we should confine ourselves to the Pegu civil district alone and regard ourselves as responsible for half of it, we should be faced with a parish of 250 villages and more than a quarter million of people.

The Ingouk Christians

Our Ingouk Christian community now numbers 146. Saya Po Sein has been the pastor-teacher throughout the year. He has suffered much from the malignant malaria that infests that region. Repeated attacks have incapacitated him time and again for service either in the school or the church. Much credit is due Saya Po Sein for his cheerful willingness to serve his Master in Ingouk in spite of the sufferings through which he and his family have passed. Twenty-four new members have been enrolled during the year. Many of the people still have very crude ideas of the meaning of Christianity; but there are some real jewels among them. The mere fact that they have broken with Buddhism in spite of opposition and have turned their faces toward the light is enough to make angels rejoice. We too rejoice and praise God for what He has wrought in Ingouk, Gyi-bin-in, Kan-myin and Thit-sein-gon and other villages in that region.

Faith in Adversity

The Kwe-gyi Church has had a rather hectic year. No resident pastor was appointed at last conference; but Saya Shwe Hla and the writer, as well as Miss Smith and her Bible women, have made frequent visits to the community and have done all in their power to establish them in the faith and to encourage them to be clean and industrious and to live at peace among themselves. A severe blow fell upon them last dry season when the Sittang River overflowed with the spring tides and ruined their crops upon which they depend so largely. This year they had high hopes of the first paddy crop in several years; but again the high water spoiled a large portion of their crop; and the rats ruined most of what was left. The result is that most of them have scattered to other

places seeking a livelihood; and they are all looking for some place in which to colonize. They need our sympathy and prayers. In a recent letter to the writer they said that perhaps just as the early Church grew more rapidly because of the persecution that scattered the Christians, possibly the Lord had some such plan in uprooting the Christians from Kwe-gyi. They wanted the Lord's will to be done with them.

The Rangoon Districts

The Rev. B. M. Jones writes of the needs and victories on the Burmese and Chinese Districts of Rangoon as follows: Twante school, an Anglo-Vernacular middle school, with about 175 on the roll, is still in its old floorless mat and thatch hut; and the need for a new and adequate building does not become less importunate. The Twante school is the only one so far as I know that has attempted anything in the way of a special evangelistic campaign. A syllabus of preparatory lessons covering a period of three weeks was prepared and used by the teachers who went over each day's lessons together with the superintendent previously. These three weeks were followed by a week during which Saya On Kin from Thongwa spoke to the upper primary and middle school pupils at Scripture hour each day and held a meeting after four, attendance at which was voluntary. A keen interest was roused and a number expressed a determination to live Christian lives.

The Chinese District

In the churches there has been an increase in membership and in spirit and loyalty. Forty-nine members have been received in the Cantonese Church. The total amount raised by Rangoon Hokkien Church exceeds 6,000 rupees. This congregation has paid almost exactly half its building debt of 20,000 rupees.

The church at Pegu has met all its financial needs and has added a few members. The pastor has formed a young men's association of over a hundred members, nearly all non-Christians, as a means of strengthening the contact with the non-Christian community. At Mergui the church has kept going in spite of constant moving about to other places on the part of the membership. A girls' school has been opened of which

the managing committee chose the pastor as principal. Though not even nominally Christian this school with its Christian teachers should be an added force in the work of the church there.

The Indian District

The Rev. C. H. Riggs speaks as follows of the way a shifting of residence among Christians opens new opportunities: A large group of our Tamil Christians is now living at or near Paugdaw-thi north of Pegu; and these people need more supervision. Many of them lived formerly at Dalla and are people who have been in our church for a long time. Mr. Swamidos has gone twice a month to hold services with them a part of the year; but it is not always pos-

sible to find them, as they are scattered out in the fields.

The Hindustani work has grown during the year; and Mr. Zeckey, the pastor, has been able to reach a larger number of people. It is not always possible to get these people to come to service, as many of them are sweepers and their duties are very exacting. But meetings are held in different centers where these people live; and they are always glad to have the pastor visit them. Recently we were invited by a group of 15 or 20 Hindustani people at the Pazundaung police station for a service among them after which elaborate refreshments were served. These people are in a strange land; and they have little to encourage them here.

THE CALCUTTA AREA

"CALCUTTA, SECOND IN THE EMPIRE"

BISHOP FREDERICK FISHER

A Large Area

The realignment of the India conferences at the time of the 1924 General Conference gave to Calcutta Area the three important conferences of Bengal, Central Provinces, and Lucknow. The problem of administration is apparent from the fact that the total area is roughly equivalent to a triangle extending from Philadelphia to St. Louis to St. Paul. One of the district headquarters in Central Provinces is located in the jungle, 140 miles from the railroad, and necessitates a long overland trip by automobile or bullock cart.

But the problem of travel is not a new one on the mission field, and need not be dwelt upon at great length here. India, fortunately, is covered with a network of railways which is second to none in the eastern hemisphere, and there are no great regions of inaccessible "interior" such as exist in China and Africa.

The problems of the Calcutta Area are more complex than the matter of travel—comparable, perhaps, to the problems of administration which are faced by the resident bishops in America. This is due to the fact that many of the major educational and religious institutions of Methodism in India are located within our huge hypothetical triangle.

Educational Institutions

In Lucknow there is the Isabella Thoburn College, the oldest college for girls in southern Asia, and the Lucknow Christian College with its splendid Indian principal, your only Methodist college for boys in India. At Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, is a school unique in its possibilities for India's future, the Jubbulpore Theological College. Here promising young men are trained in the English language for the Christian ministry by the best professors and through the best books available.

In Calcutta itself, where the work begun by Bishop Thoburn 50 years ago has been developed to such an extent that it is now eighty per cent self-supporting, and where the Methodist Church now owns \$1,000,000 worth of property, there are two splendid institutions for Anglo-Indian children—the Calcutta Boys' School and the Calcutta Girls' School. In addition to these is Collins' Institute, a fine school with an Indian principal and staff for Indian boys of high school grade.

Other Institutions

Besides the educational institutions, there are other important centers where the Christian program is being carried

forward. In Calcutta, as well as in Lucknow, there is a thriving Christian congregation which pays the salary of its pastor, and maintains its own self-support. The Methodist Publishing House for the whole of North India is located at Lucknow, and in Calcutta are the offices of the World Service Council, and of the Mission Treasurer for all India.

In Calcutta, also, is an attractive institution established by the Methodist Church and commanding the admiration of the entire community, called the Seamen's Mission, which annually serves the needs of thousands of sailors passing through this "port of missing men." Still another effective agency is the Kidderpore Industrial Home, which we hope to develop into a Good-Will Industry similar to the Morgan Memorial of Boston.

The "Cut"

The list is a long one—too long, it seems many times, for adequate administration from a single center. The coming of the "cut" has meant serious dilemmas in the case of institutions dependent upon outside support. But the morale has never flagged. Let it be said for the courage and vision of the missionaries in this Area, that it was in the Lucknow Conference where the "Sustentation Fund Plan" was first worked out and put into effect. This

plan faced the "cut" in a statesman-like manner by setting out definitely to place every church on a wholly or graduated self-supporting basis, with a definite plan for increasing the self-support each year. The idea as drawn up at Lucknow was published and has now been adopted by other conferences all over India.

"More About Jesus"

Perhaps there is no opportunity for service within the areas which so challenges the attention as the opportunities which exist in the great centers of educated non-Christians. Some of the most stirring meetings within the last year have been held with students at such places as Rabindranath Tagore's International University, Government College, Lucknow, and Krishna Chandra College, Hetampur. Invitations constantly come from other centers which it is impossible to accept. It would seem that everywhere the intellectuals of India are saying, "Tell us more about Jesus." The request is accompanied to be sure by the stipulation that the personality of Jesus shall be presented free from Western ritual and Western forms. But it is a request which voices the eternal search, and which challenges one to prepare his own inner life by prayer and devotion to answer the spiritual quest of India.

BENGAL CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY D. H. MANLEY

The Conference

Work was commenced in 1874 and the conference was organized in 1888, out of which other conferences have since developed. The membership is not large, but the conference contains well organized churches. There are seven districts: four of which are Bengali and one each of English, Hindi and Santhali. The personnel consists of 15 missionaries (and wives) of the Board: 22 of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, of whom 6 are on furlough, 17 Indian members of conference, and 8 probationers. Of the Board's missionaries, 3 are on furlough, 6 are in English and 6 in vernacular work, 2 of the latter also giving part time to English work. There are 300 lower grade workers, men and women, including

teachers. Eighty of these are unpaid. The staff must be considered inadequate for the task.

The deaths of the Rev. F. E. Blackman from the dread disease, smallpox, and the Rev. L. B. Chatterji, one of our leading Indian ministers, gave a great shock to all of us. And the ordering of the Rev. H. M. Swan to the hills for the year, due to illness, left Calcutta practically without leadership in the vernacular work. For the year 1926, one vernacular missionary has to take the work of three men in Calcutta. The conference greatly needs new missionaries, of whom at least two should be for social service work.

The "Cut"

A sudden decrease in income works

havoc anywhere, but more especially among Indian workers. The Pakaur Bengali School was closed during the year, some of the boys going to Asansol. Many of those who were sent home returned with their parents to the Mohammedan faith. The withdrawal of workers from outposts among Mohammedans has done our work very great harm. From the Asansol Boys' School, 28 were sent home, or had to be employed in work. The Conference Bible Training School (Tangra) was entirely closed. Many faithful old workers have had to be dismissed. Had some relief been available through special funds, much of the lost confidence and direct opposition could have been prevented. In some cases we have even been forced into court by some trouble makers. True, some of those dismissed were not very well trained, or educated, but they have been faithful pioneers, and generally it is too late to adjust themselves to some other line of work. The most unfortunate results have been the necessary withdrawal from fruitful fields and in some cases new converts have been left uncared for. The Summer School of Theology could not be held, which meant very great loss to the conference. We trust better days are near at hand.

Young People's Work

The Epworth League chapters have had a prosperous year. The Institute idea has taken hold of our young people, and new activities are everywhere manifest. The first Institute, held in Calcutta, was considered a good one with less than 30 delegates. But the second year there were over 100 boys and girls. Any real camp is something new to India. The beautiful camp ground in the forest reserve near Asansol was a very active center for a week. Competitions were given in singing, in sports, and in studies. Every district was represented. Bishop Fisher has given a lovely shield for the chapter winning the most points in the 1926 sports, and Mrs. Fisher has presented a beautiful loving cup for the best Indian singing. Other prizes will help keep up the competitive spirit in the several chapters. Out of appreciation for his ability to organize and direct such an Institute one of our missionaries, the Rev. F. G. Williams, the

Dean, has been re-elected for the third time.

Sunday Schools

Sunday schools have been closed by the dozen, due to the dismissal of workers, and hundreds of children have been left untaught. The well established schools have been improved by the use of the Charter House Course of Studies. Scouting and Guiding have been promoted with splendid results, bringing a new variety of activities to the Indian youth. Hindus as well as Christians have become enthusiastic.

Local Finances

During these years of unemployment, the English work has had problems in unpaid promises and difficulty in collecting school fees. Recently the outlook has been somewhat brighter. It was expected that the pressure on the local congregations would yield results, but overloaded workers have not measured up. It is not hard to explain why there have been more decreases than increases in 1925.

Calcutta Reports

Calcutta, Bengali District—Of a total budget of 20,034 rupees, we have this year raised locally 6,566 rupees, or nearly 33 per cent of the total budget. On the Hindustani district, of a total budget of 6,564 rupees, we have raised locally a total of 2,117 rupees, or a little over 32 per cent. Comparing this condition with four years ago, when the districts were divided, we find that while the Bengali district unfortunately has made no advance numerically in its Christian community, it has made an advance of nearly 83 per cent in its pastoral support. The Hindustani district has made an advance of 33 per cent in its Christian community and 125 per cent in its pastoral support. Striking comparison could be made in every district if we go back to the pre-Centenary years. For the present, the "dead line" seems to have been reached in self-support, or at least until the economic conditions of our people can be improved. Social service has a large place in our city work, and where industrial conditions exist. "Some of our boys who were sent to work in foundries, beginning at 8 rupees per month, made a fine record, and rose to 22 rupees by

the end of the year. While our Christians have created a fair demand for their services, it is right to say we must create a type of Christians who can take their place in industry along with the most efficient if our people are to hold the proper proportion of the worth while jobs." Several new Ladies' Aid Societies have been started and their activities have materially helped pastors, and opened up a splendid form of service for the women.

Exchange has remained at about 12 per cent discount due no doubt to the rising balance of trade in favor of India. At the end of 1921-22 trade showed a balance against India of over one hundred million dollars; then exchange was favorable. At the close of 1922-23 there was a balance in favor of India of a hundred million dollars, and by the end of 1923-24 this had steadily grown to over \$300,000,000. At present, the tide does not seem to have turned. This may account for the low exchange.

Schools

A number of the smaller day schools have been closed, affecting our prestige in many places. The older schools have weathered the storms of the year, some collecting more fees, others losing. In some places where there has been a falling off in boys, the girls' schools have suffered proportionately. In some, where there has been a falling off in girls, the boys' schools have suffered proportionately. This is hard to explain, beyond the fact that most parents desire to educate their sons rather than their daughters. COLLINS' INSTITUTE is the only large boys' school which is self-supporting. The death of the principal, the Rev. L. B. Chatterji, in the middle of the year, was a very severe blow to the school. Under Mr. Odgers, as acting principal, the school has been fairly well maintained. To raise nearly \$5,000 from fees in a school in India, is no mean task. The new QUEEN'S HILL SCHOOL at Mount Hermon, Darjeeling, is pronounced by high officials to be the finest and most up-to-date school building in the land. We are justly proud of it. We are ardently hoping for the counterpart for boys, and in anticipation have taken a larger number of boys into the girls' classes.

Calcutta Boys' School—This school has had a good year. The enrollment

of 228, is a record. The library has been thoroughly overhauled, and several hundred new volumes have been added. Lady Laidlaw presented a large oil painting of her husband, Sir Robert, to the school. A fine painting of Bishop Thoburn was unveiled. Vocational direction is a new departure, boys may now take the matriculation examination of the Calcutta University, or appear for technical studies fitting themselves for industrial occupations.

Asansol Boys' School—This school requires special mention. The school has been turned into a village of model homes. The boys have been given instruction in farming, gardening, and poultry raising; they run their own bank and post office, and conduct a co-operative store. They also have a carpenter shop, and blacksmith shop. The routine for these experiments has made the school very popular. Mr. Williams has not only received the agricultural grant, but has secured a new grant from the educational department.

Evangelism

There has been a considerable falling off in the number of baptisms. This could not be prevented with depleted forces. On the Asansol district there were but 353 baptisms, compared with 1,098 the previous year. The work around the coal mines at Jharla and the mica mines at Kodarma, has been greatly retarded by the "Cut." One out-station with 30 families has been closed, and another station with 180 recent converts had to be closed with not more than a monthly visit from another circuit. On one circuit alone there are over 1,000 inquirers.

At Dhanbaid, 28 sweepers were baptized in the municipal cowshed, since no other meeting place could be found, a manger served as a pulpit. Not only among these Hindi people, but in many Bengali villages there are hundreds of seekers. The Santhals in great numbers are seeking light. Their superintendent reports: "I could go from village to village baptizing people every day, the result of Boijnath's evangelism. He has spent most of the year in the Leper Asylum under treatment, and in a few days we are expecting he will return perfectly cured." There is a revival spirit everywhere through the conference, and though work has been held

up and defeats have come, yet we expect greater victories than in past years. We believe the church at home will not leave us but will give us the much needed financial and spiritual backing.

English Work

The English work is a very important part of the work of the conference. There are great properties and important churches. An extraordinary feature of this work is that it is practically self-supporting. Mention has been made above of the three great schools: the Calcutta boys' school, the Calcutta girls' school and Queen's Hill school, Darjeeling. The following report for the year may be made for the churches and other institutions as follows:

Thoburn Church—In August, the Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Joyner left India on account of Mrs. Joyner's ill health. The district superintendent as acting pastor, with the assistance of the Rev. Edwin Anker, carried on the work of the church until the latter part of November, when Bishop Fisher transferred the Rev. H. J. Smith from Darjeeling, and appointed him as pastor. The Rev. and Mrs. Smith have been most heartily welcomed by the people and they are getting a fine start. There was a heavy deficit in the finances, but a vigorous effort has been made by the church officials to wipe out the deficit and establish the church on a firm financial basis. The Epworth Leagues are in a flourishing condition. The Ladies' Aid Society has been very active during the year, especially in helping the poor of the church and neighborhood. The Saturday evening evangelistic services for the poor have been well attended and much good has been done. Many of the members have assisted in these meetings. Several organ recitals have been given in the church with good audiences. No doubt the most hopeful sign in Thoburn Church is the strong spirit of evangelism which is manifest, especially in the Sunday evening services.

Kidderpore Church and Seamen's Mission—While Mr. Henderson's time has been divided, yet the Kidderpore church and Seamen's Mission have had a successful year. There has been a good attendance at the church services; and at the week evening entertainments, large crowds have been present espe-

cially during the Christian holidays. The finances are in a flourishing condition. Mr. Henderson has been twice asked by government to aid in the entertainment of men from the navy.

Industrial Home—We were all shocked and saddened by the sudden and tragic death of the Rev. F. E. Blackman in March of last year from the dreaded smallpox. Mr. and Mrs. Blackman were with us only the space of two years, yet they had endeared themselves to us in a very remarkable way. During the time Brother Blackman was superintendent of the Industrial Home, the tone and general outlook of the institution greatly improved. The number of men in the Home and the volume of work done was considerably increased. The Home, however, is greatly hampered by the heavy debt it has to carry, with heavy interest charges. The financial difficulties of the Home were so great that early in the year the managing committee seriously faced the question of closing or moving the Home, and selling the property. No favorable opportunity, however, offered itself to do this, and the Home has continued. The financial position fortunately improved toward the latter part of the year, and the Home is now not only not increasing its deficit, but is even paying something toward its debt. After Brother Blackman's death, the Rev. George Henderson was asked to carry on the work at the Industrial Home as acting superintendent, in addition to his duties at the Seamen's Mission. Mrs. Blackman and her daughter, Orpha returned to America early in June.

Asansol English Church—The attendance at the Sunday evening services has been gratifying during the year. The social gatherings in the parsonage after service on Sunday evenings have been well attended, and have proved helpful in keeping up the attendance and interest in the church. Finances are in a satisfactory condition. The chief matter to report is the installation of electric lights and fans in both the church and parsonage.

Union Church, Darjeeling—Under arrangement with the managing committee of the Union Church, Darjeeling, the Methodist Episcopal Church is at present providing for the pastorate of

that church. The Rev. H. J. Smith was under appointment to Union Church up to the middle of November, when he was appointed by Bishop Fisher to Thornburn Church, Calcutta. From the standpoint of the attendance at the Sunday services, and financially, a successful year has been enjoyed. The pastor has been helpful with the boys of the school in their play and sports. Aside from the services in Union Church, regular parade services have been conducted for Wesleyan troops at Lebong and Jalapahar. After Brother Smith was

transferred to Calcutta, the Rev. H. M. Swan was appointed to the pastorate of Union Church, in addition to his duties at Mount Hermon.

Mount Hermon Estate—The work of developing the Mount Hermon Estate has gone steadily on throughout the year. The fine new building for Queen's Hill school is almost complete. It is definitely planned to open the school in the new building next March. Several additional cottages have been built on the estate, and general improvements carried forward.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

COMPILED BY D. G. ABBOTT

Changes

By the division of the Raipur district a year ago, Jagdalpur district was formed with F. D. Campbell as district superintendent. The new district is the Feudatory State of Bastar, the largest of the fourteen Feudatory States in the Chatisgarh Division of the Central Provinces. The conference has suffered a loss in the death of Miss Laura B. Ovenshire, who passed to her heavenly home from Raipur, May 26th, after being confined to her bed for six days with enteric fever. She was working under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, had been in India for two and one half years, had done well in acquiring the language and had been appointed in charge of the Stevens Girls' Boarding School. She had a beautiful spirit, attracted many friends and was devoted to her work.

The Work of Evangelism

This phase of the work has been receiving more emphasis, and prominence has been given to the subject, in the National and Provincial Christian Councils' programs, in articles in various mission publications, and in conference programs and plans of work. There has been also a deepening conviction in the minds of many missionaries and Indian leaders that there is urgent need of a larger number of capable and Spirit-filled men who will devote themselves to this work.

While open-air preaching in public markets and in the streets is continued, greater effort is being made to present

definite messages to particular classes and individuals. Qualified leaders are finding their messages kindly received by educated men.

The three missions working in Jubulpore are uniting in an evangelistic program of meetings to last some weeks, for English-speaking non-Christians, and our own mission leaders are placing more emphasis on work for the people in Jubulpore, a mission hall in the city being found very useful for meetings, lantern lectures and book distribution.

The district conferences and Christian melas afford occasions for providing such programs as will increase enthusiasm in the workers and help them to become more spiritually efficient in the work. In districts where there are hundreds of baptized villagers, effort is being made to get large numbers of them to attend the Christian melas, and the magic lantern is used by the evangelist as a help in making the message understood, while the local worker by his life, and personal efforts, endeavors to promote the Christian growth of the individual.

Many workers are teaching passages of Scripture, sentence prayers and Christian songs to both Christian and non-Christian villagers; and the homes which are visited by the Bible women, the day schools, the Sunday schools, and the gospel and tract distribution afford opportunity for personal touch and definite presentation of the message.

Effect of the "Cut"

The reduced appropriation has

affected the evangelistic more than any other part of the work, for it seems wiser to discontinue evangelistic workers and leave groups of villages without preachers for the present, than to close boarding schools. The effects on the work of reduced appropriations are not easy to tabulate, but some items are as follows: Male workers in evangelistic work discontinued, 45, or about 45 per cent; villages entirely vacated by workers, 20; Sunday schools closed, about 20 per cent; decrease in Sunday school attendance, about 2,000, or 17 per cent; decrease in colporteur sales, 20 per cent; baptisms, about 25 per cent less than last year.

As the number of workers is reduced and effort abandoned in some sections, the great need of giving the message to the people seems more apparent and urgent, and there is a feeling that efforts should be redoubled. A good number of inquirers are reported from some districts.

Education

There are about 2,500 boys and girls in our schools and more than half of them are Christians.

The boys' high school at Narsinghpur has a fine staff of teachers with the Christian element predominating. More boys are on the roll than really can be cared for with the present equipment. Christians are growing in number and in influence. The non-Christian boys are coming under Christian influence all the time in the daily Scripture classes which every boy has thus far willingly attended. There are one hundred boys in the middle and high school departments. This year a Christian boy from Raipur passed the matriculation examination in the first division. This is the first time the school has had a student pass in the first division.

The principal says that either additions should be made to the buildings, equipment and teaching staff, or the school should be predominantly Christian for the growing number of Christian boys coming from our Christian communities every year.

The girls' high school at Jubbulpore has an attendance, including the primary department, of about 330 and has had a good year. While the great majority of the girls are Christians the

school motor lorry brings daily a number of high caste Hindu girls.

The normal school keeps up its record of attendance and good work.

The boys' boarding schools and the girls' boarding schools for middle and primary students in Baihar, Jagdalpur, Khandwa and Raipur, continue to do efficient work and students of ability and promise are sent on to one or the other of the high schools.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are organized in the various boarding schools and are definite helps in training these young people.

The normal school for boys at Narsinghpur is the only boarding school closed on account of the "cut" in the appropriations, but about 40 per cent of the village day schools have been discontinued. The district superintendent of Gadgarwara district pleads for a school building for the growing number of Christian children in his district. They should be cared for soon.

The Thoburn Biblical Institute enrolls 15 men and 9 women, there having been no incoming class this year. A good number of students are expected for the next opening class. The teachers have been translating some books into Hindi and the men students take part in the Christian work in the city.

Medical Work

Dr. Felt reports that 4,221 out-patients have been treated, 236 visits made, 12 lectures given on sanitation, 237 minor operations performed, and 486 rupees received in contributions. Dr. Felt has also visited most of the boarding schools.

Social Service

Annual Health Week programs conducted by the municipalities in the various large centers are growing more popular and are awakening the people to greater appreciation of the value of giving more attention to cleanliness and sanitation, and many of our workers, students and other Christian people are among those who attend these meetings. Instruction is given on these subjects in our summer schools and district conferences, that the workers by their example and teaching may be among the leaders in promoting this good cause in their villages.

Self-Support

Notwithstanding the reduction in the number of workers, the total amount raised for all purposes equals about \$6,800, which is about 3 per cent less than the amount raised for last year. Sufficient is given by the churches in Balaghat, Jubbulpore, Jagdalpur, Khandwa and Raipur to pay the salaries of their pastors. In some villages, non-Christian men are found who believe in the work and the worker enough to continue small amounts, and some of the village Sunday schools contribute handfuls of grain and an occasional small coin. Many of the workers have increased their giving.

Properties

A new mission house, costing about \$1,200, has been built in Gadawara, the head of Gadawara district.

A new circuit center building has been erected in Burgi in the Jubbulpore

district and will be dedicated November 30.

At Baihar, the girls' school and hostel buildings have been completed and are occupied by the girls and teachers. A new bungalow for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionary is being built. The old hostel building used by the girls will now be occupied by the boys.

The government has sanctioned a grant for about \$3,700 at present rate of exchange, for a new school building for the boys at Khandwa. This amount will cover about one third of the cost. Not all of the amount to be raised by the mission is in hand, but the contract has been let and it is hoped that the building will be ready for occupancy by next June.

Considerable has been raised locally for a much needed new church at Jagdalpur but the district superintendent states that eight or ten thousand dollars more will be required.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

COMPILED BY F. M. PERRILL

The "Cut"

During 1925 a new word became current in the Hindustani among Methodists in India. No doubt the same word has become current in all the other vernaculars of India. In fact there is probably no language on earth where Methodist missions exist, that has not incorporated this word. It is a word easy to pronounce. It devastatingly made its meaning clear. But it has not been comprehended. That word is "Cut."

With the fall in exchange, the "Cut" for 1925 amounted to 46 per cent on the work section of the conference. The problem of adjusting our operations, within a month, to an income reduced almost by half, presented tremendous difficulties. The year has been one of struggle and anxiety. But from the eight districts there come reports that are reassuring.

Arrah District—"The large 'Cut' faced us, and the work had to be adjusted to come within the decreased budget. This was not easy, yet with the fine co-operation of the preachers a plan was worked out whereby every

worthy preacher could be kept. Self-support has more than doubled, and while some of this has come from the workers, there has been no serious complaint. The men have sacrificed willingly and in fine spirit."

Ballia District—"Sixteen of our Indian pastors were forced to end their evangelist labors on the district. The test on the men who left and on the nineteen who could remain, was severe. The promise of the Centenary was increased support from America; the fulfillment was a reduced support that almost cut our evangelistic force in half, leaving empty many places we were occupying. That this could happen without bringing discouragement and a sense of defeat, clearly proves that our Indian pastors have a faith and confidence in Christ that means more to the Kingdom than all the money ever minted."

Buxar District—"Our force of workers has been reduced from 33 to 25. This is inadequate for the pastoral oversight and instruction of a Christian community numbering 5,000. We have had to put more stress on instruc-

tion and pastoral care than on baptisms. In one circuit alone, 250 are asking for baptism, but we at present cannot take pastoral care of these people."

Cawnpore District—"This report will mention some of the efforts which have been made in the Cawnpore District to meet the challenge of the calamity of the unparalleled cut in appropriations.

"As a result of the 'Cut' (1) The Cawnpore Central Middle School, which for more than forty years has done much towards creating a friendly attitude towards Christians, and which numbers among its former students some of the most prominent leaders of Methodism in India, has been closed, leaving more than half the Christian boys in attendance without school privileges under Christian influences.

"(2) The district training school was closed, compelling its students to change their life plans and seek secular employment.

"(3) The salaries of twenty preachers were cut off and they had to find secular employment, leaving large sections without adequate pastoral care.

"(4) Several village schools have been closed and it would have been necessary to close others had not the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society undertaken their support.

"(5) Serious as the facts already mentioned are, perhaps the most calamitous effect of the cut is the feeling of uncertainty and insecurity it has created in the minds of mission staff and Christian community lest further cuts may compel further reductions.

"Though our forces are depleted and though the field has less pastoral care than heretofore, since God is on His throne we believe some way will be provided to change calamity into conquest."

Gonda District—"To start to tell of the victories of the past year and then to proceed to tell of the 'Cut' and its effect upon us seems a gross contradiction. We have to-day one third less workers than we had a year ago. It is because of the loyalty and zeal of those who are left that we can report a gain of 21 per cent in self-support. We cannot but praise a group of workers who have been so determined to put something across that shows some signs of life in the Indian church."

Lucknow District—"The 'Cut' has

worked deprivation, but in no case has it resulted in the disintegration of the work. No worker has been dismissed and two new workers have been taken on. The churches are classified according to their purpose and ability to provide for the support of their own pastors.

"The Lucknow Christian College has met the problems of decreased appropriations in a spirit of unselfish loyalty.

"Ministerial support has increased about 18 per cent, which has made it possible to retain our workers and carry on the work in the face of the cut."

Rae-Bareilly—"The future success of the church is greatly dependent on the rising generation, provided we are able to so shape their young lives that they will turn out truly righteous. For this great and important work, we not only need able preachers but we also need consecrated Christian teachers, and our only regret is that we are unable to fill these demands."

Tirhoot District—"To bring our district within our appropriations it was necessary to let eight of our men find employment elsewhere. Two others, rather than leave, went on to almost entire self-support on the charges where they had been working. The voluntary giving of village collections has increased in all places. With our smaller staff we have still had good results. We have never looked into the future with more hope and reasonable assurance of success than at this time."

In the face of a "Cut," amounting to almost 50 per cent, it is little short of marvelous that from every district of the conference so encouraging a report of the year's working could be made. The surprising thing is that there has not been marked disintegration in places.

Non-Christians and the "Cut"

The Rev. R. I. Faucett, of Tirhoot district, mentions the fact that the closing of the Muzaffarpur Boys' School has caused non-Christians to ask whether the mission is going to sell out and leave. This question has been asked in other places. The closing of the Conference Training School at Ballia, together with the boys' school, has brought forth applicants who cherished the hope that valuable property would be sold for a song. The fact that the London

mission, in and around Benares, is leaving this part of India after seventy-five years of effort, while the Church of England Missionary Society for several years has been giving up many of its stations, has prepared the minds of non-Christians to view with equanimity the withdrawal of mission forces. The growth of "Home Rule" sentiment and the working of the "Reforms" have made it easy for the Indian public to believe all sorts of wild rumors. The crudest is that Mahatma Gandhi has ordered all Christian missionaries to leave India. Many mission stations throughout India have been recently closed, so it has been easy to believe that all mission work is doomed, if any are inclined to let that wish be father to the thought. And there are many zealous Hindus and Mohammedans who would be only too ready to witness the exodus of all Christian missionaries, and Indian Christians as well, who would refuse to renounce Christ.

There are others who believe that all Christian missions are more or less the creatures of the British government, and such naturally conclude that the lessening of British control in Indian affairs implies lessening the mission work. It is very difficult for many to realize that the foreign missionary can be independent of the foreign ruler, especially when both are Christian.

Of course the better educated, and those who know more about world affairs have a better understanding. For these it is easy to understand why missions from England might be in financial difficulties, but it is beyond their comprehension why missions from prosperous America should be lacking support. Many of these see in it an indication that American Christians are giving over hope of Christianizing India and are not ready to "waste" more money.

Revivals Among Non-Christians

There has been a great revival of religious activity on the part of the two great non-Christian communities. How deep or lasting this is, cannot be told, but political issues are largely responsible for it. The Hindus, from whom all our converts come, are setting themselves to prevent any further deflections to Christianity and propose to reclaim by reconversion as many Christians as

possible. At the annual All-India Hindu Conference held in December, the President said: "One need not go into the question of whether Hinduism was right or wrong in being, in the past, a passive, exclusive, non-proselytizing religion. Christians and Mohammedans have been furiously nibbling not only at the fringe of Hinduism but daringly attacking at times even its heart and core. . . . Bishop Whitehead openly claims that the toll which Christianity levies on Hinduism comes to two thousand souls a week. The real figures of conversions to Mohammedanism cannot be precisely estimated. All possible means are being preached and practiced for the benefit of Christian and Mohammedan aggrandizement among Hindus. . . .

"I would insist on the right being conceded to the Hindus of not only preserving intact their present numerical strength by every conceivable method but also increasing it by the *Suddhi* (conversion) movement, for the sake of recouping at least the immediate losses. I would go even further and say this to my Hindu brethren: 'You have a right to be as proud of your religion as everybody else, and you have a right to aspire to spread it.'"

It is a new day in India when the high caste Hindu concerns himself about the conditions of the depressed classes, and concedes the point that conversion or reconversion to Hinduism is possible.

We are thus meeting greater opposition than ever to our general evangelistic efforts. It is not for the most part an opposition of violence, but confines itself to trying to influence the inquirers to give over all thought of becoming Christians. They are told that all social and economic advantages in Christianity, are to be found in Hinduism. When this does not deter them, they are warned that by cutting themselves off from the great majority party in India they run all sorts of political and communal risks. They are even threatened with having their land leases revoked.

Recently, a prominent Hindu, a high government official in the United Provinces, asked a district superintendent whether many converts were being received. On hearing that the number was not large he said, "I think the time is past when you can expect many converts. We Hindus have waked up to

the fact that we must care for the depressed members in our community, and from now on few will have cause to look elsewhere for their required uplift." His spirit was charming and he had no quarrel with missionaries, indeed, he thanked them for pointing out the need and proving the possibility of raising the depressed classes. But he seemed quite certain that little now remains for the missionary to do in this direction since the Hindus themselves are alive to the situation.

Intensive Work

It is significant that reports from the districts indicate that the number of baptisms has not been large in any part of the conference. These words appear in the reports: "We have put more stress on instruction and pastoral care than on baptisms." "With our depleted force we have felt that most of our time should be given to the care of the Christians who must be taught." "I am frank to say that no special effort has been laid on getting people baptized. This does not mean that we cannot baptize, it only means that the emphasis has been along other lines." "Regarding baptisms we could have had many more, but our instructions were, 'Be swift to teach and slow to baptize.'" The Committee on the State of the Church said in its report to conference: "The number of baptisms has fallen from 2,444 to 1,444, a decrease of nearly 41 per cent. One explanation of this we find of course in the number of workers who have been dismissed during the year. We have 25 per cent less paid workers than a year ago. Another explanation for the decrease in baptisms seems to be found in the fact that, in many districts, the emphasis has been laid more upon the training of the present Christian community, though many are reported to be waiting for baptism." The Conference Board of Evangelism states: "The appropriations with the resulting decrease in the number of those actively engaged in the work of the ministry has made it impossible to enter the multitude of doors which have opened to us in unoccupied portions of our territory and, in most parts of the conference, has lessened the amount of pastoral attention the Christians and inquirers were receiving. It has also

resulted in a decrease in the number of baptisms."

Meeting New Conditions

We find that during 1925, with depleted ranks, we were meeting new conditions in India that make visible results far more difficult than formerly. Yet with 158 less paid workers in the conference, the work of the year was carried forward, our membership of 24,771 was shepherded and 1,744 baptisms are reported. The number of workers would appear to bear a very direct relation to the results in baptisms. The decrease in workers was 25 per cent and the decrease in baptisms was about 29 per cent. It must be borne in mind, however, that baptisms are not wholly subject to human agencies. Within the Christian community, of course, we can expect normal increases, while relations and friends often ask for baptism. But the working of the Holy Spirit on the hearts of those around us, who, as yet, have not received Christ, is full of mystery. "The wind (Spirit) bloweth where it listeth," so it is with the Holy Spirit. Teaching and preaching are necessary but often years of faithful work yield little visible results.

If we had increased our workers by 25 per cent, possibly the baptisms would not have decreased. Or, another year, a movement may begin in some part of the conference that will result in baptisms entirely out of proportion to the number of workers. But the fact remains that to-day, as never before, the non-Christians are opposing our efforts and we are meeting this situation with reduced forces. Before the "Cut" we had but one worker to every 40,000 people, of those within the conference bounds for whose evangelization Methodism is held responsible; the "Cut" has added ten thousand to each worker so that now there are 50,000 people to each worker. This reveals how imperfectly we are meeting the situation and how Methodism is failing in its attempt to preach the Gospel to every creature.

Colleges

In the city of Lucknow are found the two Methodist colleges in Southern Asia. In the coming of Miss Mary E. Shannon, as principal of Isabella Thoburn College, this premier institution for the

education of women has been able to carry forward and solidify the brilliant, even phenomenal expansion of the past four years. The Lucknow Christian College, with Dr. J. R. Chitamber as principal, has moved ahead in spite of its decreased budget. The return of the Rev. E. R. Tweedie, after furlough, has strengthened the science department. A new missionary is urgently needed for the English department, since the furloughs of other missionaries are due. The department of physical culture, under the Rev. E. W. Mumby, has brought the college into the enviable position of ranking first in all Lucknow in point of the physical fitness of the student body. In inter-collegiate athletics the college has won almost without exception. The academic results have shown a steady increase in the per cent who pass the government examination. The college deserves a large place in the thought of Methodists and should find friends ready to give it an endowment worthy of the great mission that lies before it in India.

Middle and Primary Schools

The conference educational equipment for girls is much superior to that for boys. The girls' schools are better staffed and the hostels better supervised. All this is possible because more missionaries and more funds are available for the girls' schools. Middle schools for girls are located in Lucknow, Cawnpore, Gonda and Muzaffarpur. These schools also have primary departments. In Arrah there is a primary school for girls. Each of these schools has two Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionaries. In Lucknow there are three.

The schools for boys make a much poorer showing. The "Cut" caused the closing of the Cawnpore Middle School and the Primary Boarding Schools in Muzaffarpur and Ballia. This leaves the conference with the following Middle Boys' Schools:

Centennial Middle School, Lucknow

—This school has splendid equipment and teaches from the primary through the middle grades. The hostel accommodates 100 boarders and there were 90 during the past year. The school building is one of the best in the province. This school must at present care for the four western districts of the conference.

and scholarships are urgently needed to make it possible for the school to care for the Christian boys who should be sent there.

The Arrah Middle School—This is the school for the four eastern districts of the conference. The buildings of both hostel and school are inadequate for the growing needs. Larger and more substantial buildings are urgently required. Arrah has been selected as the best location for a community Middle School for the east section of the conference. In the four districts concerned, there are almost 15,000 Christians and this is their one and only middle school. Good work was done in the school during last year. The boys do everything they can to help earn their own way, and this has made it possible to keep the school going.

There are but two primary boys' schools in the conference. One at Arrah, under the charge of Miss Mary Richmond of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The other is in Allahabad, where Miss Frederick is headmistress. She is also supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. These two schools are proving the soundness of claim that boys in the lower primary classes are better cared for and advance more rapidly when under the supervision of women. In Gonda, our boys live in our hostel but we do not maintain schools. The boys above lower primary attend the government school. This has not proved satisfactory, for the Christian boys are at a great disadvantage among the crowds of non-Christian boys, and often get scant attention from the non-Christian teachers. It is proposed that these boys from Gonda go to Lucknow.

The Gonda boys of lower primary grade attend the girls' school as day pupils. This arrangement with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society proves most helpful, and we have plans in hand for building a hostel near the girls' school, so that the women missionaries will be able to supervise the little boys in their hostel life also.

Day Schools

Our day schools throughout the conference are deficient in number and quality. We do not have the funds to supply qualified teachers. Fifty schools are reported with about 1,500 pupils. The village Christians are themselves in difficulties, for their children are in the

economic scheme of things almost from infancy. Boys and girls, six and eight years old, spend most of the day either "tending the baby" or herding the goats and pigs, while their parents work in the fields for the landlords. Government is attempting to provide schools for the "depressed classes," but it is proving a slow, up-hill proposition. The rank and file of the higher castes are not at all convinced that the low castes should be educated. The words of the reformers have returned unto them void, so far as rural India goes, and 90 per cent of India is rural. Of course the glad day will come when government will provide schools for the poor people of the villages, and that will be the day of triumph for the thousands who form our membership in India.

The Christian Church

The year has meant much in the development of church consciousness. With our village members scattered widely, it is very difficult to perfect our organization so that the members themselves realize their responsibility. The circuit of four points in America is not ideal and has little real solidity of organization. But it is far ahead of the best we can yet produce in our village communities. Our people live literally with their noses continually upon the economic grindstone. They have not at all solved the problem of their own poverty. They have not the local leadership that can reach beyond the village and organize larger groups. They look to us to lead them and it is only as we are able to develop leaders among them that real progress is made.

But when we remember the spiritual and economic pit from which our people have been dug, then we appreciate how far they have come. American Methodism has spent much of treasure and life, and some are beginning to be restive lest it become too much. But what is too much? Surely those of us who have invested our lives consider that a small thing compared with the great opportunity of fulfilling the great commission and proclaiming in India the Gospel of the living Christ. And the treasure it has cost is nothing, when we see forming through the years the muscles of a Christian church in the midst of India's three hundred million people.

In the Lucknow Conference there are now 25,000 Christians. We number among these some of the finest results of our seventy years of work in India. Lucknow City, with its colleges and churches, is perhaps the crown of Methodism's missionary achievement. Of the eight districts in the conference, four are superintended by Indians. But we have only begun our labors and the task of developing those thousands who have just barely struggled within the circle of the Kingdom's light, stretches out before. For this the utmost consecration of Indians and Americans is demanded. There are opportunities for leadership of every possible type. The missionaries welcome and encourage the fullest transfer of authority and responsibility to their Indian brethren. Bishop Fisher has appealed to Indians and missionaries alike to count not their lives dear unto themselves, but to meet India's new day with Methodism's new devotion.

General

Lucknow, being the center it is, brings with it many general interests. The Methodist Publishing House, growing old in mission history, contributes increasingly to the building of the Kingdom. Besides printing many of our publications, it prints thousands of Christian tracts annually, for free distribution.

THE INDIAN WITNESS, India's Christian Advocate, is published in Lucknow. The editor, the Rev. J. W. Pickett, is a member of the Lucknow Conference. This paper reaches a few Methodists in America but not as many as it should. All who wish to keep informed concerning India's problems and Kingdom accomplishments should read our India Methodist paper.

THE KAUKABI-HIND, our Hindustani church paper, is also published in Lucknow every week and reaches a large number of Methodists and many of other denominations.

The Rev. T. C. Badley, general educational secretary, has his headquarters in Lucknow. His work reaches far beyond the bounds of the Lucknow Conference, but his membership is with us and his labors are in the direction of our greatest need. Through his help we hope to develop in northern India the

trained teachers who will supply our present and growing demand.

The secretary of our Board of Temperance also has his headquarters in Lucknow. The Rev. J. W. Pickett is carrying this office in addition to his editorship. The temperance issue in India is a real one. Others are becoming awake to the danger. We have done much to help in this fight for India's freedom, and we would not be Methodists if we failed to devote time and attention unstintedly. Prohibition will come in India, more rapidly than some think. Methodism prays for that day, believes in that day and in the meantime works for its speedy coming.

Missionaries

Dr. J. O. Denning, owing to ill health, retired at the beginning of the year. He and Mrs. Denning had served in India for thirty years. He was a charter member of the Lucknow Conference. They are living in South India. The Rev.

G. W. Briggs, after only one year back from furlough, was forced to return to America at the beginning of the year, owing to sickness in his family. The furlough of the Rev. L. C. Lewis fell due, and with his family he returned to America.

This left the conference very short-handed and no new missionary recruits were sent out. We have several missionary bungalows that are empty and properly to care for the field we should have at least three new missionaries. Our responsibility as leaders can only be met as men are recruited who have time to learn the language they must use and the people they would serve. They should come out promptly.

The year 1925 was a crisis in the Lucknow Conference. We came through without defeat and give all praise and glory to our Christ, in whose name we came to India and who has fulfilled His promise to be with us always. We live to make His Name glorious.

THE DELHI AREA

BISHOP J. W. ROBINSON

The "Cut"

Among the Methodist people of India "the year of the great cut" will go down into history with famines and plagues and other calamities. When the news of the reduction of almost forty per cent in our appropriations came to us through the cables, we expected difficulty and trouble, and it came to us in full measure. In theory it meant the dismissal of 405 from among our already too few workers, and of the boys in our residential schools, from whom we must secure our future educated workers, we had to send back to hopeless ignorance a total of five hundred and ninety-four. As a matter of fact, from sporadic cases of special help and through intensive cultivation of self-support and reducing of salaries, we were able to reduce these figures by about one-fifth. But at the best a real disaster has overtaken us. The shock to the morale of our workers and their families, and the elation and encouragement the retreat gave to our active opponents, will in the long run count more against us than the immediate reductions that were necessary.

Taking Stock

As the end of the year draws near and we have taken stock, we find, however, there has been no panic and no slump. Our workers, in many cases, have suffered hunger, and want has looked in at many a Methodist minister's door, while all too many of these heroes have seen the educational door closed on their sons; but they have endured as good soldiers of the Cross, and the "well done" of the Master must be echoing sweetly in the heart of many a needy Indian itinerant. While our opponents—and they are not few—are still rejoicing in the difficulties that have overtaken us, they are beginning to wonder why their anticipations of retreat on our part are not being realized. It has been a year of close application on the part of the leaders and gallant response on the part of the rank and file. We came to its close with thanksgiving for perils escaped and for doors that have not been permanently closed. The fact that we have weathered such a storm has increased the confidence of our people in the stability of our religion, and while

by the most elastic stretch of faith we cannot claim that the "Cut" has done us good, we do rejoice that so much of threatened harm has been restrained by divine compassion.

A Call to Advance

The strategy governing the year's work on the Area has been simple. It sought to neutralize the signal to retreat by sounding the call to charge. As never before, constructive effort in carefully organized form has been the answer given by our infant church to its discouragements. We have had four very special objectives before us continually. The first was unceasingly to proclaim the Gospel of Christ to rich and poor, high and low, high caste and "untouchable" alike. The second was to teach our membership to the point that got beyond the absolute essentials and that made them intelligent Christians. The third was to get the Gospel into the minds and hearts of our thousands of Christian children, and thus secure pre-emption against the evils of idolatry. Fourth, in view of the fact that our present mass movement vein among the mehtar, or scavenger class, is well-nigh exhausted, we sought entrance among some accessible and more numerous sections of the community.

Success

In each of these objectives there has been a good measure of success, and the aggregate result has been to place our Christian community on a more secure basis than it has occupied before. We do not forget social service, social uplift and health propaganda, and all the adjuncts that go with and naturally follow after the Gospel. It is the incessant preaching of the Word, however, that is leavening India and making the people of the land to realize their moral and social liabilities, and giving them a glimpse of the possibilities of grace, as well as a desire and fitness for social and political development. No matter what new forms missionary propaganda may take, the proclamation of the Glad Tidings is maintaining its dominant place.

Line Upon Line

Where our membership is widely scattered and our workers are few—the more so as our people are newly out of

paganism and are often yet in intellectual darkness—it is not an easy task to get beyond the line upon line and precept upon precept that conveys to them the fundamentals. Among the masses our most successful way of conveying biblical truth is to teach such portions as stand out in the parables and miracles, and more important narrative portions, through presentation in story form. This year very special effort has been made in this line. The district superintendent prepares carefully a five-minute story on the creation, the birth of Christ, the resurrection of our Lord, the descent of the Spirit, or any other definite subject, and in his round of quarterlies he teaches it to his preachers. In their turn, they teach it to their leaders and congregation, and these in turn spread it still further afield. The extent to which this method succeeds is shown by the fact that in one locality the district superintendent, his lady evangelist and the Sunday school secretary gave examinations on the stories of two quarters only, and found that over four thousand people passed creditably.

In the same way we are teaching the Sunday school lessons to the children, and to make sure that thorough work is being done we give examinations in the villages and mohullas. They do quite as well as their parents, and the examinations passed would do credit to our Sunday schools in more favored lands. Reports are not yet in, but many thousands of our boys and girls are thus being familiarized with Bible truth.

New Veins

The matter of securing entrance into new strata of Indian society is to us a vital one. In the older parts of the field the mehtars, among whom we have done most of our work, are a worked-out vein. At the beginning of the year the situation was clearly put before our workers, and plans laid for very definite and special effort to penetrate the social and religious inertia of the chamars, an out-caste division of society, leather-workers by caste, but in fact largely small cultivators, and numbering several million within the Area. Ancient customs and hoary superstitions, fortified by class solidarity, make it a superhuman task to secure such entrance as was demanded for the development of a real mass movement. In favorable locali-

ties, unceasing prayer and effort were maintained, and even yet in most places success has not come to us. But in two of the districts such a measure of victory has been granted as convinces us the goal we have set before ourselves is attainable. In the Anupshahr district of the Northwest India Conference, and in the Bijnor district of the North India Conference, doors, at first grudgingly opened, now seem to be growing wider and more promising. In these two districts, alone, we have baptized, this year, approximately two thousand converts from among the chamars, and could have thus claimed several thousand more had we had the workers.

In the Anupshahr district, alone, where our working force was reduced by the "Cut" to a mere skeleton, 16,825 from among this class were on our lists of inquirers when the district conference was held in October. Many of these were so insistent on being taught and baptized, that sheets of paper covered by witnessing thumb-marks, asking humbly for these favors were put before me at that time. If some American pastor asks why we do not instruct and baptize these inquirers at once, the answer is that they live in perhaps seventy-five different villages, most of

which are miles from the homes of our workers, who because of the "Cut" have to cover all these distances by foot; and to instruct men and women whose minds have been darkened and dulled by centuries of ignorance and dense superstition is not, under even most favorable circumstances, the work of a day, a week or a month. We will have to wait a long time, therefore, for these groups of inquirers to be received, formally, into the Kingdom and given in effective measure the enlightenment they crave and deserve from our hands.

The really great thing, however, is this, that we are securing the entrance we crave among a multitudinous class. With the support we have a right to expect from the home church, and with the blessing we know will be granted us by the Lord of the Harvest, we look forward, in spite of the handicaps that have come upon us through the retreat of some of the Methodist pastors in America, recently, to a fresh advance, that will develop even more of momentum than was shown in the great upper-India mass movements of the last quarter of a century. Methodism in India is not a spent force; it is a Movement of Grace that is deepening and widening with the years.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

COMPILED BY L. A. CORE

The Trend

The general trend of the work in the North India Conference may be gathered from the statistical returns but it need not be mentioned that some of the most significant facts in any field of endeavor cannot be imprisoned in columns of figures. This is pre-eminently true when one attempts to sum up results of Christian work.

The outstanding facts as shown by the returns, show a normal growth. There were 5,100 baptisms from about 23 different castes. One district alone reports baptisms from 17 different castes. The Christian community now numbers 80,568, or a net increase of 3,647 over last year. Baptisms have exceeded the previous year by a little less than a thousand.

Almost every district superintendent has much to say about the "cut,"

naturally, for in more than a half century such drastic decrease has been unknown. The blow was almost paralyzing. Under the circumstances some falling off in collections was to be expected, but the decrease is negligible. The total raised for pastoral support exceeds that of last year by some 8,000 rupees, but benevolences and other causes have suffered some.

A YEAR OF STRESS

How the "Cut" Affected Shahjahanpur

The report of the superintendent of Bareilly is typical. In the thirty-three years that we have been in India we have never experienced a year like the present one. It has been a time of continued handicap. The difficulties have been very real and very many. Preachers who were in every way

worthy and who had spent many years in the service had to be summarily dismissed and those who remained were considerably decreased in salary. Missionaries have had to stand at the doors of our schools to keep away Christian boys who wanted to come and to send away boys who had been worthily pursuing their work in the schools. In some cases the school itself had to be closed. The missionary has been compelled to see mission houses tumble down during the heavy rains where a little money would have repaired them and prevented the loss. There has been no opportunity for expansion and very little money for maintaining the work as it is. The missionary has given of his salary to help to keep the work going until there is no more to give; economy and reduction have been practiced on every hand and yet the income lags behind the expenditure. Humanly speaking these things do not create an atmosphere of victory.

The "Cut" as Seen by the Superintendent of Budaon

The "cut" came like a great cloud, casting its dark shadow over the land. Tragedy has followed tragedy, throughout the year. Men and women who knew no other work, and who were without resources, have been suddenly dismissed; they and their children have suffered from cold and hunger; boys have been dropped out of schools, back to the degrading environment from which they and their parents hoped that they had escaped; village Christian communities, in an environment of ignorance and immorality, if not left shepherdless amid ravenous wolves, are almost without any one to care for them; Christians have been taunted with the statement that the mission is going to pieces and that soon they will be abandoned; faith in the stability of a mission, which for half a century has stood unquestioned, has been shaken to its foundations. These are only a few of the more obvious resulting evils.

How the "Cut" Affected a Mountain District

Garhwal being a district of few Christians, and large areas, where comparatively little evangelistic work can be done, it could not be expected that much pastoral support could be raised to help

offset the 42 per cent "cut." The result has been, consequently, worse for Garhwal than for those districts that had a large Christian community. Outwardly, the result of the "cut" is shown in the following ways: There are 14 fewer paid workers than there were the year before; all touring allowances for preachers-in-charge were cut off, accounting mostly for the falling off of 11 in the number of baptisms. There are eight fewer Sunday schools than last year and 144 fewer Sunday school scholars. In spite of real efforts there was a falling off, also, in the total raised for all benevolences and ministerial support of 441 rupees, last year's figure being 4,699 rupees, and this year only 4,058 rupees. The total number of Christian students in our schools is decreased by 38, there being but 206 as against 244 last year, the shortage coming almost entirely in the Pauri High School, from which boys had to be sent home. Garhwal is a place of high prices, and living is hard; but the "cut" forced a reduction not only of the number of workers by 14, but compelled a reduction in the salaries of those who stayed. There being practically no Christian community from which any support could be raised, the net result has been to cause much hardship, debt and discouragement among the workers from one end of the district to the other. The continuance of the "cut" for a field like Garhwal, will, I am afraid, ultimately spell disaster, for men cannot be kept in difficult places as evangelists among non-Christians unless their living is assured. The only alternative, unless more funds are forthcoming, will be to reduce still further the number of workers and leave many important outposts without a single witness for Christ!

A YEAR OF BLESSINGS

The Brighter Side of the "Cut"

Of the reaction to the "cut," the superintendent of Moradabad speaks encouragingly: The most significant thing about this year 1925, is that we have survived the greatest financial "cut" in the history of our mission work in India, and have come off more than conquerors through Jesus Christ our Lord. Had there been a big slump in baptisms, in the Christian community, in the number

of workers, in village schools, and all down the line, there would have been no surprise; but on the other hand when we are able to report that literally speaking, we have not dismissed a single worker because of the "cut"; that baptisms show an increase of eleven over last year, 771 in all; that the Christian community has increased by 505 and now numbers 17,681; that collections for ministerial support show an increase of 1,407 rupees out of a total of 5,100 rupees; that one mohulla church has become self-supporting and is pointing the way to others; that the number of village schools has increased from 16 to 38, and the total number of students from 809 to 1,040, and all this in spite of the fact that the workers have carried on with a net reduction of about 30 per cent in pay, we gladly testify that God has been with us, for apart from Him these things could not have been. We are humiliated when we think that out of the 771 baptisms so few were from non-Christians, that there has been a slight falling off in the number of Sunday schools, and that the actual amount raised from the Indian church for pastoral support is 59 rupees less than last year.

Bareilly Has Found Blessing in Adversity

One bright light in the picture is the calm and courageous spirit in which our Christians, preachers and people, have met the situation. The suffering has been real but it has been uncomplainingly undergone. There have been amazement and misunderstanding at what seems the retreat of the home church, but there has been determination to make the best of a bad situation, and "to get honey out of the rock." Where there could not be advance there was a strengthening of forces, where there could not be expansion there has been more intensive cultivation.

In Bijnor District

It is gratifying to note that although reduced in numbers, we have been occupied in the preaching of the Gospel of Salvation and as a result there have been conversions from among seven different castes. Systematic personal work, open-air preaching and free distribution of handbills were faithfully carried on everywhere and in religious

fairs also annually held in the district. There are several hopeful features in the evangelistic work. Early this year when the work of the evangelistic campaign was going on, we were favored with a visit to two of our large centers and a few villages by our beloved leader, Bishop J. W. Robinson. The frequent use of the magic lantern pictures in the villages did much to bring numbers of Christian and non-Christian folks to a more intimate knowledge of our Saviour.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

The Revival Month

Bareilly district is a sample of the work done during the revival month. This season was prepared for by making definite plans for each circuit and by much prayer. The full results cannot be tabulated in statistics but it is interesting to know that within the bounds of this district 1,092 meetings were held, attended by 44,985 people; there were 138 baptisms, 11 heathen altars torn down; 848 Bible portions were sold, 33,437 tracts distributed and 101 laymen assisted the preachers and gave 195 days of voluntary service. These messages delivered to so many people by the living voice and the printed page, saturated with prayer and delivered in the power of the Spirit will not return void but will accomplish the work which God intends.

Preaching, Teaching, and Selling the Word

"The emphasis of our work has been to preach the Word, teach the Word, to sell the Word," so writes the superintendent of the Moradabad district. In order to help reach larger numbers we have this year organized "jalsas" or large meetings in every circuit for preaching, teaching, prayer, and to bring home to our village Christians that they are a "peculiar" people chosen of God for the uplift of India. These jalsas were a real success in bringing new spiritual life, new vision, and a sense of congregational unity to our people; and we feel that they should continue to form a regular method of Christian work and evangelism for years to come. One circuit in particular, Darhyal, as a result of these jalsas was brought under the spirit of a revival, and it was our

privilege to be present one night at one of the cottage prayer meetings when it was clearly demonstrated that mohulla Christians in India can be converted and testify to the glory of God as well as people from any other class. We have had baptisms during the year from four classes aside from Christians, including sweepers, chamars, baghbans and one Brahman, and work is found among practically all classes of the district.

In teaching the Word of the Lord we have used the "Zaruri Ta'lim" for enquirers and beginners in the Christian faith; following this with a series of stories on the Life of Christ; we have also systematically used the village Sunday School Quarterly, and had examinations on this in September and October in which 2,500 passed. Our teaching for full membership has been stressed this year, and we have had 255 who have been thoroughly examined, considered fit to become full members of the church and have been duly admitted.

Our motto—"Every worker a colporteur"—has enabled us this year to sell 4,834 copies of the Gospels, and to distribute 31,846 tracts, showing a substantial increase over the work done in the previous year when only 3,398 Gospels were sold and only 26,575 tracts distributed.

Strengthening the Stakes in Bareilly

An effort has been made in every place to strengthen and build up the Christians. Much stress has been laid on preparation for reception into full membership and at the last quarterly conference in each place a band of Christians were thus admitted. This service was made impressive and has been a great means of blessing to the people. At Shahjahanpur a class of forty boys and girls who had been under teaching for three months were received into full membership by Bishop Robinson.

The Holy Communion is also administered at the quarterly conferences and one is impressed with the reverent and solemn reception of this sacred rite by the simple-hearted people. It is a real benediction of spiritual grace. There is no need of the discussion about the individual cup for each communicant forms his own cup—the open palm of his hand—into which the sacred emblem is

poured and then drank in true Oriental style.

In Chandausi

Great emphasis has been put on indoctrinating the Christians. Fundamental truths and teachings have been stressed. The Word of God, especially the wonderful earthly life of our Lord Jesus, has been taught to the village and mohulla Christians in story form. Revival meetings were held in various places. Special instruction on full membership was given in all the circuits and proved to be very helpful. Unbaptized members of Christian families have been baptized and those who seemed to be better Christians and promised to lead a better Christian life, have been taken into full membership. Though every effort has been made to make the people real Christians, yet their religious and social conditions are still unsatisfactory. But some of the village leading Christians have been much impressed by the special teachings for full membership and have begun to try to improve the miserable condition of some of their friends.

Teaching the Preachers of Moradabad

An exhorters' school was held for two weeks in September. This feature of the work has proved of immense value in training the lower grade men for effective service. When we came to Moradabad in 1919 there were a good number of workers who were not even exhorters, but now, through the plan for teaching the preachers, all of this class have either been able to qualify for an exhorter's license or have been eliminated.

Mass Movement in Bijnor

After years of devoted labor, we are now witnessing a revival of the mass movement work among the chamars of the Bijnor district. They are 135,000 in number. There is hardly an instance when only a single chamar individual was baptized, or even in small groups. They come in large numbers. This year the number of baptisms is 1,059, which surpasses all previous records. There are two thousand of them in this district and they certainly bid fair to be excellent followers of our Lord, provided the follow-up work is regularly carried on among them. Men, women and chil-

dren all seem deeply interested in the Christian religion. The superintendent writes that he has often sat and expressed heartfelt sorrow with a number of them as they related the sad accounts of the bitter outrages and insults inflicted on them for embracing the Christian faith by their landlords, under the evil influence of the home rulers, who are the most powerful opponents of Christianity in the district.

Reaching the Higher Classes

In Pilibhit this year, both by preaching and the general Christian attitude the members have been showing that our Lord died for all. We have therefore gone preaching from village to village. The villagers at first did not allow the missionary to stand before their houses but very shortly they allowed him to sit with them and talk to them, and there is hardly a village where he did not preach to the Hindus while sitting with them. In some villages big Hindus stopped him over night to hear the message again in the morning. They fed him. They kept him with themselves. At times, a crowd of 200 or more gathered to hear the Word of God. They said that they never before heard these things. About 35 accepted Christ and **more** are expected before the year is over.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL UNREST

Dom Conference in Kumaon

The Doms comprise a community including all the artisan classes in the hills, numbering perhaps about 300,000. For the most part they do not own land but live on and till the land of the higher castes. It has heretofore proved most difficult for them to acquire land of their own. They also suffer from other forms of social oppression. Representatives of this community, to the number of 5,000 or more, gathered for a three days' meeting during the last days of September in Almora. They met to consider the interests of their community as a whole. They are groping about, seeking for some community to lift them into social freedom, not realizing that this is only part of what they really want. They are hungry for the more abundant life that Jesus came to give men. The leaven of His Gospel has made them to desire better things

for themselves. The community, it seems certain, will break loose from old moorings, and that soon. High caste writers in vernacular papers have openly suggested that it will be better both for the Doms and Hindus if the Doms become Christians rather than Aryas. The Christian church is challenged by this situation. Surely He who was sent to "proclaim release to captives, and recovery of sight to the blind," wants this community to attain this freedom that they seek, and even better than they seek for. Urgent is the need for more workers, but more urgent is the need for Christian lives.

Desire for Self-Improvement

An important movement in the Pilibhit district is the great excitement that has just begun in the lower classes of the Hindus. They are rising to the small schools, awakening behind the other higher classes. They seem fond of educating their children so that they may compete with the other classes. Requests have come from Bisalpur, Baheri, Jam, Bahadur Gunj, Khate-men, and Neoriya for primary schools. There are government schools, but the classes like chamars and kurmis are desirous of having their own schools. The missionary has had opportunities of going to these government schools and showing them the pictures of our Lord. The children saw these and told about them in their villages.

Awakening in Budaon

Evidences of religious ferment are apparent all over the Budaon district. Both the great rival religious communities, Hindus and Mohammedans, are active and alert. Each is jealous of the prestige of the other and each is seeking to win converts from the other and both are doing their best to turn our Christians away from their new faith. Great mass meetings have been held by each of the two sects, with a view to swelling their ranks by enrolling some of the untouchable classes. Vigorous campaigns are conducted and each community is bidding especially for the great class of chamars. Religious fervency, even though it be unfriendly, is more favorable to the growth of Christianity than is dead indifference. This religious revival furnishes a compelling call to the church, to greater activity,

self-sacrifice and consecration. Christianity has no reason to fear the revival of non-Christian faiths. Rather she welcomes them. These awaken the mind, stimulate inquiry. Christ has a message that appeals to the inquiring mind.

ADVERSITIES

The Floods of a Year Ago

In the Budaon district the superintendent set out at the beginning of the year with the fixed determination to work harder than ever to secure larger contributions for pastoral support from the village people, thus in a measure making up for the reduced appropriations. The amount realized is actually less than last year. On the surface this is discouraging, but remembering the terrible devastations of the flood last year and the consequent failure of the three successive harvests, the wonder is that the people gave as much as they did. Six of the ten circuits in the district were heavy sufferers. By all the laws of humanity these stricken, shelterless people should have had help from the mission. Government helped in many cases. The Salvation Army helped practically all its converts but our hands were empty. We could only say with all the sympathy and brotherliness we could crowd into the words "Be ye warmed and filled" and depart with sad hearts. Our inability to do anything caused a good deal of complaint and unfriendly criticism. Considering, then, the suffering and the want on the part of about one fourth of our community, it is encouraging that they contributed as much as they did to the support of their pastors. But the financial results of the year have their brighter side in that, while there has been a slight falling off in the amount actually collected for pastoral support and benevolences, yet the total collected has exceeded that of last year by about 1,800 rupees.

In Chandausi

Floods came in some of the big circuits this year, but they were not so severe as last year, when thousands of mud homes were destroyed, and some of the poor village Christians were not able to rebuild.

Persecutions in Chandausi

The Word of God is preached to all

classes and the people hear more attentively than they ever did before, but it is not easy for them to accept Christ. They have to face a number of difficulties. First of all comes the water question. People try to keep them from drawing water from public wells. The converts are not only altogether left by their own people, but others try to give them all sorts of troubles. False charges are brought against them on account of which they have to suffer injury and loss. Towards the end of June the superintendent baptized a high caste Hindu family. When the news reached the relatives, they came and beat both the husband and the wife severely. Some of the inquirers in the circuits of Chandausi were cruelly beaten by the Arya landlords and threatened that they would not get any loan and seed wheat if they became Christians. The whole chamar population of a village, 95 in all, asked for baptism, but the Mohammedan landlord who lives in that village and other Mohammedans threatened both the preacher and the inquirers and the pastor was afraid to baptize them. When Aryas heard this they tried to win them, but they said they would never become Aryas.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The Abbie Rich High School in Shahjahanpur

This school has 500 pupils and under the management of Mr. R. S. Charan, B.A., headmaster, has had its usual good results. The number of high school passes, among the 35 candidates that were sent up, was 27—the largest per cent of passes in any mission school in the Provinces. The Bible is systematically taught in all classes. Attendance is voluntary but all the students of their own free will attend.

The Messmore High School of Pauri

Under the able leadership of the Rev. J. W. Nave, this school has had one of the best years in its history. The staff has been improved by the coming of more trained teachers. The results of the government examinations were better than before, and the only thing that marred the year was having to send home Christian boys because of the "Cut." Mrs. Nave has had charge of the

primary school for boys and reports a good year.

Parker High and Primary Schools

Our two important schools in Moradabad have had a good year. The primary or Parker Branch School has had to suffer more than the high school, and in consequence has only 65 boys as against 100 last year. The number would have been even less had it not been for the generous help received from the money raised by Dr. Stanley Jones to help the schools of North India Conference. The health in the schools has been good and the results in the high school examination this year were commendably better than those of last year, though not nearly as good as they ought to be. Mr. Branch was appointed from the first of July to have charge of the high school hostel, where he is making successful efforts at real character building. Mr. Jordan has once more taken up the work of headmaster in the high school, and all are confidently expecting improvement in results there.

Hardoi School Closed

Because of lack of funds, the lower primary school for boys was closed in August. All big boys were sent away to the Lodipur and Lucknow schools and only a small number of little children were left in our hostel. These boys are now attending our mission girls' school. The residents of the city, as well as the headmasters of government and Chatri High School have expressed their sorrow at the breaking up of the school, and say that a mission school such as this is badly needed in Hardoi to teach boys up to the eighth class. In May, the results of the examinations showed a good percentage of successful boys: out of 24 Christian boys, 23 passed, and all the non-Christian boys passed.

The Bijnor Primary School

A special gift of four hundred dollars from Mrs. M. Jennie Vail, in whose deceased husband's memory the hostel was founded, made it possible to save Vail Boys' Hostel from being closed on account of the "Cut." Mrs. Phillips writes: "Out of a total number of 45 boys, we have 20 at Bijnor attending the government Tahsili School, 15 at the Parker High School, Moradabad, 8 at the Mission Industrial School, Aligarh, 1 at the

Christian College, Lucknow, and the last one at the Mission Training School, Lodipur. All of them seem to be making good progress in their work as is indicated by the report of the managers. Last year we passed 19 out of 20 boys at Bijnor, 15 out of 20 at the Parker High School, Moradabad, and one at the Mission Boys' School, Meerut. Every possible care of the boys is taken at the hostel with regard to their physical, moral and spiritual welfare. Quite a number of them pray audibly at our church services and we earnestly hope that they will turn out to be good and strong Christian young men."

Budaon Middle School

Lack of money has greatly reduced the number of Christian boys in the boarding house. Several boys have been, through the efforts of Mr. Lindsey, enrolled in various industrial schools in Bareilly and elsewhere, where they are learning useful and profitable trades. A few of the more promising of the remaining boys who have completed the course in the middle school, have been enrolled in the government school and live in the boarding house. The day school which these boys attend has gone on a self-supporting basis.

The Humphrey High School Sold

When the "cut" came it was clear that we could not maintain all of the schools, and maintain standards that would be justified, without losing our Christian boys from the hostels. To reduce duplication and overhead expense the Humphrey High School buildings in Naini Tal have been sold to Government. The school is to be controlled by the Government until they can arrange for a local new managing committee. In Pithoragarh, the VIII, VII and special classes for English of the Anglo-Vernacular School have been closed from the first of July. The mission contribution for the maintenance of the vernacular primary school was discontinued from the first of April. The teachers continued to run the school on fees and District Board grant for three months, and then the grant was terminated and the school closed. Miss Perrill, in charge of the girls' school, helped out in the difficulty by admitting the boys of the lower primary classes into the

girls' classes. They live in the boys' hostel.

The Village Primary School

Several of the districts report an increase in the number of these useful little schools. Moradabad and Budaon districts have more than doubled the number, while Bijnor and Bareilly report a large increase in the number of schools.

For this improved condition we are largely indebted to the missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. In every case where, owing to the "cut," we had to dismiss a worker, they have permitted his wife to open a primary school for boys and girls, if there was a sufficiently large Christian community to justify a school. A two-fold benefit has thus been conferred, one on the dismissed worker, and one on the community where he made his home.

An Interesting Village School

M. T. Titus gives an account of one of his schools which shows what may be done by a live teacher. One of the village school teachers has received his training under Miss Ashbrook at Lodipur and his school of 24 boys is a model of its kind. The boys have been so interested in their work that they have had their parents make them Scout suits, and one day during district conference they came marching in with their paper flags and uniforms to show what they had learned. This teacher and his school are having a real influence on the surrounding villages and they often receive invitations to visit a certain village and demonstrate what they have learned. This affords the teacher a real evangelistic opportunity.

Bareilly Theological Seminary

Principal Devadasan writes: "There are at present 45 students in the seminary and 27 in the Woman's School. They represent five conference areas. There is one special student sent by another mission to be trained for work among the Hindi-speaking immigrants in Fiji. Financial stringency, due to a 50 per cent cut in the appropriations, and a demand for higher standards of admission, have combined to restrict the enrollment for this year. Apart from this seemingly discouraging circumstance, the work itself is being pushed forward

with greater optimism and vigor. Eighteen men and eight women were graduated last May and these have gone to work in twelve different fields. During the revival month, the seminary was closed for ten days and three bands of men and one of women went out and appreciably assisted in aggressive evangelistic and revival campaigns conducted at distant centers. In addition to the regular class work, several activities are in progress calculated to provide avenues for practical training to the students both in the seminary and the Woman's School. Efforts are made by emphasizing morning watch and the use of the prayer room and by holding weekly class meetings and cottage meetings for the students, to give a spiritual background to all their activities. A definite plan of doing personal work with each individual student is followed on the part of the members of the Staff. Special attention is being given to social service and Indian music as means of effectively touching and influencing the masses.

"A new development inaugurated this year is the opening of the department of Oriental studies in the seminary. This marks an epoch in the history of the institution by giving it a scope and an importance which it has not hitherto enjoyed. The department offers a post-graduate course in Islamic studies and provides a special opportunity for training high grade men for work among Moslems in the East."

North India Training School

Among the first to suffer when the "cut" was made known, was the North India Training School for village teachers in Budaon. The first and second year classes were closed at once and the third year men were permitted to continue their work for four months, so as to complete the course. But early in the year a generous friend in America gave to E. Stanley Jones a sum sufficient to keep the school going for about a year and a half, on a somewhat smaller scale. Accordingly the glad news was circulated that the school would again resume its work.

The Clara Swain Hospital in Bareilly

It is to be regretted that Mrs. Esther Gimson Bare, M.D., was compelled in July, by failing health, to return to

America. Her long period of faithful and efficient service is remembered with gratitude by the people. In July, four nurses graduated and are now doing school nursing. Twenty-one nurses are now in training. There are two head nurses, one compounder and two Bible women. The Bible women talk and sing to the patients as they wait their turn in the dispensary. They also visit the patients in the afternoon talking and singing to them. On an average there have been 125 daily attendants in the dispensary, 919 patients have been admitted to the hospital during the year and there have been 600 operations performed. Dr. Ina Gourley arrived in December to have charge of the hospital.

NEW BUILDINGS

The Warne Baby Fold

The superintendent of the Baby Fold is Miss Edna Bacon, who seems to have a divine call to this special Christ-like service. Her training and her tireless energy have made the Baby Fold a great success. It is a work that appeals very specially to the Indian people and it is in the main being supported by them. There are now 35 babies in the fold. It is a matter of great thanksgiving and rejoicing that the Baby Fold is now settled in its new building. This beautiful structure, erected at a cost of about 42,000 rupees by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, is well adapted to the work that is carried on.

This building, named in honor of Bishop F. W. Warne, was dedicated by Bishop J. W. Robinson on October 22, the governor of the United Provinces, Sir William Marris, presiding. Both the governor and the Bishop made excellent addresses. The large company of representative people present has given the Baby Fold the prominence it deserves. It is gratifying to know that there is no debt on the current expenses, as the people have been liberal in their support, all the money paid on the building thus far, about 16,000 rupees, having been raised in India. The remainder is a debt that must be provided for, as also the current expenses, by individual donations.

Building Program Completed in Garhwal

M. T. Titus writes: "Before he left for

America in May, on furlough, Mr. Weak had the pleasure of seeing the new residences of the superintendent and the district evangelist all but completed: and in April, the formal opening of the Messmore High School and the Thoburn Hostel for Christian boys was an event of such significance and importance that Bishop Robinson made it the occasion of his first official visit to Garhwal. All these buildings represent the fruit of the colossal endeavor, genius and untiring zeal of Mr. Weak, who, seven years ago, came to Garhwal at the time of a great crisis in the mission work there, saw the need of all these new buildings, and with dauntless faith and courage worked out his dreams and visions in stone and mortar."

In Budaon a New Church and a Hospital

A friend has provided the funds for the erection of a much needed church in Ujhani. This little church has been completed in the year, and dedicated by Bishop Robinson. In the same circuit center, by request of the district board, the ladies have taken over a small hospital for women, fully equipped and with splendid buildings, in good repair. The buildings and equipment are free and the district board guarantee 600 rupees a year toward the up-keep. The remainder of the cost is to be borne by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The confidence shown in the ability of the mission to carry on the work of the hospital, is very gratifying.

Owing to lack of funds, the little church in Saheswan in Budaon district, destroyed by the flood of a year ago, still lies in ruins: also a house in Kachhla on the banks of the Ganges. The board made a small grant toward the rebuilding of this house but as we were unable to get enough to complete the work, it also lies in ruins. It is hoped, however, some time soon to get enough from one source or another to rebuild this much needed house.

Mrs. Parker

We are very sorry to mention here the great loss sustained by us through the death of our beloved Mrs. L. S. Parker, who used to call Hardoi her home. Her presence in our midst was a source of joy and inspiration. Bishop Parker, when passing through shortly

before his death, had told her that Hardoi was to be her appointment. She felt that this was a sacred call, and she loved Hardoi as perhaps no other place.

Bishop and Mrs. Robinson

May was a happy month for Kumaon, because Bishop and Mrs. Robinson were there for the whole month. To most of the places it was their first visit, whether official or otherwise. By motor or dandy, but chiefly by dandy, and with a fair number of double marches they reached all of the important centers in the district. Their own evident interest in the work and the people, their pleasure in the country in spite of the difficulties of travel, and their message of strength and encouragement, won the hearts of the people, who hope that such a visit will be at least annual.

English Work

The English Church under the pastorate of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Rockey has had a good year. This church, like our Hindustani churches, has made an advance in the matter of pastoral support, having increased their monthly contribution for this purpose by 50 rupees monthly. Both the Philander Smith College and the Wellesley Girls' High School continue to maintain and develop the traditions for which these schools have become well known. A group of music rooms was erected at Philander Smith College this year, and is now in use. Also a new dormitory for boys, so long needed, has in one half of the building risen to the second story. It is hoped that a part of the building at least, will be ready for occupancy when the next school year opens. The

return of Miss Waugh, and the coming of Miss Marie Kennard have greatly strengthened the staff of the Wellesley Girls' High School.

Mr. Wilkinson has conducted services for the European community in Abbott Mount as well as at Lohaghat. In a unique way he has been able to minister to these people, who, on their part, appreciate the services rendered. In May, Bishop Robinson dedicated the new church building in that small resort.

Encouraging Signs

From the land of lofty mountains and unmelting snows, from the land of Hindu shrines of pilgrimages, comes a voice denoting a deep hunger for the things of God. The voice expresses the heart hunger of both hill and plain. M. T. Titus writes: "One of the most encouraging signs that I found for the future of the church in Garhwal is a hungering after a revival such as came to this mountain country in 1907. At our district conference, held the last of September, this was especially noted, and much prayer was offered for its coming. There is a real desire to make Christianity stand for better living, and with the emphasis on the spiritual and moral as we find it there, we are encouraged to believe that the Garhwal Church will increasingly become a power for God and righteousness in that famous Holy land of the Hindus. These are the pioneers on the lonely outposts of the Hindu Himalayas, the only witnesses for Christ in these out of the way places where pilgrims struggle on their weary way to an ever elusive salvation in shrine worship."

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY BENSON BAKER

The Field

The "garden spot" of India, lying mostly between two great sacred rivers, the Ganges and the Jumna, level as a barn floor, irrigated by wonderful canals, dotted with thousands of villages, beautiful with its green mango groves, fields, wheat, cane and corn—such is the territory of the Northwest India Conference. Famous Agra, with its Taj Mahal, on the south; Mussoorie

in the Himalayan mountains on the north; Delhi, the capital of India, the heart of the Conference; Muttra, famous as a place of pilgrimage for Hindus; Aligarh, the seat of the second greatest Mohammedan University in the world; Meerut, the center of the mass movement toward Christ; 316,792 square miles, a population of 13,000,000—such is the field in which we work. It is unsurpassed in opportunity.

The Districts

There are nine districts, three of them manned by Indian district superintendents—Aligarh, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Delhi, Meerut, Muttra, Muzaffarnagar, Roorkee, Sonapat. Some of these districts contain as many Methodists as some annual conferences in America.

Building the Builders

For the great task of evangelizing this vast population, there are eight missionaries with their wives; twenty-two women of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 52 Indian members of annual conference, 855 other paid workers. These Indian preachers and other workers, are all the product of our mission, trained in our boarding schools, colleges and theological seminary; they are from among the people among whom they work. In spite of the "cut," in spite of reduced salaries, in spite of extra burdens, the districts all report a spirit of victory. Our greatest need is for more trained workers; our greatest task is the training of these men of God who bear the burden of the work.

Education

Primary—Our leaders must come from the villages where our people live. As most of our Christians are illiterate when baptized, we must provide primary schools. This is no slight task. Trained teachers are scarce; the desire for education must be created. The parents are so poor that they can hardly send the children to school. The landlords are unwilling that their servants should educate their children. This year, because of a lack of funds, we have been compelled to reduce the number of our village schools. This was a very severe blow, but under the circumstances there was nothing else we could do.

District Boarding Schools—Five of the districts have central boarding schools for boys. The other districts send their boys to the schools in adjoining districts. It is out of these schools that we get our leaders in both evangelistic and educational work. These schools are supervised by government inspectors, and follow the regular government code. Bishop Robinson and T. C. Badley, educational secretary for this area, inspected each school during the year. As a result of their visits

and helpful suggestions, we believe that our schools are on the up grade. Owing to the "cut" about 40 per cent of the boys were dismissed from the schools. This, of course, was a most appalling thing to do. In ten years from now, when we are looking for leaders we will realize how fatal this dismissal was.

A Great Gift—New times demand new methods. We realize that there have been mistakes in our educational plans. Our young people, with a good literary education, are unable to fit into the life of the communities from which they came. There has been a growing feeling that along with formal book learning we must teach hand and eye, teach simple handicraft that would make the pupil more useful to his people, and would make him more independent and self-supporting. The plans were made, but no money was available. Suddenly came word from the Board of Foreign Missions that a special gift of \$40,000 was available. So we now have forty acres of land, buildings are going up and soon we will have a splendid community school at Ghaziabad. Out of this school will come young men who will go back to the villages, where they will be able to lift the whole community.

Evangelism

Baptisms—In this conference there is a great movement toward Christ. We call it the "Mass Movement." Whole sections of Hinduism are asking for instruction and many are receiving baptism. This year we baptized 13,856, making a total of 173,728 Christians in the Northwest India Conference at this time.

Sunday Schools—After baptism comes the very real task of leading the people out into the true Christian life. The Sunday school offers great opportunities for this work. There are hundreds of Sunday schools in this conference, with thousands of pupils. Great emphasis is laid on the teaching of Bible stories. Several thousand passed the examination this year. Mr. Sinclair, a prominent layman, a delegate to the last General Conference, gave a medal to the one in each district who could best tell a Bible story.

Jalsas—A jalsa is a "camp meeting." Large groups of Christians from a number of villages gather in a central place and spend the day in worship and praise.

Songs are sung to native tunes accompanied by native instruments. Bible stories are told by the people, addresses are given on various subjects, and much money is given as a free-will offering. These jalsas help to strengthen our people in many ways; and they are used of God to spread the Kingdom among both Christians and non-Christians.

Chaudhries—We are developing a fine body of laymen in this conference. In the large station churches the laymen carry the burden much as they do in America. In the villages, where most of the Christians live, the laymen are mostly uneducated. Here we use the chaudhries or headman of the village group. He is a man of authority, his position is hereditary, and he has tremendous influence. These men are trained in Christian service and are of tremendous help in many ways. They serve without pay.

District Conferences—In India, the district conference is a very large factor in our work. Only about ten per cent of our preachers belong to the annual conference; the rest have their membership in the district conference. Great preparations are made for these district conferences. They continue from ten days to two weeks, often followed by a summer school of another two weeks. Speakers are brought in from outside, and much time is given to inspirational and devotional meetings. Courses of study are given and examinations are held. This year Bishop Robinson visited and helped in practically all the district conferences.

Social Service

Most of our Christians come from the depressed classes. For long centuries they have been depressed in spirit, mind and body. We are convinced that no soul can really develop in adverse surroundings. Hence, we carry on a very real social program. Education is of course a very real part of our work and much emphasis is given to temperance. Great effort is being made to introduce sanitation. Lectures are given, charts are furnished, committees are formed and we have seen much improvement along these lines. We try to assist our people along many lines. In their age long fight against the landlord, we often can help. We have organized co-operative banks. We secure employ-

ment for large groups of men in distant places where work is plentiful, and in every possibly way we try to better their economic condition.

Pastoral Support

When the "cut" was announced, the church, in this conference, at once undertook to help bear the burden of it. Our people come from the poorest in India. The average income is about eight cents a day. Moreover, they are often persecuted when they become Christians, and if the landlord knows that they give to the Christian preacher, there is often trouble. Yet, in spite of this the church raised for self-support 43,399 rupees. When one remembers that these fine Christian folks are, most of them, just out of Hinduism, one realizes how much this giving really means. The church in India is not yet ready to stand alone. She is facing powerful opposition, and in addition to this, we are facing such wonderful opportunities for advancement. Thousands are waiting to be received and we must have help to care for the new Christians, and to train our inquirers for baptism. Perhaps our greatest need just now is for help in our program of education.

New India

We wish to call attention to the change of attitude on the part of the people of India. As a result of her participation in the war, India has begun to recognize herself as a nation. She realizes that real nationhood depends upon certain improvements in her own life. Hence, she is striving to unite Hindu and Mohammedan elements, to give the outcaste a place in her social life, to recognize the worth of womanhood, to develop her own resources and possibilities along industrial, commercial and agricultural lines. All of this has meant a readjustment of India's thinking, and in this readjustment, Christ is finding a new place. Non-Christians are realizing the power of Jesus and are seeking to know more about Him. The outcastes, among whom is much of our work in this conference, in a most wonderful way, are seeking for social recognition, and they find in the kingdom of Jesus a very real hope. Never was there larger opportunity, never were the doors as widely open as to-day. We need builders.

BOMBAY AREA

BISHOP B. T. BADLEY

The Area

The Bombay Area covers the western and northwestern portions of India, and extends five hundred miles towards the central section. From north to south it is 1,000 miles, while the eastern edge is about the same distance from the sea-coast at Karachi. The population is about seventy-five millions, of whom nearly half are Mohammedans. The area contains much of the pioneering work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India, its borders on the northwest running as far as Afghanistan and Persia. Nearly all the province of the Punjab, all of Rajputana, Sindh, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, together with the rest of the Bombay Presidency except the extreme south, and the Marathi-speaking section of the Central Provinces comprise the territory included in the Bombay Area.

Railroads and Industry

Two of India's greatest ports, Bombay and Karachi, Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, Nagpur, the capital of the Central Provinces, Baroda, the capital of the state of that name, Ajmer, the metropolis of Rajputana, and Poona, the most radical political center in India, are among the chief cities of the area. The railroad facilities are excellent, as may be judged from the fact that the city of Bombay is connected by trunk lines with every part of the country, so that every leading city of India can be reached without changing cars. The railroads entering Bombay are being electrified, a single line running 168 trains each day in its local service alone. The area has good roads, and motor traffic is much in vogue, 90 per cent of the cars in use being of American manufacture. Bombay's chief exports are cotton (of which no city in the world, except New Orleans, exports more), hides (in which commodity India ranks second in the world), wheat, rice, silk, jute and tea. The city is growing phenomenally, having now, with its suburbs, a population of about two millions, making it the largest city of the Indian empire.

A Year of Revival

The year, 1925, will stand out in the

history of the Bombay Area, not only because of the tragic reduction in the appropriations from the Home Base, but particularly for the remarkable spiritual revival that came to some parts of the area. Bombay, Poona, Igatpuri and Nagpur were specially touched by the movement, in each place the results being deep and far-reaching. Indeed, a spiritual revival is the only adequate answer to a drastic reduction in the financial income. Wherever the revival came, the financial conditions of the churches improved. The effect of this great revival has been felt in many other parts of India, and fifteen months after it started, it is still continuing with, in some cases, increasing power. Three outstanding characteristics of this revival are: Intercessory prayer, continuing frequently until after midnight; an intense interest in the salvation of non-Christian Indians; the hold it has taken on the young people of the church, most of the present aggressive work in both prayer and evangelism being done by them.

New Educational Interest

The area is manifesting a new and striking interest in education, particularly along vocational lines. The school at Raewind, Punjab, with special emphasis on agriculture, has been followed by a great new plant at Nagpur, with a vocational emphasis that has won the admiration and support of the British government, and bids fair to affect vitally our entire educational program in that region. At the same time, in far distant Baluchistan, the institute, now being developed, is emphasizing fruit growing, gardening, and other lines of work, thus undertaking a true pioneering type of work in that region.

For Rajputana, a beginning has been made by securing an excellent site on the outskirts of the city of Ajmer, in proximity to the Madar Sanitarium, where a vocational type of education can be added to the ordinary education now being given to our boys there. In addition, a project of major proportions has been approved, looking to the establishment of a central agricultural and industrial institute in the Punjab, in which the cooperation of other

churches is being sought and has been encouraged.

These projects are all under way, but nothing can go forward without an increase in resources, together with the securing of four or five educational specialists from the Home Base to assist in establishing the new type of work. That a reduction in income from America should have come at such a time as this is a tragedy too deep for words.

Medical Work

The medical work of the area is also receiving a fresh emphasis. A new hospital has been planned for Chaman, on the very border of Afghanistan, where we already have a dispensary and a small beginning towards the hospital. Another has been projected for Puntamba, in the heart of our greatest evangelistic movement in the Bombay Conference. Here, too, a small dispensary is the forerunner of the hospital. For each of these wonderfully promising institutions a sum of \$20,000 is needed to build and equip the hospital, while an American doctor will be required in each place. The work and reputation of our hospital for men and women at Nadiad have grown still more, while the hospital for women at Baroda has made marked progress. The two All-India institutions for tubercular patients, for men at Madar and women at Tilaunia, both in Rajputana, have made remarkable progress in their work, and while they are sadly crippled for want of funds, they are doing a truly significant service for our entire India field. In each institution, the immediate need is for additions to the Staff, and unless at least two additional doctors and two more nurses can be secured during 1926, the very life of these institutions is threatened.

Evangelism

The evangelistic work in the area is even more promising than in past years. The Punjab, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and certain parts of the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces have movements among the masses towards Christ, that we are not only not able, for lack of Indian pastors and teachers, to take advantage of, but are compelled to discourage. We are baptizing only a fraction of the people who might be brought

into the church, for lack of workers to shepherd the people after they throw in their lot with us. With our normal staff of workers we are not able to seize the opportunity fully, but with the depleted staff of Indian evangelists and teachers, of whom many scores have been dismissed during the past twelve months, we are for the present utterly at a loss to know what to do. Some districts dismissed as many as 25 Indian preachers. Meantime, it is next to impossible to explain to the non-Christians who call for us to come and have to wait in vain, why it is that we cannot go forward with our work; equally difficult is it to make clear to our Indian workers why there should be such a reduction in funds for the work.

The "Cut"

In the matter of the "Cut," the most serious menace is in the danger of a break of morale among the workers. When Indian preachers who have prepared definitely for the ministry, and have given fifteen or twenty years to the service of the mission, are suddenly dropped from the work, a doubt is created in the minds of those who remain as to the permanency of the system. The ministry of our church on that field is in danger of being discredited, and young men of spirit and ability will inevitably look elsewhere than the church for an outlet for their energy and talents. It has been impossible to avoid serious loss and heart-break, but God has given us faith to believe that, if before the end of 1926 special help is forthcoming, we shall yet avoid disaster and collapse.

Urgent Needs

We have three most urgent needs. The first is to open up work among the approximately 30 millions of Moslems in the area, for whom we yet have no missionary or Indian worker to give his special thought and time. Even despite the drastic reduction in appropriations, this colossal failure in meeting the needs and opportunities among the Moslem people of the area is one that must be checked, and the year 1926 should not close without definite steps being taken to make a beginning in this work of supreme importance and superb opportunities.

The second outstanding need, aside

from strengthening our institutions, already referred to, is to solve the problems presented by our cities, primarily our port cities, Bombay and Karachi. The missionary force of our church to-day in both cities combined is made up of three men, and two women of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The number should be doubled if we are to do more than a nominal work; and the necessary institutions to take care of our young people must be established if we are to continue to exist.

The third need is for missionary evangelists of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for the rural regions. District after district is without a woman evangelist, making it impossible, not only to reach the vast numbers of non-Christian women of the villages and cities, but also to care adequately for the women and girls in our growing Christian communities. The area requires at least seven additional missionary evangelists from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Self-Help

The spirit of self-help is becoming stronger and more encouraging on the field every year, while the progress in self-support in our church in India is a remarkable story. The figures for India, as given in the reports of the Central Conference for the past five quadrenniums, are a great tribute to Indian Methodism's self-help. The amounts include grants earned and received on the field, from government and other sources, but the significant thing is that all the money has been raised in India from Indian sources.

Years	Ministerial Support <i>Rupees</i>	Total Collected <i>Rupees</i>
1904-08.....	389,772.....	1,021,680
1908-12.....	450,555.....	1,520,503

1912-16.....	577,319.....	1,708,077
1916-20.....	571,821.....	1,868,921
1920-24.....	784,313.....	3,003,354

Grand Total.. 2,773,780..... 9,122,535

In this remarkable success the Bombay Area has had its full share. Indeed, the Punjab territory and the Gujarat Conference show the highest per capita giving for our church in India. At the end of 1925, despite the cut of 35 per cent in the appropriations for that year, two annual conferences of the area reported an increase in the amount collected on the field for ministerial support. This, in view of the greatly reduced number of pastors and teachers, is an amazing accomplishment. It could have been made possible only by sacrificial giving of a moving kind, both among the missionaries and Indian workers.

The Prospects

The prospects of the church were never better in the area, and the Methodist Episcopal Church is only waiting for sufficient resources in order to move forward rapidly. It is not too late yet to make up the ground lost during the eighteen months since the "Cut" of 1925 struck us with consternation; but no one on the field can hold out any hope that this statement can be made after 1927 has begun, unless the appropriations are increased so as to start back towards normal. The area had an average "Cut" of 10 per cent in 1924, 35 per cent in 1925, 20 per cent in 1926, and in addition to all this, has had a loss of 20 per cent in exchange. As compared with three years ago, the work itself has therefore lost 85 per cent of its income from appropriations. If the church can provide a reasonable support, the field can guarantee unquestioned success.

THE BOMBAY CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY C. B. HILL

The Bombay Annual Conference held its last session at Nagpur, the capital of the Central Provinces of India, 520 miles away from the great seaport of Bombay. The language of this conference is mainly Marathi; and Nagpur was not its extreme eastern boundary, that being over 100 miles beyond.

Bishop Badley

Bishop Badley, soon after his return to India in the episcopal office, diligently set himself to itinerate and become acquainted with the districts, mission stations and workers of this conference; so that he was no stranger to us when the annual conference convened. It

was, however, our first opportunity, as a group, to meet him and Mrs. Badley; and they were accorded a warm welcome. The Bishop's intense earnestness; his contagious prayer life and the abandon of his social life have impressed us greatly; while his slogan for the Bombay Area, "We will maintain the spiritual glow" has become our motto for 1926.

The 1925 "Cut"

Surely, such a determination is necessary, for in 1925 our appropriations suffered a reduction of forty-two per cent, to which for the current year a further amputation of ten per cent has been added. "Cuts" mean a depletion of workers and material resources, while facing opportunities which challenge. Listen! please, to the statements made by some of the district superintendents, as to the effect of the "cut" during 1925.

"To say that the 'cut' is a blessing is about as true as to say that it is a good thing for a great ocean liner to go to the bottom because it drowns a few rats."

"I can make bricks without straw and have made many of them—they were not the best bricks—but, I have never tackled the job of making bricks without either straw or clay. A painful form of retrenchment was the reduction of salaries, already too small for many of the necessities of life."

"The changed financial condition has made impossible the program contemplated for Centenary Church, Bombay; as well as the forward movement, elsewhere, on the Bombay district."

"This loss in men and stations closed can only be appreciated as we view the task to be done. No wonder our eyes fill with tears and our hearts are cut to the quick, when we have to discontinue workers and close up stations; when every opportunity and demand is for an advance program. On such a highway of possible progress for the Kingdom, it does hurt to have to turn back."

"Our boys in school see no hope in the Methodist church for obtaining work, and so are looking for work elsewhere. Formerly, most of the graduates of the Basim school were coming on into the work of the district; now, I am sorry to say, that is all changed."

In view of a situation like this is

there not need for the slogan, "We will maintain the spiritual glow"?

Evangelistic Progress

The total Christian community of the conference at the end of 1925 was 5,408, while during the year there were 154 adults baptized. With decreased workers, a wide expanse of territory and increasing interest in the "Old, Old Story," the evangelistic opportunity is perplexing.

Persecution an Incentive to Baptism

The Rev. W. B. Collier, missionary at Basim, says: "The work seems to be opening up around Umeri and Karla. We baptized 22 more of the Mahar caste at Karla last Friday, making a total of 37 Christians at this village. Although two men that we had previously baptized had been severely beaten, likewise their fathers—though unbaptized—because they interfered when their sons were being thrashed, one of the old men being unable to get up for several days after; on the occasion of this visit, these two fathers wanted to be baptized. We had a great time there. There are about 10 more persons of this caste left in Karla, who have also asked to be baptized. They contributed about \$1 as their offering to God. The faith of these people in the face of persecution is surprising, in view of their small understanding of Jesus Christ."

Revival in Bombay

While the simple, illiterate folk of the countryside are eager for the Gospel, the educated citizens of a cosmopolitan city like Bombay are no less keen to drink of the well of salvation. The Rev. Frederick Wood, superintendent of the Bombay district, has been engrossed in a refreshing revival at the Taylor Memorial Church, of that city, which has spread to other parts of the district. Beginning at a convention held at Igatpuri among English members of the church, it has spread to Indians also. He has had the joy of seeing Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians kneeling around one "common mercy seat" and experiencing the joys of the New Birth.

Sunday Schools and Colportage

There are 212 Sunday schools in the conference with a total of 5,961 scholars in attendance. The sale of Bibles and

Scripture portions has been well maintained; over 1,900 Scripture portions, 151 Bibles, 277 New Testaments and 119,441 tracts indicate the extent of the colportage undertaken during 1925.

Educational Work

The Christian village school is the natural concomitant of evangelism and colportage; teaching the three "R's" and the facts of Jesus Christ as a Saviour from sin; thus laying the foundations for transformed lives in the next generation.

A Church in Use Continuously

Superintendent Aldis of the Puntamba-Igatpuri district found himself at the beginning of 1925 in a new field. All around were 500 Christian children, wanting to go to school, but no school-house was in sight; nor, is there one at this writing. Nothing daunted, Mr. Aldis ran up a shack for the boys, to be used as a dormitory; while equally enthusiastic Miss Sutherland, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society built another to serve the purposes of a kitchen and dining room for the girls. A little church, which already existed, was thus filled with children during the hours of daylight; while during the night, it makes a temporary shelter for the girls. On a Sunday it reverberates with the praise and worship of congregation and Sunday school. This is a challenging type of institutional church! These missionaries have done their part in meeting the demand; but, alas! 64 boys and 23 girls are all who can be accommodated under these conditions; and the challenge is now to some of God's stewards to provide the means whereby accommodation for 400 other children, looking on with envious eyes, can be provided.

Mecosa Bagh

The Rev. A. N. Warner of the Nagpur district has so named a splendid tract of land, once intended as the site of the government university at Nagpur; but which, in God's good providence, seeing we needed it most, has come into the possession of our Methodist heritage, instead. Regarding it, he reports: "The development of our new plant for our Central Boarding School steadily goes forward. Just in time was our boys' school able to vacate

the condemned building at Kampti, for the whole brick wall fell during the rains. Our new building at Mecosa Bagh, now nearing completion, affords us good school accommodation, not only for our boarding students, but for a large number of day students desiring admission. It also provides a good church hall. A hostel, however, is urgently and badly needed. At present the boys are living in the school building. The gardens and fields are now a reality, making our first school project. Chicken raising has also begun. Not yet have we been able to launch our carpentry and blacksmithing departments. Material is being grown for rope making. The girls' school hostel is now nearing completion, giving the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society a splendid start towards their new buildings. A separate school building and bungalow for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionaries are needs demanding immediate attention. God forbid that we should be content with a mere beginning."

The Basim Middle School

The Government is arranging to start a high school at Basim this year, 1926; and we shall be able to keep all the boys who graduate from the middle school in our own hostel, instead of sending them away to Nagpur or elsewhere. During the year 15 boys of the middle school were successful in their examination.

Poona, An Educational Center

The Bombay Christian Council has under consideration the proposal for a union high class school of the high school grade, which should be a boarding school and attract the best class of Christian boys, who might live at first in a separate hostel. This school will be located at Poona, which is the cultural center of the Marathi people. The action of the Bombay conference board of education in deciding not to start an Anglo-Vernacular school for boys at Puntamba enables the higher grade of boys to go to Poona, where we have a good school plant.

Writing of the Anglo-Indian home and Taylor high school for girls at Poona, the Rev. W. H. Stephens remarks: "This school continues to do excellent work and to maintain the high standard of

efficiency, for which it is well known in all western India. It continues to draw its support—except the salary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionary—almost entirely from Indian resources. While I am spared to present these reports, I will always boast of our fine Poona plant which houses this institution and to remind you of the buildings added to it during the last years—fine buildings costing considerably over a lakh of rupees and all paid for in India."

Need for a Social and Welfare Missionary in Bombay

At its mid-year meeting, the conference board of education took the following action: "In view of the rapid growth of industrialism in Bombay city and its suburbs, and the urgent need for Christian social service among 150,000 industrial laborers, 30,000 of whom are women, we desire to call the attention of the field finance committee to the need of a social welfare missionary for Bombay, possessing academic and practical acquaintance with similar work in America. We also desire to ask the finance committee to present the matter to the Board of Foreign Missions with the request that a suitable missionary for this work be appointed."

A Critical Doctor Congratulates Our School People

Dr. F. R. Felt has recently visited the boarding schools of the Bombay Conference. "I was agreeably disappointed," so he says, "at not having seen so many of the more serious things, as I had expected. The schools all showed that excellent care was being given them. Your school people are to be congratulated on the way they are handling their problems."

Marathi Biblical Institute

The principal, the Rev. C. L. Wood, reports: "The Marathi Biblical Institute was transferred from Nagpur to Igatpuri on February 10, 1925, with 9 students. At the beginning of November, a new class of 6 students was admitted. The one bungalow, on Mecosa Tope, has not been adequate for the need of the school and a building, about 10 minutes' walk from the institute, has been rented to afford extra living accommodation. The spiritual condition of the school is

very good. We are happy to report a true revival in the school and in our Christian community at Igatpuri. We wish to take this opportunity of again thanking those in America who have been so generously supporting the work of this institution."

Medical Work

"For several years, there has been more or less medical work done at Puntamba. As the nearest dispensary is 12 miles away and the nearest hospital and qualified doctor 54 miles away, there has always been a good opening and great need for medical work. Especially now, that the boarding schools are opened the need is much greater. Last August, I was able to secure the services of Mrs. Bowen Bruere for this work; and since then, she has been living with us. She is a trained nurse and more, for she has had so much experience that she is as good as many doctors and just the person we need in this place. The steady stream of patients who come daily to the bungalow show her ability and the confidence which the people are coming to have in her."

Medical work is also carried on at Poona and at Igatpuri. At Poona there is a small dispensary under the supervision of Mrs. W. H. Stephens; while at Igatpuri, Mrs. M. D. Wood, the wife of the pastor of our English church, maintains a dispensary for the Indian people.

Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

The deep gratitude of the conference is given to the ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for their greatly appreciated aid to the work of the Board of Foreign Missions, particularly during this year of the "Cut." At several places they have enabled us to keep work alive and growing, particularly in our educational work, which, without this aid, would certainly have perished. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has a girls' boarding school at Telegaon; day schools in Poona and Bombay; another girls' boarding school, as well as a normal school, at Nagpur and a girls' boarding school at Basim.

Self-Support

The churches throughout the confer-

ence have rallied to the increasing need for self-support. The total collected ministerial support was 24,875 rupees, while the benevolent collections amounted to 10,391 rupees, and the total ministerial and all collections during 1925 amounted to 62,629 rupees, about \$20,000.

English Work

A considerable amount of English work is done in the Bombay conference. In the city of Bombay, there are two churches, the Bowen Memorial and the Taylor Memorial. At Kalyan, an important railway center some 34 miles from Bombay, another church, the Vernon Memorial, is found. The church at Poona is the only English Free Church in that city; while at Lanavla and

Igatpuri, English congregations are also found. The English service started at Nagpur continues to increase in interest and attendance; while our missionaries at Nagpur care for the chaplaincy of the non-Conformist soldiers of the British garrison at Kampti.

New Work

At Umbernath, an industrial suburb of Bombay, a church and school has been organized among the factory hands, which is supported by money secured locally; while at Kamshet on the railway, twelve miles from Telegaon, a well trained worker has been stationed. Contributions from Miss Lawson, formerly the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionary at Telegaon, make this advance possible.

GUJARAT CONFERENCE

COMPILED BY C. H. CONLEY

"Centenary" and "Cut"

During recent years two English words have been incorporated into the vernacular used by our workers and many of our village Christians and are commonly known to those who have no English education. "Centenary" was the first and it brought high hopes and great ambitions, renewed effort and increased efficiency. This special movement resulted in much permanent good and brought our church to a higher spiritual level. The true spirit of the Centenary will not die.

But the word "Cut" is one which might well have been left out of the vocabulary of our working language. We tried to keep up our own spirits and help the workers to do the same, but with a cut of 35 per cent in the appropriations for work, increased by the exceedingly low rate of exchange; with workers' salaries decreased by 15 per cent and their number greatly reduced, it has been in many ways a very hard year, and trying on the morale of all the forces. And at the time of writing this report, when we were hoping that we might at least be able to restore the cut on workers' salaries, the cable came with the crushing news of another cut of over five thousand dollars for the conference, or 14 per cent off last year's meager appropriations.

Drouth

Partial failure of the crops, with the attendant decrease in collections and rise in prices, adds to the difficulties of the situation. The early rains were good, and many of the pastors hoped for a 20 per cent increase in self-support, but the later rains failed entirely so that the best yield would not average more than half a crop and in some localities only a fourth of the normal crop was harvested. This is the third year of deficient rainfall and the scarcity of water is bringing hardship to many of the people. Many streams have already dried up, the water in wells is very low, and no rain can be expected before late in June. Truly we have not seen the time when physical resources were so deficient.

Spiritual Resources

But our spiritual resources never fail, although we sometimes fail to take advantage of them. Following the inspirational meetings of Sadhu Sundar Singh at the united district conference last year, and the deep spiritual blessings received at annual conference time under the leadership of Bishop Warne, there has been increased spiritual emphasis in the work. The desire for a real revival was greatly strengthened as a result of the area "Retreat" held

in Baroda during the rainy season by our deeply spiritual leader, Bishop Badley. There has been a new spirit of consecration, and a splendid willingness to serve and sacrifice, on the part of many workers.

Special Campaigns

During the year there were two special campaigns, one the revival month, now well established throughout India, and the other the summer nights' meetings during the month of May, when many night meetings were held for both Christians and non-Christians, and a special effort made to sell Scripture portions. That progress is being made is evidenced by the fact that a large number of village laymen took part in both these campaigns, giving their time to visiting other communities, singing, praying and testifying in public meetings, selling hundreds of Gospels, distributing tracts, and serving in various ways. Reports for these two months indicate that the non-Christian communities gave a most sympathetic and attentive hearing to the Gospel message. The attitude of many was no doubt expressed by a Hindu man, who, at the close of a message given at the Nadiad hospital one Sunday, said, "This touches our hearts."

Sunday Schools

The fine showing made by the village children in the annual Scripture examination shows the great value of our Sunday school work. The boys and girls are growing up under the influence of regular and continuous Scripture teaching which is sure to count for righteousness and will mean much for the church of the future. The total enrollment, 25,887, is about 70 per cent of the total Christian community. Owing to the decrease in number of workers, and the fact that the Scripture examinations have not at this writing taken place in our central schools, there is a slight decrease in the number passing the examinations, but a large number of those taking part passed with very high marks.

Day Schools

In the day schools of the villages there has been a real increase in efficiency. Although the official figures for the Government grants-in-aid have not

yet been received, the inspectors who examined the schools state that an increased grant is being recommended in nearly all cases. This school work presents many difficulties, but they are being surmounted, and there is a growing desire on the part of the parents to have their children educated, even though it means sacrifice. The children, too, take an ever increasing interest, and the teachers are now putting much good effort into this promising work. While theoretically the children of the depressed classes are allowed to attend the government schools, the caste feeling is still too strong a barrier to allow the practice, and the mission school is the only hope for these "untouchables."

The cooperation of the missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has meant much to our school work. The Godhra Normal School has held institutes for village teachers and in other ways given real help to the village schools, and much credit is due the district evangelists also for their help in the educational work.

Our Youth

The fruit of this work among the boys and girls is now in evidence among the young people of many villages. It has been said of some parts of India that village schools hardly pay, as the pupils, after a few years in school, soon lapse again into illiteracy. We have made some investigation along this line and find that young men who have been out of school for a number of years still read very readily, and some of them much better than when they left school. They read their own Bibles, and other literature when available, use song books in their singing bands, and their interest in church work keeps them in touch with the present school and Sunday school activities. They really continue their Christian education and their souls are developed as well as their minds. As we look over the field it is clearly evident that we shall be able to depend much on the educated village youth for leadership in the church of the future.

It is to be regretted that so many of the older generation are illiterate and for the most part indifferent about the progress of the church, but the younger generation, among whom there is now a real Youth Movement, are already tak-

ing an active interest in the Kingdom. Some of them can give splendid exhortations and a rapidly increasing number are ever ready to lead in public prayer and take part in testimony meetings.

Recently a large laymen's rally was held in Nadiad, the meetings being attended by six or seven hundred people, mostly village young men. Bishop Badley presided and his presence and message greatly added to the deep and abiding spiritual influence which radiated from this gathering, to extend for miles around, and far into the future. Twenty singing bands attended this rally, and took part in a singing contest.

Central Schools

The three boarding schools, although suffering from the shortage of funds, and with numbers considerably reduced, have made good progress both in quality of education imparted and the emphasis placed on the religious side of training the leaders of the future. The Godhra school for small boys of the lower primary grades, is crowded to capacity, and both the boarding and school departments continue to prove the wisdom of having small boys under the supervision of women.

In Baroda, there are both primary and high schools. This center is having an ever growing influence both on Christian and non-Christian communities. The increasing cooperation of the boys' parents and the help they render in the way of fees, both add to the efficiency of the school and help the boys to realize the value of an education. The school has a splendid staff and, as soon as it recovers from the cut, will go on to great achievements.

Nadiad has both primary and industrial work in the boarding school. A number of boys from the former have been taking teacher training, and several have entered the theological school. The workshop is now self-supporting, although the primary school and hostel are still dependent on mission appropriations. The motor department is still growing and brings in the largest share of support.

A fine class was graduated this year from the school of theology at Baroda.

The course is being extended to cover four years and will include more teacher training than formerly, so as to meet the demand for pastor-teachers in the village communities. A member of the staff is being trained at Moga in the Project Method and will soon return to teach modern methods.

Nadiad Hospital

It was not thought possible that the Thoburn Hospital could increase its work without addition to the personnel, but the year has broken previous records with a total of 1,722 operations, an increase of 569 over last year. All who see this medical work marvel that one doctor, a few nurses and small staff are able to keep up their strenuous labors and get through with such an immense amount of work. The value of the medical work as an evangelizing agency is annually increasing.

Scripture Sales

In each of the larger districts a colporteur is partially supported by grants from the British and Foreign Bible Society. Workers and laymen have also sold large numbers of Scripture portions. It would seem from the reports we receive that very few literate people in the villages we occupy are without some portion of Scripture in their homes. There has been a great demand during the year for Bibles, but these were not available in the vernacular because the Bible is being revised and none of the old copies were in stock.

In spite of all the discouragements there is much for which to give praise. There has been a fine spirit of cooperation among the missionaries of both the Board and the Society. The Indian pastors have done good team work and have shown a real interest in bearing the burdens of the year. Workers of all grades are more and more willing to make the sacrifices required in advancing the Master's work. The Christian people have their faults and weaknesses but they are most certainly making progress upward and onward. The power of Christ is drawing all men toward Him. He is a conquering and victorious Christ, and His triumph is sure.

INDUS RIVER CONFERENCE

The following account of the conference session was written by the Rev. P. W. Paustian and is taken from "The Indian Witness":

The Territory

Even to think about the Indus River Conference necessitates more than an elementary knowledge of geography. To follow closely the amazing problems and projects from each hook and corner of this vast territory, calls forth an interest in sociology, ethnology, anthropology, comparative religions and history. It is a long jaunt from Quetta to Ajmer—it took our "Baluchees" the better part of four days of constant travel, by the most direct rail route, to reach the center of interest for conference week, namely Ajmer. To hear the reports read and to follow the plans outlined for future developments in the far-flung territories of the conference made each realize that a man ought really to know at least the language of the Baluchees, Pushtu, the language of the Rajputs, Urdu and Hindi, Punjabi and Sindhi. And so the conference may be forgiven for its pride and rejoicing over the transfer of such a linguist as the Rev. M. S. Pitt to this conference. The variety of problems presented by such rich varieties of language made the conference seem more like an international gathering of the Baluchees, Rajputs, Punjabis and Sindhis.

The Work

And things are happening in this immense expanse of territory. The Rev. A. L. Grey is planning big things and dreaming dreams worthy of the ambition of any pioneer of old Baluchistan. From Sindh comes the insistent call of the Rev. G. B. Thompson for more interest and for more workers in his immense domain, which shall some day become an increasingly important part of the kingdom of God on earth. The Rajputs, generated by the Rev. E. M. Rugg, made use of every moment available for the presentation of the challenge of the desert people. Our Hindu-stani district superintendents, I. U. Daniel, Alfred Luke and I. D. Revis, continue to gather in the sheaves for the Master in their districts, while all the

Punjab, and particularly the Lahore folks, are rejoicing over the appointment of both the Rev. C. B. Stuntz and the Rev. Mott Keislar to Lahore, assured that the interests of the Punjab will have splendid supervision and skillful planning. The conference members felt that this was indeed a good time in which to be alive, and never before did any conference present more interesting and appealing problems to its members. And, "the best of all is, God is with us" in the task.

Bishop Badley

This was the first annual conference at which Bishop Brenton T. Badley presided as Bishop. The high spiritual plane which characterized the whole session of the conference must be attributed to the inspiring, thrilling leadership of Bishop Badley in the devotional services. And the Bishop was quite right in saying that "there is time for everything"—for the work of the conference was steadily completed, but in an atmosphere of prayer and constant communion with God. The conference became convinced of the heavy burden which lies before this area, but the future beckons appealingly to those who love the Lord, for "He shall walk with us."

Conference "High Lights"

This writer can hope only to touch a few of the high lights of the session. The Rev. M. T. Titus helped us visualize the Moslem challenge as never before. One of the forward steps of the session was the appointment of a committee led by the Rev. M. S. Pitt for a more thorough and detailed study of this part of our work. Four ordinations were completed. The Rev. Sher Singh and the Rev. Arjun Lal were ordained to the office of Deacon on Sunday, November 8, and on Tuesday, Bishop Badley, assisted by the Rev. M. T. Titus and other elders, ordained the Rev. M. S. Pitt and the Rev. S. J. Rae to the office of Elder.

There was rejoicing in the conference when the district reports were read and it was noted that on the whole, in spite of the "Cut" and the lessening of the workers, the self-support total has in-

creased during the past year. One district reported over five hundred rupees increase in collections.

Another high light of the session was the admission into full membership of the following five men: S. J. Rae, Arjun Lall, Sher Singh, P. W. Paustian and M. S. Pitt. The session was characterized by a deep spiritual glow. Mention has been made of the fine spiritual

leadership of Bishop Badley. And now that the session is over for another year, and the members have scattered to their widely separated stations, there remains with each one a firm realization that this is God's work and there is no such thing as retreat when He leads. The new conference year has begun in a spirit of utter surrender to the leading of the Spirit.

AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

The mission fields of the Methodist Episcopal Church in central and southern Africa are as follows: West Coast, Liberia and Angola; East Coast, Portuguese East Africa; Central Africa; Rhodesia and Belgian Congo. These fields are under four national flags, namely, Liberia, Great Britain, Portugal, Belgium.

Our work in Africa was begun in Liberia in 1833 by Rev. Melville B. Cox.

Work in Portuguese East Africa was opened in Inhambane in 1884 by Rev. Erwin H. Richards. Bishop Hartzell enlarged this work in 1897. In 1916 it became Inhambane Mission Conference and in 1920 Southeast Africa Mission Conference.

Bishop Hartzell opened work in Rhodesia in 1897, and Rev. M. W. Ehnes and wife, the first missionaries, arrived in 1898. It became the Rhodesia Mission Conference in 1915.

Bishop William Taylor began work in Angola in 1885, which was then known as the Congo Mission and included work on the East Coast. Bishop Hartzell organized the Congo Mission in 1897, which in 1900 was divided into the West Central Africa and East Central Africa Mission Conferences. Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the former in Quiongua, Angola, May, 1902, and by action of the General Conference in 1920, it became the Angola Mission Conference.

The work in Belgian Congo was organized into the Congo Mission in 1915. In the same year East Central Africa Mission Conference was divided, a part becoming the Rhodesia Mission Conference, and the remainder Inhambane Mission Conference in 1916. The latter name was changed in 1920 to Southeast Africa Mission Conference.

The following have been missionary Bishops for Africa: Rev. Francis Burns, elected 1858, died 1863; Rev. John W. Roberts, elected 1866, died 1875; Rev. William Taylor, elected 1884, retired 1896, died 1902; Rev. I. B. Scott, elected 1904, retired at his own request 1916; Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, elected 1896, retired under the age limit 1916; Rev. A. P. Camphor, elected 1916, died 1919; Rev. E. S. Johnson, elected 1916.

The General Conference of 1920 elected Bishop Johnson a General Superintendent, and assigned him to residence in Cape Town, with all of our work in Africa in his Area, except Liberia and North Africa. The same General Conference elected Rev. Matthew W. Clair a General Superintendent and assigned him to residence in Monrovia, with Liberia as his Episcopal Area. In 1924, Liberia was included in the Covington, Kentucky, Area, to which Bishop Clair was transferred.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AFRICA THE CAPE TOWN AREA

BISHOP E. S. JOHNSON

General Conditions

To touch at one point in each of our missions in Africa, on or near the regular lines of travel going up the present fairly expeditious roads, requires a journey of about six weeks, in which time one covers over 8,000 miles. Of course, traveling as I do to many interior points, holding conferences and committee meetings, visiting stations, and participating in other necessary activities, the distance is greater and the time considerably more than doubled.

The Cape Town Area lies wholly south of the equator. Our work is among the people of Africa who are known by the generic term Bantu, which is a native word meaning The People. These are a negroid race, spreading over Africa from Uganda to the Cape Peninsula, differing from the negroes of the north and northwest in the construction of their languages. The several hundred languages of the Bantu have a similar, though by no means the same grammatical construction, whose peculiarity is the prefix inflection and the noun classification.

In the Union of South Africa, the education of the native is advanced chiefly by means of mission schools, and there are many native teachers and some who possess degrees from British universities.

The Methodist Episcopal Church entered virgin fields. We have had the task of reducing to writing the language of the people to whom we went, before we could give them very much instruction. Many of the tribes in regions occupied by us now possess the New Testament, or at least the Gospels in their own tongues. This is a great help in establishing our little groups in the faith.

Difficulties arise in the work in some of our fields owing to the fact that we are "estrangeiros" or foreigners. The influence of Romanism is always against us; but our missionaries have lovingly and tactfully carried on their work and have usually won the confidence, and

sometimes the esteem of government officials.

The Ross Report

During the past year, however, in our Portuguese countries we have seriously felt the repercussions of the Ross Report. The presentation of this report to the League of Nations is bitterly resented by the Portuguese. Of course, our missionaries knew nothing about this report, and although some of them met Dr. Ross when he was in Africa, none of them knew for what purpose he was visiting the country and gathering information. It is difficult for the Portuguese officials to believe this and many of them seem to hold the missionaries responsible. One administrator went to quite unwarrantable length to try to stop our work in his district.

It is interesting to note Portuguese editorial comments on this report. Some writers deny the truth of the report entirely. Others say that if true, in whole or in part, the matter should have been presented to Lisbon before being taken to the League. Others say "tu quoque," and want to know what America would think if a Portuguese investigator should visit that country and then present to the League of Nations a catalog of brutal and inhuman acts committed by individuals throughout the land.

A displayed front-page article was published in a Loanda paper giving a record of the lynchings in the United States from 1885 to 1922, taken from the World Almanac of 1924. The article then gives the names of the signers of the Ross Report and asks if these "nineteen preeminent gentlemen could present such a list of crimes committed against the unfortunate black men of Angola by Portuguese people. Yet, in the land, at the entrance to which one sees the Statue of Liberty enlightening the world, these blacks have been killed as though they were mad dogs."

Such articles arouse an intense indignation against us. Nevertheless,

the work of God goes forward and we are having some remarkable successes even in the country where we are opposed. At all our conferences last year we enjoyed peculiar spiritual refreshing. The passion of our Lord is increasingly upon us. Our ministry is not in word only, but in life.

Mohammedanism

Mohammedanism is an increasing menace to the progress of Christianity

in Africa. It is advancing steadily from the north, and inwards from the east and south. In Christian Cape Town there are 19 mosques, some of which have nearly a thousand members. An English lord, converted to Mohammedanism, is now in South Africa, rallying the faithful and asserting the failure and decadence of Christianity. The only way to prevent Islam from overspreading the continent is for Christianity to preoccupy the ground.

ANGOLA MISSION CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY BISHOP JOHNSON

Extent of Work

Our missionary occupation of Angola is supposed to extend across the province, from the Atlantic Ocean on the west to the Kassai River on the east, between the latitudes of 8 and 10 degrees south of the equator. I have traversed this whole region, the eastern part, on foot, continuing my journey on foot beyond the Kassai across the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo to the Cape de Cairo Railway. In over a thousand miles of that journey I crossed the track of a missionary at only one point. Since then, we have extended our work somewhat on the Congo side of the Kassai, but we have no new mission stations in Angola.

There are now two districts in the Angola Mission Conference, Loanda and Malanje. Formerly we had three, but our missionary forces have been so diminished by reason of lack of funds, that we have put Quiongua with the Loanda district and have at Quiongua, as a mission station, only one missionary couple, where before we had two couples and a single missionary.

Loanda District

The Rev. Robert Shields is superintendent of the Loanda district. He was one of the first group of missionaries taken by Bishop Taylor to Loanda in 1885. He and his wife are the only survivors of the party that went out as missionaries with Bishop Taylor, and they have consistently and constructively toiled through the years for the development of a native leadership in Angola. Practically all the native workers on the district have been

trained in our school at Loanda, of which Mrs. Shields is Principal, and in which our missionaries, Mr. Gibbs, Miss Stouffer, Mrs. Klebsattel and Miss Irene Shields, and now Miss Margaret Shields have done excellent work.

The results of the recent government examination of pupils sent up by Mrs. Shields are most gratifying. A larger number of candidates was presented than formerly and there was no failure.

A dozen or more good village schools are carried on in villages far and near by former pupils of the school at Loanda, who are recognized as having met the government requirements to teach. Every teacher is also a preacher and pastor, and eight of them are now probationers in the conference.

We have an excellent property in Loanda on a noble hill overlooking the bay. The beautiful church, recently built and dedicated, can be seen by the approaching traveler long before his boat comes to anchor in the bay. The Rev. H. A. Klebsattel is pastor. Services are partly in Portuguese and partly in Kimbundu, the native language. The members of this church, possessed of the true missionary spirit, are now maintaining three pastor-teachers in the villages in the interior.

At Quiongua are the Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Gibbs, who efficiently conduct a school, as well as carry on the spiritual work of the station.

During the last two or three years, missionaries from Quiongua have visited the populous regions across the Cuanza River in response to repeated requests from the people who have heard a little of the things that we are

teaching, and who long to know more. A capable native young man has been selected to go and live in one of the largest villages and start work there.

Malanje District

This district forms the eastern part of our Angola work. The Rev. E. E. Edling is district superintendent. Malanje is the residence of the governor of the district. It is at the end of the railroad which runs inland from Loanda and which was, until recently, 315 miles long. It has been shortened by straightening out the line in several places. One rises considerably over 3,000 feet in the journey from Loanda to Malanje.

In Malanje is a good missionary residence. The Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Wengatz are the missionaries here. They are both strongly evangelistic and love to preach to the folks in the villages round about. Mrs. Wengatz has an excellent command of the Kimbundu tongue.

In addition to having charge of Malanje, Brother Wengatz has a commission to push out eastward where a great population awaits us. Brother Wengatz' Ford car carries him and his good wife to fields afar. Last year they reached a village over toward the rising sun whose chief begged him to stay with them, or send someone to teach them so that they could know about the God of whom we had told them. When Brother and Sister Wengatz approached his village he ran out to greet them, calling his people, waving a worn copy of one of the Gospels which had been given him during the time of my visit and exclaimed, "They have come! They have come! The people who tell us of God."

Quessua, six or seven miles from Malanje, with which it is connected by a good road, is a station of very great promise, and is the seat of our Central training school. All the present buildings, on a most eligible site, are the result of the Centenary. There are three residences, a school building, and a church which was not quite completed at last conference, besides the really excellent buildings of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The church and school are making fine progress. The Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Kipp are in charge here. The Sunday school regularly overflows both the church and the

missionary's home, with an attendance of about 800.

The day and boarding pupils of the Quessua school are developing well, and, as in Loanda, conforming to the requirements of the government. The whole curriculum is in the Portuguese language. At the recent examination the pupils achieved notable success. Several boys have given themselves for Christian service, and others have definitely sought to enter upon a Christian life.

The agricultural work at Quessua was initiated by the late Harral A. Longworth, whose untimely death a few months ago, brought great grief to the Quessua community and, indeed, to all our missionaries in Angola. He had but recently married a choice missionary, Miss Alice Ekstromer, who came to us from Sweden. They were on furlough, the first part of which they were spending at Mrs. Longworth's home. Brother Longworth was bathing in the neighboring river one day and, getting out into a swift current, was carried away and drowned before help could reach him. He had plans for the establishment of a model Christian village on the mission station, for instruction in care of the fields and cattle, as well as the building up of Christian homes.

The industrial work of the Quessua school is carried on by the Rev. E. E. Edling, who is ably assisted by Mr. Eugen Toussaint, whose sister is proving to be a good teacher in the school.

At Quessua is the small beginning of a hospital under the direction of Dr. A. H. Kemp. Several small units have been erected and others are very urgently demanded. Dr. Kemp has no vacant time and he is applying scientific methods to his work.

Translation

The Rev. H. C. Withey, who, with his parents, came to Angola under Bishop Taylor at the age of twelve, learned the native language in his boyhood. He had always been studious and has, for many years, been recognized as the outstanding authority on the Kimbundu language. He has been set aside for the work of translation. Two years ago a consignment of two thousand copies of the first issue of the New Testament in the Kimbundu language arrived on the field, to the unspeakable delight of

our many Christians who had been longing to have the Word in their own tongue. Since the completion of his translation of the New Testament Brother Withey has applied himself to the translation of *Pilgrim's Progress*, of which it is proposed to print an edition with pictures illustrating the progress of Pilgrim by pictures of the natives of Africa. This, together with the Portuguese translation, for, according to Portuguese law, we cannot now print anything in a native language without printing the Portuguese translation in parallel columns, is now ready for the press. Brother Withey has his translation of the Psalms well advanced.

This will be followed by other parts of the Old Testament so that, in the course of a short time, it is hoped the whole of the Bible will be in the Kimbundu language.

Mr. and Mrs. Withey and their three children live in Cape Town, having had to leave Angola because of health conditions.

On Furlough

Miss Maria Lindquist and Mrs. H. A. Longworth, trained nurses, and the Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Nelson are now on furlough. They are due to return to the field but the appropriations are utterly inadequate to provide the means.

CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY J. M. SPRINGER

A Strategic Field

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions, held in Delaware, Ohio, in November, 1925, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation, among other things emphasized an item in his report that he had made at the conclusion of his survey four years previously of west, south and central Africa, namely, that the mineral fields in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, of which Elisabethville is the capital, constitute one of the three outstanding, important and strategic mission fields in Africa. He pleaded for an adequate occupation of that field and development of the work.

Mining

The importance of the field increases yearly. With the enlargement of the industrial activities and the discovery of new and enlarged preserves of the principal minerals, the population both of Europeans and of natives, concentrated in the towns and mining camps of this mineral field, is steadily increasing.

Copper is the principal mineral, and there are continual discoveries of new and very rich deposits of ore. The computation of the Union Miniere, the name of the developing mining company, made recently is that they have proved ores that will yield 40,000,000 tons of copper.

What is considered as one of the richest mines in the country is near the

Rhodesian border, and has large quantities of copper, silver, lead and zinc. It has been named the Prince Leopold.

Railroads

The railroad, northwest from Bukama to Ilebo, has been pushed forward continually during the year, and the rails are already laid for 150 miles. The permanent bridge across the Lualaba River (which is in the Upper Congo) is now under construction, and the first permanent span was put in place in June, 1925. This line divides into almost equal parts our interior area.

The Benguela railroad, from Lobito Bay on the west coast, is now in operation for 510 miles from the coast, and during the past year the financial arrangements were perfected for completing this railroad into the mineral fields. A surveying party has been at work for some time on this section within the Belgian Congo, and the construction of the Angola section is steadily going forward.

Motor Roads

The last year or two has witnessed a great development of motor roads through the interior of the Katanga Province. One main purpose of this large extension of motor roads is to release the natives from carrying loads to the interior—thus making them available on the mines and railroad construction.

Concurrently with the initiation of motor transportation for all the interior, which went into operation in 1925, the recruiting agencies have increased their activities all through the interior, for the recruiting, as fully as possible, of all the available man power for work in these various form of industry. As in many cases the wives and children of the recruits are accompanying them to the industrial centers, where they will be fed and cared for by the employers of the men, it is seen at once that a vast social and industrial revolution is going on throughout all of the country.

The visit of Prince Leopold, the heir apparent of the Belgian throne, in 1925 was an event that greatly stirred the entire country. In preparation for this visit there was a speeding up of public works, notable among which might be mentioned the completion of the large and most modernly equipped government school hospital at Elisabethville, which was named after the Prince. Also it meant the hurrying up of the construction of many of the roads throughout the entire province. The social events connected with the visit of the Prince would compare very favorably with similar events in European countries.

The development of the motor roads has a very direct interest to us as a mission, inasmuch as we were able, in 1925, to visit our three stations in the central and western part of our field; Kanene near Kinda, Mujinga near Sandoa, and Kabongo, by motor car.

In June, while the annual conference was in session at Kabongo, the first ox wagons reached there to take out produce for supplying the workers on the railroad construction, and in November, a motor lorry reached Kabongo, thus marking the completion of motor roads to the last of our main stations.

Since it is the policy of the government to bring villages adjacent to the main motor roads up on to those roads, it means that nearly half of our outstations are accessible by motor road.

Enlarging Plans

All through the section, but notably at Elisabethville and Panda-Likasi, there has been an extensive building of commercial structures, as well as residences. There are many interesting events related to government industry in the last

year or two, which indicate a distinct transition from one period in the development of the country to that of the succeeding period, namely, from the pioneering and experimental stage to one of enlargement of plans and operations, and the standardizing and stabilizing of procedure.

Mission Work Progresses

In the midst of these stirring industrial, commercial and governmental developments and activities, our mission has gone forward steadily on all of the stations. Thousands of new "hearers" have been enrolled and assigned to classes; while many have been put to work to help reach other people. Hundreds have come into a clear Christian experience. Some accepted Christ alone, some were under the guidance of friends or mission workers, and others came at altar services. Other hundreds have so matured in Christian experience and character, that they have commended themselves to the various leaders and stewards as worthy of baptism and reception into full membership.

Elisabethville

The Elisabethville church had a prosperous year. The room used for church services has long been inadequate to seat the congregations. This building was put up in 1917, and is on the general plan of a Y. M. C. A. hut, with four rooms on each side. It was intended mainly for social and school purposes, for which it is urgently needed.

During the year a grant of a tract of land of four or more acres, directly opposite our present property used for the native work, was made by the government. This new tract is in the neutral zone between the town for Europeans and the town for the natives.

Funds are now sufficient for the erection of a fairly large church at the end of one of the principal streets of the European town. The building will be visible from all parts of the native town, and from the railroad as it enters Elisabethville from the south.

Sixteen leaders hold their classes on Tuesday night in various places in the native town, in the compounds for natives of the various industrial concerns, and in other outlying localities. In addition, there are other active workers

among the laity, both men and women, who are constantly bringing in new people to be enrolled as "hearers."

The officary of the church is well organized. During the year, twelve stewards, as a group, have taken the responsibility, under the leadership of the missionary, in passing on the individual merits of candidates for advancement from "hearers" to "catechumens," and then from that class to be baptized and received into full membership. Before them also have come all cases of discipline. There has been a big turnover in the membership of this church, because many members and probationers have moved to other industrial centers, notably to Likasi. Nevertheless, the church has steadily grown through the year.

There has also been a steady growth in local support. The church provides the support of three native teachers who are at work locally, and also supports as its foreign missionary one of the teachers formerly connected with this church who is now in Kabongo, some 500 miles distant. The work of the Rev. R. S. Guptill, our missionary, has been on a high level of efficiency in caring for the spiritual needs of a church that is in a growing and constantly changing congregation. He has given the full equivalent of one man's full time to this work, and in carrying also the burdens of mission treasurer, he has worked far into the night, often living upon his reserve of vitality.

The regular preaching services for Europeans have been conducted throughout the year, usually in English, but on many occasions in French, as there have been an increasing number of French Protestants in town. Monthly socials and other opportunities for fellowship have also been maintained for the Europeans.

Panda-Likasi

There has been a greatly increased industrial and building activity, during the past year, at this point. The officers of the department of mines for the entire mineral belt have been moved to Panda, where large buildings were erected. An electrical smelting plant, with three furnaces, has been completed and put in operation for the production of cobalt.

The problems for the flotation treat-

ment of the particular kinds of ore found in this mineral field have been mastered, and now a large flotation plant is being perfected for the treating of all the tailings coming from the concentrating plant. But most notable of all, is the inauguration, during the year, of a new leaching plant for the treatment of low grade ores. This one plant will cost between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, and will require a great amount of electrical power in its operation. This power will be secured by harnessing the waterfalls in the Lufira river, 48 miles to the east.

The operations have resulted in bringing many European contractors, with thousands of natives, into Panda. As a rule, we find their compounds open for religious work and an excellent opportunity of carrying on our work among the natives. In one of these contractor's camps, a chapel-school was built, the group requiring the full time of a native teacher. Just a few miles from Panda, the same company has established a large brickmaking plant, which employs many more natives.

The year has seen a great change in regard to the mission plant. Our residence and club building, in Panda, was on land temporarily released to us by the mining company, but with the program of enlargement, the officers of the plant felt that they would require this land, and gave us notice accordingly. Later, they purchased the buildings at a reasonable figure.

Early in the year we applied for a grant of nine acres between the town of Likasi and its suburb of Panda, and this grant has been issued to the mission. It is centrally and strategically located. The application for it was very timely, as shortly after the application was made, the mining company asked for a reservation, for their use, of the land on that side of the railroad which would have included also this tract that we had applied for. The company's request was granted except for the plot granted to the mission. Buildings for the missionaries were erected there beginning in July, under the direction of and the personal labor of Mr. Guptill. Fortunately funds are in hand for a permanent residence and office for this station.

In the town for natives, adjoining the town for Europeans at Likasi, we bought

two lots centrally located for houses for our native teachers, on which a large house of burnt brick, with iron roof and cement floors, was erected. It will prove a center for social life in this native town. An entire block of the native town was also granted to us, through the government, for a church and other mission uses. The church building will be completed in 1926.

Kabongo

There is ample need for three married couples here, besides a doctor and woman for a girls' school; but Mr. and Mrs. Hartzler and Mrs. Berry have had to carry on as best they could alone. As there is a constant call and a persistent need for teachers for out-schools, Mr. Hartzler has given, in previous years, his primary place in his work to the school. Last year, however, he saw the necessity of turning his time and attention more fully to the evangelistic and itinerating work. In 1925 he visited seventy villages, in twenty-five of which he was the first person to speak the Gospel message, even though there has been a great deal of itinerating done throughout the district through all of the years since 1917. There is a gratifying growth in all forms of the work, both in school and in church, and in the outlying stations.

Having recovered her eyesight in a large measure, Mrs. Berry returned from Cape Town and carried on the medical work, supervising the hospital and medical boys that Dr. Berry, who died so suddenly a year ago, had trained and stationed in the ten or more dispensaries. At the conference session, this work was taken over by Dr. Morton.

Mrs. Berry is also caring for twenty girls and women, the beginnings of a girls' school, and on her departure for furlough, it fell to the married women on the station to carry this work on as best they could.

At Kabongo, we had distinction of entertaining the mission conference in 1925; and the Europeans assembled at that time, totaling thirty with the little children, was the largest number of Europeans ever seen in this remote section. At that time, this was the only station of our mission that was not accessible by motor car, but it was not to retain that distinction very long. While the conference was in session, two

ox wagons arrived to take out native produce to feed the employees on the railroad construction to the south and west, and, in November following, a motor lorry engaged in the same occupation arrived.

Owing to the high prices offered by the merchants, the natives have sold themselves short of food, and so there is a state of near famine in the district. One result of this condition is that many of the young men have gone out to secure employment on the railroad construction and on the mines, and a number of the girls and young women have likewise departed for the same places.

Kanene

A central training school of fairly high grade, for the preparation of evangelists, teachers and lay leaders, has been held as necessary in work from the beginning. Each of the various stations, from the time of their being established, has carried on more or less of the training work of all these groups, but in most cases it has necessarily been of an elementary nature.

Throughout this entire area there is a persistent call for a better trained ministry.

The site at Kanene, near the Kinda government post, was selected for the central training school, because of its central location within our area. Mr. Everett made a start in 1922 in preparation for this institution, and in 1924, a building of sun-dried brick was put up under the direction of Mr. Guptill. Late in 1924, the Rev. R. S. Smyres and family arrived for the actual initiating of the institution, and they were joined, in July, 1925, by the Rev. R. L. Smalley and family.

As the land was virgin forest, there was need to lay out the grounds, clear away the forest and put up buildings, and while these operations were going on, school was opened at the earliest possible moment. Pupils have been received from all of the other stations, including Elisabethville and Likasi. The number has grown to thirty, and the work is going steadily forward.

Food is scarce throughout the country, as the merchants here also have offered high prices for all native produce. Mr. Smalley, however, is giving particular attention to developing fields on which to grow food for the boarders.

The beginning of a herd of cattle for work and for milk has been made and the herd will be developed as rapidly as possible.

At the first opportunity, we shall use some of the pupils who attend school in the forenoon, in conducting the schools in the nearby villages in the afternoon, and also many will be sent out on Sunday for evangelistic work in nearby villages.

There is, however, a large district, too remote from this central station to be reached within a day's travel, that awaits cultivation and development.

Kapanga

Our largest permit main station has developed into a beautiful and well appointed center. With the new buildings put up in 1925, the work is fairly well housed and provided for, except a school building and some medical buildings still needed. The new buildings included a new dormitory for the girls, a baby fold, seven units for a new boys' compound, and, most important of all, a new, large church that will seat over a thousand. These are all made of sundried brick and thatched with grass. The church building is ant-proofed with sheets of iron, and pillars inside and on the veranda are all made of burnt brick. The erection of this church was a large undertaking and fifteen, or more, masons were usually at work. Many of them were native preachers who came in to hurry forward the work. Even the head men of the villages came with strings of people following, carrying thatching grass, and in many cases they refused payment as they considered this their contribution to the church. In the carpenter shop was a force of a dozen native carpenters making benches or forms for seating in the new church, which were all of creditable design and workmanship.

This entire building program was carried forward under the direction of the Rev. John E. Brastrup, missionary in charge. He showed great skill in organizing and developing every possible local resource.

The health of the missionaries on this station has usually been good, but in the past year two cases of pernicious malaria developed, one the younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Piper, and the other Miss Jensen. The furlough of Dr.

Piper was due in the middle of 1925, and it was also found necessary for Miss Jensen to take a mid-term holiday at Cape Town to recover her health.

Miss Jensen has a girls' school under her charge numbering forty boarders, and the school work includes the supervision in gardening, the raising, carding and preparation of cotton, weaving, and other household industries.

Dr. Piper has been carrying on a large medical and clinical practice, which was continued, after his departure, under the direction of Miss Jensen when on the station, and later by Mr. Brastrup, the main work being done by the assistants trained by Dr. Piper.

On the occasion of the visit of the mission superintendent and the district superintendent, in July, 1924, a sub-district meeting was held which was an occasion of deep spiritual interest. It was found that a native ministry of fifteen fine young men had been developed from the local town and immediate vicinity. These young men are standing loyally behind their work on very low and utterly inadequate pay, foregoing a raise in their wages which would mean the closing of some of the stations, and this in view of the fact that they could get three or four times their present stipend in addition to food, if they should go to the mines for work.

Mwata Yamvo, the king, came to the dedicatory services of the church and expressed his high appreciation of the work of the mission. Although not a believer himself, he exhorts his people to work in the interest of the mission. He asked the missionaries for a number of teachers to be sent to the group of villages on the northern border of his empire. There are many other calls for teachers to which the mission is utterly unable to respond.

Mujinga, Near Sandoa

This station was opened, beginning the latter part of 1922, and has been entirely under the direction of the Rev. T. B. Brinton, one of our missionaries, who at the same time has taught school and supervised the field work for the producing of food. Although elementary in grade, the school has supplied a number of teachers for the work. Mr. Brinton has also directed a circuit and a district and has done some translation work.

All phases of the work have gone forward steadily, but much remains undone because of the limited force. Mr. Brinton has had some help in the shop work, and the industrial training of the boys from a special worker, Mr. Vassamillet.

Two years ago, some teachers were placed in the district of Kafakumba, which is 100 miles east of Sandoa, on the way to Kanene. Satisfactory results have been realized in a number of these villages. The men in two of them, who were practically all polygamists, have put away their plural wives and nearly all turned to Christ. This meant that many people in advanced years were among the converts. Mr. Brinton could place forty more teachers, at once, if he had them available.

There is scope for a main station here with a married couple in residence, and it is greatly to be hoped that the force of the mission will early be increased sufficiently to warrant opening a new station here.

Motor roads have been made all through this district, in order to release the natives who formerly acted as porters for the white people resident in the district. It is the expectation that

during 1926, 4,000 workmen will be recruited from this district for the mines and railroad construction. In many cases, the wives and families of the men accompany them, and these new conditions are meaning a complete revolution of the entire native life of the countryside. There is all the more urgency for the mission to have a school in practically every village, in order to reach the boys and girls while they are still young, and to lay a formative hand upon their lives before they are thrust out into the new commercial life that is rapidly developing throughout the entire province.

When one considers the growth of the work, and the results, considering the limited missionary forces, there is every reason for gratification. But, when one turns from these comparatively small results and looks upon the fields now white unto the harvest, and listens to the many calls which are quite beyond the ability of the mission to answer, there is an overwhelming sense of the utter inadequacy of the present force to meet and overtake the great responsibilities involved in the complete evangelization and teaching of the people throughout the mission area.

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY BISHOP JOHNSON

The Field

Rhodesia is British territory. Not only is it much easier for our missionaries because they are able to speak the English language, but every encouragement is given to us in the carrying on of our work. We are not only permitted, but expected to teach English to the native people and this makes our school work easier. The government gives a grant for all successful educational work.

The field assigned to us in Rhodesia extends from the Portuguese border on the east (indeed we expected also to occupy Portuguese East Africa from the Beira-Mashonaland Railway to the Zambezi) and to including the Mrewa and Mtoko governmental districts on the west, and from the Zambezi River on the north to about 60 miles south of Umtali.

Old Umtali District

The Rev. J. R. Gates is superintendent of the Old Umtali district and he also cares for St. Andrew's Church, ministering to a steadily growing congregation of Europeans in that little city. There are many circuits in and around Umtali and Old Umtali in which excellent work has been done by the native pastor-teachers under the supervision of missionaries. The district superintendent reports that on quarterly meeting occasion, the churches are always overcrowded and usually the pastor has prepared a class for reception on probation, or full membership into the church.

Our chief mission station in this area is Old Umtali, which is a monument to the missionary statesmanship of my beloved predecessor, Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, to whom the late Cecil Rhodes,

imperial statesman, gave the old town of Umtali, when it was discovered that it would be easier to put the new Umtali on a new site through which the railway would pass, rather than to bring the railway around or over the mountains to the Old Umtali.

Old Umtali is the seat of our central training school which is now to be known as the Bishop Hartzell Memorial Training School. Here we are developing a native leadership. From the more elementary schools in other mission stations, and in the villages, pupils come as boarders in the central training school. We have been able to meet the requirements and to win the commendation of the government education department in our literary, industrial and agricultural work, and though slowly, we are having considerable success in teaching a group of men to go out and minister to their own people in all these departments. This is building up for the native a larger and fuller life. Our industrial and agricultural training is not merely theoretical. We are teaching the natives to develop their own powers with implements that they will be able to secure. It is becoming less common to find the native woman in Christian communities with a child on her back laboriously digging her garden with a hoe. Instead, her husband has learned to use a small plow. In one village on my last visit there were 110 such plows owned by natives.

The missionary to whom the development of this department is due is the Rev. G. A. Roberts, a graduate of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, who has spent several terms on the field, and has many times been commended by government officials and others for the part he has played in the improvement of native conditions and life.

The Rev. R. C. Gates, a trained educator, is in charge of the literary work of the school. F. C. Mauger cares for the industrial or manual training department. Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Mauger and Mrs. Roberts render a valuable assistance in the school.

The school has become increasingly efficient and has produced all our native pastor-teachers. Some of these have not yet reached any high standard, but most of them are doing very effective work in the villages to which they are

assigned. Some of the pupils have done work ahead of the government requirements in their standards, and all are anxious to learn.

With the Hartzell Training School must be associated the Fairfield School under the direction of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Girls and boys in the higher standards are under co-educational instruction. Both sexes are thus being trained to meet the responsibility of the larger life upon which the native people must enter.

Miss Ellen Bjorklund conducts the dispensary at Old Umtali and has a class of native women whom she has trained largely in maternity work. This is proving to be a great boon to the people, whose ignorance and superstition have been the cause of much suffering and loss of infant and maternal life under their old usages. Many of the native women from neighboring villages come to the maternity ward for confinement. Indeed, the little building available has been altogether insufficient to meet the demand. Another ward is under construction.

The Rev. E. H. Greeley, our senior missionary in Rhodesia, a man who came to Africa with Bishop Taylor, first stopping in Liberia, is our leading missionary authority on the native language, and he has been engaged for several years, in addition to assisting with the printing press, in the translation and preparation for publication of many booklets. He is now translating *The Pilgrim's Progress*. It will soon be ready for publication. We have now in the Chimanyika language primers, the New Testament, the Catechism, a hymn book and several small booklets. These publications are in great demand.

The church at Old Umtali has long been too small and a temporary building has had to be erected to accommodate the congregations. A new school building, which has been greatly needed for a long time, is now in course of erection.

Mutambara was formerly the head of a district, but when the district superintendent left on furlough, Mutambara was made part of the Umtali district. Mutambara center is 50 miles south of Umtali in a well-peopled region, and at that point we have some of the best land in Rhodesia, which furnishes an excellent means of instruction in agri-

culture. The Rev. Erne Taylor is in charge of this work, for which his training eminently fits him. Mrs. Taylor, an excellent teacher, is in charge of the school, in the conducting of which the women of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society cooperate.

Mrewa

The Rev. T. A. O'Farrell is district superintendent of the Mrewa district, which includes all the northern section of our work. Mrewa is about 40 miles from the railway. A new church was dedicated last year at Mrewa in memory of the late Rev. H. N. Howard, who began the building several years ago. This is one of our few brick-building churches. This little church is to do service also as a school which is carried on by Miss Pearl Mullikin with the help of Mrs. O'Farrell. The Rev. L. E. Tull is pastor at Mrewa.

A new work in the center of this northern region, which is the most populous part of our Rhodesia territory, has been opened up at Nyadiri which gives the station its name from the very beginning. This station has met with increasing success. Many people come to hear the Word of God and many children seek education in the school. This is another center in which the missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society cooperate with the missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions in their educational program.

Mr. R. F. Wagner, who proved his admirable ability for this kind of work at Mutambara, has begun the work of agricultural instruction at Nyadiri. Under his resourceful leadership the peo-

ple of the neighborhood have been inspired with the desire to learn what we have to teach them.

Nyadiri is now the center of our medical work with Dr. Stanley Montgomery and his excellent wife in charge. We have here a new hospital building designed largely by the late and greatly missed Dr. Samuel Gurney, who had opened up the way for the Gospel in this country twenty-two years ago, and who came to be held in the highest regard, not only by the natives to whom he ministered, but by government officials and other Europeans, with whom he sustained the finest relationships. He was a missionary beloved.

West from Nyadiri is Mtoko. The Rev. Wilfred Bourgaize has toiled ceaselessly not only in Mtoko itself, but in many surrounding villages. He is a real pioneer and has received many people into the preparatory membership of the church.

The list of appointments of last conference shows the following number of appointments of native pastor-teachers on the several districts: Old Umtali, 49; Mrewa, 59; Mutambara, 65.

On Furlough

The Rev. and Mrs. M. J. Murphree and the Rev. and Mrs. H. I. James are now on furlough. The present appropriations do not admit of their return and even fail to provide for their continuance, but it is earnestly hoped that the church at home will so come into the consciousness of the burning desire of Jesus for the redemption of the whole world, that money will soon be available for these and other crying needs.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA

FROM THE REPORT BY W. E. TERRIL

The "Cut"

While the work of the year has presented many trying problems, there have also been some encouragements. One of the most serious results of the "Cut" was the release of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Sorensen, missionaries who have been in this field since 1921. In the Finance Committee, there was earnest discussion as to how the out-station and evangelistic work could be carried on.

Three propositions presented them-

selves: close some of the out-stations in order to have funds with which to carry on the work of others; cut the pay of all the pastor-teachers; ask our people to give more towards self-support. It was decided to present this matter to the quarterly conferences of all the circuits, and urge upon the church members to give enough, this year, to support the out-station work two months, instead of one month, as they have been doing for the past three or four years.

This vital question was presented and discussed, and each circuit endorsed the proposal. They voted unanimously to shoulder the burden. This is a gradual fulfillment of a prophecy made some time ago by one of the native ministers: that the time will come when our native membership will be giving equally with the home church for the support of the local work. Great credit is due the missionaries and native brethren for preparing the way by prayer to put across this proposal. Brother Terril adds, "I am very sure that God will turn the 'Cut' into a blessing."

It is interesting to note that the Maxiki quarterly conference suggested that the time has come when the village, or circuit, should be responsible for providing the house in which the pastor-teacher in charge can live. This proposal will be presented to the other quarterly conferences. The natives presented it as in harmony with Methodist polity. It will be taken up during the year in the different quarterly conferences, and is an evidence of the constructive thinking of some of the native leaders.

Circuits

During the past year, five circuits have been entirely under the leadership of national pastors. In other circuits the missionary has had the active assistance of the national pastor. Mr. Terril reports that in all cases where the circuit is under the leadership of a national pastor the work has been strengthened and developed. In those circuits where the national has assisted the missionary, there has been marked progress also. In Kambini station, the national pastor has led a forward movement, well supported by students of the Bible training department and guided by the Kambini missionary. In this station and in Gikuki, revival fires have been kindled that have spread to the nearby villages. In one section of the conference, the government regulations continue seriously to embarrass the work. A government administrator has ruled that no mission can engage in work within a radius of about nine and one half miles (15 kilometers) of a Portuguese Roman Catholic Mission. Some of our nationals who have insisted that they have the right to preach the Gospel to their own people, have

been arrested and sentenced to six months' forced labor. Children are compelled to attend the Catholic Mission day schools, and if they are known to attend the Methodist service on Sunday after they have been forced to attend mass, they are severely flogged.

In one of the camps, no missionary work can be done but by the Portuguese Catholic Mission, and this order has been extended to include another large section where the Methodist work is most promising. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the district superintendent has found large and enthusiastic gatherings of the nationals whenever he has conducted their services. They say that, though they are arrested for preaching the Gospel, they will continue to preach it.

In the Transvaal, a spirit of independence has come into the thinking of the Shangaan (tribe) members of our church. Our Transvaal constituency calls it a strike. It has seriously affected our work in the Transvaal and in four circuits of the Gaza area. In this area there are eleven independent Ethiopian movements carrying on work. This tribe has also won a few members of the Portuguese East Africa tribes to their way of thinking. They demand more pay for their pastor-teachers at home; a Shangaan ordained minister immediately; a Shangaan evangelist to have charge of the Shangaans only, in the Transvaal; permission for their pastor-teachers at home to visit the Transvaal as often as they wish, unless the mission will pay them enough to support them properly. Earnest efforts are being made to adjust these matters. The situation calls for prayer, patience and a true Christian spirit.

Educational Work

Mr. Terril reports that in all the history of this mission, he has never known the educational work so full of promise as it is to-day. Our missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. Gillet, and Mr. and Mrs. Rea, have brought a rich equipment of Christian experience and study, both at home and in Portugal, for this most important part of our work. Eight picked men from as many circuits completed a course in the Bible training department of the central school. Three remained to take a further course in the newly organized normal department,

while five took appointments for out-station work at the last annual conference. This is distinctly a new era for work in this field. The incoming class numbers fourteen. They are men chosen by the quarterly conferences of their respective circuits, and with their families, will live in Kambini for a period of three years. They are studying to equip themselves to do the work of pastor-teachers. Their wives are training to be leaders among the women and girls of their villages. The normal training department fills a great need, for, if the mission work is to be successful, there must be trained native teachers with government certificates.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

Whatever may have happened in other departments of the church work, there has been no slump in the income and work of the Woman's Society. Evidence of this is seen as the new buildings go up at Gikuki. Miss Thomas combines among her various abilities that of teacher, preacher, nurse, architect and now supervisor of the \$20,000 plant. An idea of what will be done when the new plant is occupied and the two new workers reach the field, is indicated by what has been accomplished under severe handicaps in the Hartzell school of over 100 pupils.

Medical Work

Our medical missionaries, Dr. and Mrs. Stauffacher, have returned from their furlough and re-established the activity of the medical work. Dispensary and village work has been carried on by other missionaries during their absence, and Mrs. Sorensen, who, with her husband, has been dropped because of the "Cut," conducted a daily clinic. During the year she treated more than 6,000 patients. Her withdrawal from the field is a serious loss to the work.

Mission Press

The press has had its first year in its new home in Johannesburg. Mr. Persson, our missionary in charge of this work, with the wisdom born of experience, has met the new conditions well. The printing department continues active in the dissemination of the native literature. The needs are very great for an adequate Christian literature

among these people. If it were possible to sell, even the literature now available, at about 50 per cent of the cost, a lasting benefit would result to the Kingdom. The people are ready to sacrifice the necessities of life in order to buy a book, but their living expenses require about all they earn, and after payment of government hut taxes there is nothing left with which to buy books.

There are a number of small but valuable books adapted to the needs of these people, and now translated into the vernacular by some of our own missionaries, which should be put into the hands of the people. Funds are lacking with which to print them. It is estimated that about \$200 would print an edition of 2,000 of each book. It can therefore be seen that with \$1,000, five new books could be printed and widely circulated. Untold blessings would come to the people if this were possible.

Buildings

The house in Tavane is completed and the missionaries have moved in. There is a new dormitory in Kambini. New huts have been built for the fourteen families, selected by the fourteen circuits, to spend three years in the Bible training department of the central school. Permission was given for the quarrying of stone and the making of brick for the new church at Kambini. It was one of the great needs of the field. In the Transvaal district, a new church and parsonage have been erected in the East Rand circuit. In the Viljoen section, a small chapel of frame and iron has been built, the cost of which was greatly reduced by generous contributions on the field. Material has been bought and money is in hand to make the necessary repairs on the Black Hill church, in the Witbank circuit.

A Good Year

The year has been one of temporal and spiritual prosperity, though because of the "Cut" not to the extent hoped for. A gain of 1,000 in total members is encouraging; the goal was set for twice that number. There is every encouragement, however, to press forward. The problems increase, especially with the awakening consciousness of the Africans that they are a people. We are convinced that Jesus Christ is the answer to their needs.

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY BISHOP M. W. CLAIR

Deepening the Interest

The last general conference shifted the episcopal residence from Monrovia, Liberia, to Covington, Kentucky, linking the Liberia conference with four conferences in the home field. This change will tend to intensify the interest of Africa-in-America in Africa-beyond-the-sea.

Liberia conference is our oldest missionary field. The way was paved and foundation laid by Melville B. Cox, a man with a consuming passion for Christ, who reached Monrovia March 7, 1832, and died the 21st of the following July, saying, "Though a thousand fall let not Africa be given up."

Methodism is confronted with wonderful possibilities in this neglected far away field. The most promising sections of the country have not been invaded by Christianity. At present our work is along the coast and for the most part among the Americo-Liberians.

In the hinterland are hundreds of thousands of native, simple folk waiting the coming of the church and school. They are ready to be inducted into the kingdom of God. The pathetic plea of the chiefs is for their children to "Learn book and the God way."

Wissica, Garraway, Sasstown, Nana Kru, Sinoe River, and White Plains are strong stations doing an intensive work among the nationals, and are feeders to the College of West Africa, Stokes Bible School, Hartzell Academy, and Cape Palmas Seminary. Considering the meager support and equipment, our workers in these stations are doing considerable work. The thing that encourages us is, they appreciate what we do.

New Work in Ganta

This year we are planting a new mission work at Ganta, a ten days' journey from Monrovia. Two years ago it was my privilege to go to this section. At the end of the ten days' journey, by hammock and on foot, I found myself surrounded by thousands of as fine folk as found anywhere on earth. The manner in which they expressed their desire to find and know Christ was amazing.

Our plan is to make this one, big, interior station doing educational and Christian work on a large scale. It is manned by Dr. and Mrs. George Harley and the Rev. and Mrs. Henry T. Miller. These consecrated, self-sacrificing men and women have gone to their difficult task truly in the Spirit of the Master. I planned their going and saw Dr. and Mrs. Harley off before I left Liberia in February, 1926.

In Ganta is to be developed a mission work that will meet the needs of the people to be served, and be to them a mighty uplifting power for good. All we ask is a little time and adequate support, and through this mission we shall make a contribution to the Republic of Liberia worth while.

With the permission and sanction of the government we are the sole occupants for Christian and educational work in this and adjoining districts. The estimated population is 600,000. In the name of the Lord of Hosts we are setting up our banner.

New Educational Program

The new Board of Education recently appointed by the President of Liberia is working out an educational program for the Republic. Being supported and backed by the foreign missionary Boards of the Episcopal, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal Churches; the Boston, New York and Washington Colonization Societies; the General Board of Education and the Phelps-Stokes Foundation; the future is promising.

These organizations are represented on the field by Mr. J. L. Sibley, an educational expert with experience. Mr. Sibley has thrown himself wholeheartedly into the work. Within a year he plans to submit a program for education that will mean the dawn of a new day for the Republic.

We must prepare to meet the educational needs and aspirations of the young, ambitious Liberian on the field, instead of shipping him off to Europe or America. The line up under Mr. Sibley will make this possible.

Self-Support

Liberia Conference is headed towards

self-support as never before. The amount of support for work among the Americo-Liberian element is being reduced and transferred to work among the nationals. They are being urged to do something towards maintaining the work for their own uplift and enlightenment. By so doing, value is

added to their developing and awakening manhood.

Methodism in Liberia is ministering to 7,000 members, and a constituency running into hundreds of thousands, with a working force and a response from the home field woefully inadequate.

LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO.—Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Mexico in 1873, by Rev. William Butler, the founder of our work in India; his son, Rev. John W. Butler, was, until his death in March, 1918, the senior missionary of our staff in Mexico.

PANAMA.—Our work in Panama was opened by Rev. J. C. Elkins in 1905. This work was included in the North Andes Mission Conference until 1916, when it was set apart by the General Conference as a separate mission. In 1921, by the authority of the General Conference of 1920, the work in Costa Rica and Panama was united in the Central America Mission Conference.

COSTA RICA.—In 1918, Rev. George A. Miller, superintendent of Panama Mission, visited San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, and placed Rev. Eduardo Zapata as pastor in charge.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Methodist Episcopal Missions in South America are in the republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

ARGENTINA.—Rev. John Dempster arrived in Argentina in December, 1836, and opened work in Buenos Aires. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

BOLIVIA.—In 1901 Bishop McCabe sent Rev. Carlos G. Beutelspacher as pastor to La Paz. The mission work in this republic is included in the Bolivia Mission Conference.

CHILE.—William Taylor began work in Chile in 1877. The work in this republic is included in the Chile Conference.

PERU.—The work in Peru was opened in 1877 when Rev. William Taylor visited the principal cities on the west coast of South America. The work in this republic is included in the North Andes Mission Conference.

URUGUAY.—Work in Montevideo was opened in October, 1839, by the Rev. W. H. Norris. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

EPISCOPAL AREAS.—Mexico City, Bishop G. A. Miller; Mexico Conference and Central America, Bolivia and North Andes Mission Conferences; Buenos Aires, Bishop W. F. Oldham; Chile and Eastern South America Conferences.

THE MEXICO CITY AREA

BISHOP GEORGE A. MILLER

Capable National Leaders

The cutting of the missionary appropriation for 1925 to a level ten per cent below the pre-Centenary resources and the reduction of missionary personnel have imposed heavy burdens on the men and women who have stood unflinchingly under the strain. How well they have done, the detailed reports will attest.

The experiences of the past year have demonstrated clearly that money is not the first essential, and that in the Mexico Area, there are national leaders capable of carrying the full responsibility of a now well developed work. We have learned that it is more blessed to give sacrificially than to receive abundantly and continually of the proceeds of foreign generosity.

Fifty Years in Mexico

The celebration of the completion of fifty years of work in Mexico has brought to light some significant data. In the first fifty years of Methodist Episcopal missionary work in Latin America, we have five thousand more members (or 25 per cent) than we found in all China at the close of the first half century of work in that great land. In 1924 the Mexico Area contributed \$3.45 per capita for self-support, as compared with \$1.03 per capita in China, \$1.41 in Africa, \$4.15 in Japan and \$.49 in the Philippines. All of this indicates the presence of a healthy and growing church in the midst of the nations.

Inter-racial Friendliness

We believe that it is to make a great difference whether the two civilizations and language groups that at present inhabit the Western Hemisphere are to live together in fellowship and mutual helpfulness, or to follow diverging paths. Any real "one hundred per cent Americanism" must begin with ALL of the Americans, north and south. Some day we shall have a bi-lingual, all-American civilization to the very great benefit of America and of the world. The present work of the missionary has high value as an inter-racial interpretation.

The trouble with Latin America is not the Latin American, popular prejudice to the contrary notwithstanding. There are two troubles: the militaristic, self-seeking political group and the Jesuitical moral foundations that have undermined the social structure. The common peoples of these lands have high capacity for advancement and have responded well to the opportunities that we have been able to extend to them.

In a half century of work in these southern republics we have faced intense and intelligent opposition and some persecution. Every convert won and vantage gained has been at cost of toil and sacrifice. The common people have heard us gladly, but the hierarchy inspired from Rome has left no stone unturned to hinder our work. Our general policy is to ignore these hindrances, preach the gospel, teach the young, go ahead with our work and rejoice in our victories.

Everywhere there is life and movement. Labor organization, feminism, prohibition, better public schools, land reforms, race enthusiasm, development projects, nationalism, and child welfare mark the tides of new life. There is slow but certain steadying of political procedure. Inter-racial friendliness is gaining ground every year.

National Leadership

Nationalism is strong in the Mexico Area. It is the glory of our church to have developed a strong indigenous leadership in Mexico and other countries are following rapidly. In Peru the nationals are coming to the front. In Panama we have several effective men now at work and in training. In Mexico our evangelistic missionary staff is reduced to one man. In the entire area, there is not a single North American pastor, all churches are manned by Latin Americans.

Latin American representatives of Rome constantly proclaim that Protestantism is ill-adapted to Latin peoples, but the high success of our small beginnings furnishes conclusive proof of the adaptability of our system and the uni-

versality of our Gospel. In this situation, every increase of international fellowship and every improvement in public education indirectly help our cause.

Cooperation

Methodism is practicing her full share of interdenominational cooperation in all this field. Generally speaking, cooperation is working well, where it is worked. The exceptions are in the cases of those denominations that refuse to enter into cooperative agreements and "follow the Spirit," sometimes into other camps to the distress of the work.

One of the significant results of cooperation in Mexico is the appearance among the Mexican leaders of various churches of a strong movement toward the attainment of one evangelical church for all Mexico. This ideal may be some distance in the future, but the present results of the movement are a close fellowship and harmony among the churches represented. In every forward movement within this area, our own national Methodist leaders are taking an active part.

Our Main Objective

We need to define a little more clearly our own main objective as a Christian Missionary Movement in these lands. We began half a century ago and have tried faithfully to enter every open door. While we have not gone astray, we have developed a series of none too closely related coordination of funds and forces. We have interpreted very broadly the great commission, sometimes beginning with institutions in the hope that churches would grow out of them. This hope has not always been realized. We are agreed that the first and greatest need of mankind is the need of redemption, and that every institution and activity should in some way bring men to a knowledge of our glorious Redeemer. Under the stringent conditions caused by the "cut," we have been compelled to close some of our schools and limit the work of others. There are vast areas of population as yet wholly untouched, and we are torn betwixt two desires, to improve and intensify the work we now have, and to extend the cause to the regions yet beyond. Probably we will continue to do as much as we have done, await prayerfully the

opening of new opportunities and enter them as best we may.

Opportunities

Peru—There are several local opportunities of unusual promise within the limits of the Mexico Area. Peru is a vast empire in the making, and has already yielded large returns for our investment of service. The outstanding need of Peru is that of a well equipped and efficient training school for the preparation of a native ministry. Such a school should become a focus of good works and nation-wide evangelism.

Panama—This country presents one of the most unique opportunities of the entire mission world. Situated where the continents and oceans meet, Panama city is the "turn-stile of the nations." Thousands from everywhere pass and re-pass this highway. We await some Christian steward with vision and means to set up here an institution that will reach many from both Americas with a varied ministry of service and evangelism.

Costa Rica—This gem of the Central Americas offers an unusual field for intensive educational and evangelistic work. We now have a good beginning and look for large results in the future.

Mexico—Here we have a mature and well organized Christian movement that is registering large results in all realms of human interest and activity. Our outstanding opportunity just now is that of building and equipping the Union Theological School for the preparation of future leadership, not alone of Mexico, but of the regions of the south.

Mexico Missionary Society

Strikingly significant is the spontaneous and indigenous missionary movement that is appearing among the churches of Mexico. Once more the Apostolic impulse is registering in the organization of native missionary societies, manned, managed and financed from national resources. Mexico has the honor of having sent a national missionary to Central America six years ago, and has this year sent a second worker to reinforce the churches in that field. The Mexican Methodist Missionary Society was organized at the annual conference of February, 1925, and a fund of twelve thousand pesos was

raised to maintain the work that had been crippled by the "cut" and to aid in the opening of new stations. The first act of the society was to send aid to the church in San Jose, Costa Rica.

The Greatest Need

The greatest need of this work is the need of us all. We have attained something of results, doing many things here and there with earnest toil. Some harvests have come from our sowing. But this great field awaits a fresh experience of that spontaneous, divine outpouring of Life that lifts the tides of power and floats our work and our lives outward toward deeper purposes and wider horizons. These lands suffer most of all for need of moral power, unselfish service motives and spiritual life. Who is to

minister the supply except those to whom much has been given!

Steady Growth

Possibly there may not be a mass movement in the Mexico Area for years to come. There is now steady growth, increased maturity of understanding of the message we bear and much sacrificial service. There are reasons for believing that our church in Mexico may be among the first to attain that self-support, self-extension in missionary activity and self-administration toward which we are moving. With the continued prayers and financial help of the home churches we expect to take our place among the churches of the nations and do our share of making Christ known to all mankind.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

COMPILED BY R. A. CARHART

Our Methodist Territory

By agreement in 1919 with various other missionary agencies, the work of our church is confined to the states of Guanajuato, Queretaro, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, Puebla, parts of the states of Mexico and Morelos, and the Federal district, which last is considered open territory, and where other Boards also have work. These states, taken together, form a compact area in the central tableland of the Republic, extending from northwest of the City of Mexico to the northeast, and then to the southeast, with the Capital City very nearly in the angle thus formed. For several years the work was divided into five districts, but at the annual conference in January, 1925, these were reduced to three, largely as a measure of economy, because of the severe reduction in the appropriation which took effect at that time.

The Central district now consists of what were formerly the Central and the Mexico districts, and includes the work in the Federal district and in the states of Mexico and of Morelos.

The Northern district is what were formerly the Northern and the Eastern districts, and includes all our work in the first three states named above. It is an extensive territory, part of it very difficult because of the still strongly

fanatical character of many of the people, and part of it much more open in this respect, but in country that is very mountainous and difficult of access, and where the people in many places do not speak Spanish.

The Puebla district was the largest of the districts before, and no change was made in it. It is perhaps the largest and one of the best organized districts in Methodist Latin America, and has in it more than one hundred preaching places.

Central District

Large Circuits—This district, as at present constituted, comprises eighteen circuits and fifty congregations. Of the twenty-one pastors, thirteen are members or probationers of the annual conference, the others being local preachers. The largest circuits are Jojutla, Cuautla and Ozumba, with ten, nine, and eight congregations respectively. All three have local preachers as pastors, some of them with little preparation, and yet they are the most fruitful part of our field. Bishop Miller and the district superintendent, the Rev. V. D. Baez, visited the three in evangelistic work. The meetings were largely attended, and there were thirty-six conversions in Cuautla and forty-two in Jojutla, with an almost equal number of baptisms in

each place. There were those among the people who had come twenty, thirty, or forty miles, some on foot, and others on horses, over very difficult roads.

Jojutla—As a result of the awakening in Jojutla, the pastor has had very urgent calls to open work in new places, and three of the congregations on the circuit are new, one organized as late as December, and consisting of some forty-five persons. After the inauguration of this work those interested brought out and destroyed and burned all the idols and images they had in their homes.

Several times this pastor has been in imminent danger of losing his life, but has been providentially protected. In one town, the sacristan of the Catholic church went out very early one morning to wait for him in the way, but he, that morning, was up still earlier, and had passed the place half an hour before. The sacristan, intent on his purpose, attended the meetings to learn when he would be leaving the place, and again lay in wait for him. But behold, that time he left by another road!

Workers are greatly needed in this state of Morelos, where these points are located. The harvest is ready.

Gante Street—In this church in Mexico City, which is in our general headquarters building, a series of evangelistic meetings, under the direction of the pastor, resulted in many conversions, and eighty-nine new members were received into preparatory membership. One elderly Catholic lady was invited by a friend, and was converted. On returning home she proceeded to break up and burn all the images and pictures she had previously worshiped, to the great astonishment of her family and neighbors, who thought her demented. She is now working actively for their conversion. A young man was expelled from his home, and found asylum for a time in the home of the pastor, until he could find modest employment, and so care for himself.

Tacubaya—One of the difficulties here has been the lack of a suitable building. But in December there came an opportunity to buy a property which was being sold for taxes, and which will provide room for a chapel and for a residence for the pastor. Part of the money needed had already been raised, and the balance was borrowed. Now will come

the struggle to replace this and to provide for the necessary remodeling. But with this acquisition what was a promising future becomes even more so. Very efficient help has been given here, as in other points in this and other districts, by Miss Harriet L. Ayres, an evangelistic missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Revival—A revival campaign in the fall was quite general throughout the district, with very excellent results in other points than those mentioned; and another such campaign is planned for the early part of the new year. Also there have been many other items of interest that should be included in a more extensive report. In general the work is going forward well; and the superintendent responds heartily to the sentiment quoted by Bishop Miller, "The best of all is, God is with us."

Northern District

Guanajuato—This church is one of the oldest in our work in Mexico, Dr. William Butler, the founder of the mission, and the Rev. S. P. Craver, one of his earliest collaborators, having arrived to start work there on February 9, 1876. Plans are well developed for celebrating the golden anniversary of this occasion on February 9, 1926, at which time it is hoped that Dr. R. E. Diffendorfer and others from the north may be present. This church has been self-supporting for many years, due in large part to the activity in this direction of Dr. L. B. Salmans, who is an untiring advocate of the principles of Christian stewardship. The presence of the Good Samaritan Hospital, under the direction of Dr. Salmans, and of boys' and girls' schools, the latter belonging to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, have also helped much. Since the revolution, the membership has been much less than before because of the emigration of much of the population to other places.

Other Circuits—Leon, Queretaro, and Tulancingo are all of them residences of Bishops of the Roman Catholic church, and are centers that have been marked by much fanaticism. Nevertheless, the work is going forward in all of them, as in many of the smaller places which are naturally much under their influence, though frequently the headway is slow. In Leon, the presence of Dr. Pablo del Rio, an American-trained

physician, who is a member of our church, and who exerts a large influence in the city, has been a marked help. In Queretaro, the influence of the boys' school referred to in a later paragraph has contributed much, and now the congregations often number seventy or more, even during the vacations, when the boys are all away.

The church in Pachuca continues to be the leading one on the district. It is now entirely self-supporting, and is making plans to help substantially in the work of the Mexican Missionary Society.

Puebla District

The superintendent, the Rev. J P Hauser, writes of a very full year. The district is large, extending from the low hot country in the south up into the mountains in the north, and comprises more than one hundred preaching places. The work involves many hard trips.

An Experience—On one occasion, when traveling over hot sands and the hills and valleys in the south, with faithful "Brother Lawrence" Martinez as companion, a woman asked if they were collecting for "the saints." Mr. Hauser says: "We could not understand her query until she explained that a foreign peddler was making the rounds of those isolated villages, selling cheap chromos of the saints at fifteen pesos each, on the peso a week plan. Her 'saint' was almost paid for, as she had already finished seven weeks' payments! She said that this man had sold 260 in one town, 162 in another, and 52 in her own village. We made some mental calculations, and found that this meant a gross income of over 8,000 pesos. Poor deluded people!"

Persecution—Troubles and persecutions still have to be borne with on some occasions. Early in the year, in the village of Tepeyahualco, two hundred people crowded a patio covered with canvas for a program that consisted of Sunday school, baptism of children and adults, receptions into preparatory and full membership, a wedding, the celebration of the Lord's Supper, a sermon, and the local conference. The dinner was a community affair, 105 sitting at the tables. It was a blessed day. But when the friends in little groups started for their homes in the afternoon, one group was attacked by some young men of the

town who were intoxicated, and a hand to hand fight followed. Things looked serious for a time; but fortunately the chief man of the congregation had been mayor of the place several times, which fact had a wholesome effect on the assailants. By a strange coincidence that same Sunday afternoon a young preacher on another part of the district, one hundred miles away, and a group of his members, on their way to a nearby town where services had been recently opened, were fired on by four men who laid in wait for them, but no one was hurt. Our little group gave chase, and disarmed two of the men, though all four escaped. They were later captured and haled to court, but because of the intercession of those whom they had attacked, they were dismissed after a severe reprimand.

The Other Side—But there is another side. The quaint village of Tochimizolco heads a circuit of five churches, almost under the snows of Popocatepetl, and each of these churches has a definite project on hand—a new organ, a gasoline lamp, a lot for a new church, and two building plans. "The Gospel here means real social service, for we see how its influences are felt all over the mountainside." The last of April the cornerstone was laid of a new church in Teacalso. "Brother Crescencio Osorio came from his charge and told us that just twenty-five years before he had visited the town and was received with suspicion, but now, due to the faithful lives of two Methodist families, the opposition has been broken down. We had some 150 people present at the ceremony, and raised seventy-three pesos with which to continue the building. So far the members have done all the work themselves and provided the necessary money." In the conference, following a most solemn hour of communion, at another point, "a local preacher from another town told how he had gathered some believers together and had held nightly meetings in his house from Christmas to late in March. We have since established regular services in that town."

Puebla—In the city of Puebla the year was one of intense activity. The new church proves its worth every day. On Mother's Day the Sunday school reached an attendance of 709. The Epworth League maintains a night school

with over 100 pupils. There are active Mexican and American Ladies' Aid Societies, a very successful children's church, deaconess work, vested choir, and other features, all coordinated under the brilliant leadership of the evangelistic pastor, the Rev. E. Velasco. During the fall, special evangelistic meetings were held in union with the Baptists, under the leadership of Mr. A. B. DeRoos, which resulted in more than two hundred making a definite stand for Christ.

Mrs. Miller—Mrs. George A. Miller, wife of Bishop Miller, in her capacity as secretary for woman's work of the conference, visited several points on this district, as also on each of the others, always giving most helpful service. One day's trip was on burros to San Felipe Teotlalcingo, on the side of the volcano Ixtaccihuatl. "What fun it was to keep from falling off those 'short and simple animals of the poor!'" The meetings were enthusiastic, and the women entered heartily into the plans suggested. They are ready for such leadership.

Results—The year's record shows an increase of 552 members and probationers on the district over last year's report, and an increase of 888 in the Sunday school pupils. This last was doubtless largely due to a special campaign, in which schools of about equal strength and opportunity were paired, and great rivalry existed in securing the largest attendance.

Evangelistic Work

Campaigns—References have been made to certain details in connection with this work. Perhaps a more definite effort has been made than before to have special campaigns in all the circuits of the conference, and in many of them the results have been of real value. The figures as reported show an increase of 520 in the number of full members, and of 79 on the rolls of the preparatory members, but they by no means tell all the story. The Northern district shows a considerable decrease, due to certain special reasons. The pruning of the lists in some places, like Guanajuato, is a partial explanation. But in other places there have been emigrations of many of the people, including our members, because of local conditions, and in one locality whole towns and villages have been well nigh depopulated be-

cause of local political troubles. The other two districts show gains of more than one thousand in their total membership.

Miss Ayres' Work

Of special interest in this department is the work of Miss Harriet L. Ayres, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, who has had many years of experience as an evangelistic missionary, and who is now devoting her time as largely as possible to the villages and smaller places, where the opportunities for trained help and leadership are often so lacking. Miss Ayres' major effort is to deepen the spiritual lives of those already in the church, and to train them for personal work, and a goodly number is always found who are eager and responsive, and the results are always good. At the same time the effort to gain new recruits and to train them also is never overlooked.

Mexican Methodist Institute, Puebla

The President, Professor M. D. Smith, writes as follows: The past year has been exceptional in many ways. The school has been running to capacity in its boarding department, with 124 boys enrolled, while 140 day pupils bring the total enrollment up to 264. The prosperity of the school has rendered it possible to make some much needed repairs, in spite of the cut of more than a thousand dollars from the Board. Thirty-six pupils finished the primary course, five graduated from the commercial department, and five from the normal school. They are all splendid pupils.

A strenuous campaign has begun to raise funds for a new gymnasium. A small amount from the sale of mission property is now available, and it is hoped to raise the balance of the \$16,000 (U. S.) needed, locally, so as to realize at once this much needed addition to the school equipment.

A fine spirit has prevailed among teachers and pupils, making possible a notable advance in the spiritual atmosphere of the school. In the evangelistic campaign during October, sixty boys made decisions in the Christian life, and twenty-two joined the church. More than one hundred of the boarding pupils are professing evangelical Christians, while thirty-eight plan to enter Christian service.

The B. N. Velasco Institute, Queretaro

The past year has been one of marked success, in spite of the reduction in the appropriation, which made it necessary to suppress the higher classes. The number of day pupils from the city of Queretaro has been the largest in the history of the school. Because of the sale during the year of the property which had served as an athletic field, another, which included a large swimming tank, was rented for a term of years, and the possession of this has put the school in the leading position among those in the city interested in field and water sports. Students and teachers have been invited to participate in various public programs.

The state governor is a good friend, who has given the president of the institute various special commissions in connection with the educational work in the state. The school is recognized by the authorities and others as the best educational institution in the state. The former fanatical opposition has yielded at least to such extent that the space available has been insufficient for the people, many of them new friends and sympathizers, who have attended the special programs given. And most important of all has been the religious life among the boys, which has shown itself especially in the regular church, the Sunday school, and the Epworth League meetings, as also in their personal life, a fact which has been very favorably noted in the homes from which they come. At the end of the year certain repairs were made in the property, and the outlook for the new year is most promising.

The J. Villagran School, Pachuca

Previously a day school, this has been a boarding school for only about five years. Its success has been most marked. During the past year the enrollment reported was 264, and of the total expense of operation less than one-fourth was from mission funds. The day perhaps is not far distant when it can be entirely self-supporting. The director, Professor Antonio Carro, is of pure native stock, from the state of Tlaxcala, whose consecration and constancy have met every test.

Day Schools

One of the places where the cut in

appropriations made a year ago was especially felt was in the day schools, a number of which it was necessary to close. The people, however, are very reluctant to lose such schools, and in several of these cases extraordinary local efforts have been made to maintain them. Larger amounts have been raised, at times with real sacrifice, and teachers have worked for less or for what could be obtained from the schools themselves. The school at Miraflores is a case in point. The annual report of the Board first reported this school in 1875, with eight pupils, and here the first theological school in the mission was started a year or so later, afterwards transferred to Puebla, and now a part of the Union Theological Seminary.

Miraflores was a place of importance in our work for many years, and the school was supported in part by its own income, in part by the mission, and in part by the large cotton mill around which the town was chiefly built. But due to revolution and other factors conditions have changed. The cotton mill has been closed, and the people have been greatly reduced in their possibilities, and even scattered to a large extent. Then came the reduced appropriation and the field Finance Committee found it necessary to withdraw its support. But the pastor, the Rev. A. M. Avila, could not see it so, and raised what he could by personal subscription; and with this and what the people could give and a small donation at the end of the year by the Mexican Missionary Society, two teachers were kept at work, where at times there had been three or four times that number. But these sources do not promise so much for the coming year, and unless the mission can give some help, it is probable that the school will have to be closed.

In the Puebla district Dr. Hauser actually reports one day school more than a year ago, in spite of reduced funds. The Central district reports four dropped, but two new ones started.

The Union Evangelical Seminary

The Aim—The seminary labors under the handicap of a serious lack of preparation of its students in the home and the local church, and especially in the way of advanced school training. Most of the students come from homes with little opportunity for literary culture

and from churches of little organization, and have had at most a high school education. But the seminary strives to keep before their minds the splendid opportunities as well as the grave responsibilities of the ministry in a time like the present, and so to send out true leaders, able to succeed in spite of their own limitations and the difficulties they will have to encounter.

The Entering Class—This class numbered only four at first, but two others entered later in the year. These two were from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having graduated in June from the Laurens Institute in El Paso, Texas, and were the first from the institute, and the first for several years from their church. They could not arrange scholarships from the mission, but found means to support themselves, largely through the generosity of our own mission.

Registration—The registration for the year consisted of sixteen in the regular full courses, six lay-workers in the short course, and four deaconesses from the Bible training school who took courses in church history, two of them also taking a class in Old Testament. Of the twenty-two men, six were from our mission, four from the Presbyterian, six from the Presbyterian, South, and two each from the Methodist, South, the Disciples, and the Congregational churches. There were thus at least two from each of the supporting bodies except the Friends and the Young Men's Christian Association. During the year all the students had some definite responsibility in the churches in the vicinity, and this and their work during the long vacation of three months gave them continued and varied experience.

The Fund—At the suggestion of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America several of the Boards made pledges toward the payments for the new site for the seminary. With these, a special gift of one thousand dollars, made by Mr. George A. Plimpton, of the publishing firm of Ginn & Company, some smaller amounts, and strict economy in the use of the regular appropriation, the four payments for the year were made. Of the total of \$21,280 (U. S.), only \$5,720 remain to be paid, in three installments due in January, April, and July, 1926.

The Buildings—Mr. George B. Ham-

mond, of the Presbyterian Mission, who had several years of experience in a large architectural company before coming to the field, has very kindly made provisional plans for buildings. It is proposed to make three departments, the administrative in the center, consisting of chapel, class rooms, library, offices, and residence of the president; the dormitories and boarding department on the west; and apartments for married students and residences for professors on the east; the three to be connected by a covered passage, and to be capable of independent or simultaneous extension to the south under the same general plan. When the plans are completed it is hoped that individuals or groups may be interested to become responsible for the separate units. The comparatively few alumni present at the meeting of their association at the end of the school year, pledged more than one thousand pesos for starting a fund for these buildings, and hope that the association can meet the entire cost of one of the proposed units. The provision of a new home for the seminary is urgent, both to utilize the new site and to avoid the present heavy outlay for rent, and also because the present quarters are no longer large enough for all its needs and will soon need extensive repairs which the owner will not make.

Guanajuato Medical Work

The work in the Good Samaritan Hospital and Dispensary in Guanajuato has gone on with good success during the year. Dispensary work has also been done in Silao, the railroad junction point for Guanajuato. The director, Dr. L. B. Salmans, was absent two months last winter having his eyes treated, so that the year represents only ten months of work. The number of patients treated was about the same as in the preceding year, when this shortened period is taken into consideration, and the money received from them was more, notwithstanding that the times have been financially harder than a year ago. The religious influence of the work is notable, and the influence on society in general is very great and most satisfactory.

Latin American Hospital, Puebla

This hospital has again had a successful year. Dr. J. W. Bingham, who

took charge after the death of Dr. C. E. Conwell, the founder, had to leave, and his place has been taken by Dr. Meadows. Dr. C. R. Illick has continued as our physician on the staff, and has been supported by our mission. The Presbyterian mission has also cooperated with financial help. The statistics show that there were 344 in-patients, with a total of 5,160 patient days, and 2,275 outpatient treatments. The income derived from the patients was well beyond \$20,000 Mex. In the summer a week of special instruction was given for missionaries in that part of Mexico, which was greatly appreciated by all who attended.

Mexico City

Dispensary work has again been opened in Mexico City, in connection with the Aztecas Social Center, with a Mexican woman doctor, and using the equipment already there. The beginning made has been very successful indeed. All expenses have been met by the dispensary itself, no help having been given from mission funds.

Union Publishing House

Seven Years—The Union Publishing House was organized early in 1919, and so has now completed nearly seven years of existence. It is supported by nine different Boards and Societies. The year just closed has involved some special difficulties. Because of problems of their own, some of the supporting bodies reduced their help, and in some cases this was not known until well into the year. The amount received from this source was \$3,437.50 less than the year before. The subsidies given, however, were all promptly paid. Business conditions in general have been rather depressed, and this has had its effect. Still more serious have been labor troubles, which the printing business in Mexico City has felt very keenly, the labor unions having been successful in imposing certain very binding rules, and also in forcing up wages, which in our case amounted to an average for the workmen of about forty-one per cent. For a time it seemed that the only alternative would be to close the printing department. Also the present laws in Mexico provide for three months pay as indemnity to discharged employees, and this meant a heavy expense with no cor-

responding return. However, adjustments were finally worked out so that with a reduced personnel the shop has been kept open, and fortunately has had all the work this reduced force could do in addition to the regular official publications. From the statements made it is clear that heavy unexpected expenses have had to be met. But these will not be repeated, and the outlook for the coming year is relatively encouraging.

The Printing Department—Because of these things, and because the publication of "El Mundo Cristiano," like many a religious weekly, involves considerable monetary loss, the suggestion has been made more than once that the printing department be closed and the equipment sold. But this department has always shown a profit, which has helped to carry such losses, and this would be lost. Also, estimates by responsible printing houses in the city indicate costs considerably above those in our own shop. It is also easily conceivable that hostile influences would soon force our printing out of other shops by threatening to take from them large contracts, and this would leave us without our publications. Even aside from this danger, to contract our printing outside would necessitate the Boards' increasing their subsidies by the amount of the additional cost plus the amount of the profits to be lost, which would not then be a help in meeting deficits.

Literature—Because of the conditions outlined, the literature published was somewhat less than the year before. But "El Mundo Cristiano" and the two Sunday school publications were issued regularly, with a total of over 6,000,000 pages. An edition in Spanish of "How to Bring Men to Christ," and several tracts were published by the house. Two thousand copies in Spanish of explanatory notes on the Sunday school lessons for 1926 were published for the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, and ninety-eight different tracts were printed for others. These and a number of other magazines and papers bring the total literature printed up to more than 12,000,000 pages, in addition to the general run of commercial work from the street.

Deficit—The book store again shows a deficit, though less by nearly half that

of 1924. The total deficit in all departments for the year amounted to about \$3,000 (U. S.), or about the amount of the reduction in the subsidies received as compared with those of the year previous. Economies have been planned in the budget for 1926 that it is expected will make this up, and it is hoped to avoid future deficits.

Young People's Work

During the year the Epworth League and the Sunday school work have been especially under the direction of two of the recent and younger missionaries, the Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Wellman. Both are especially fitted by training and experience for this work, and most excellent results are appearing. The Epworth League part of this work is supported by the Leaguers of the Pittsburgh Conference, and Mr. and Mrs. Wellman spent three months of the past summer in this Conference and at some of the summer institutes. This support from the Pittsburgh Conference is given through the Epworth League Department of the Board of Education, and this Board, through its Sunday School Department, is also supporting their Sunday school work. The publication of a small monthly periodical is one item in their program. Under their direction an institute was held in Mexico City in January of this year, with a full enrollment, a very enthusiastic and successful series of classes in Methods and Bible Study and of evening conferences, and with very excellent spiritual results. A notable feature was the regular attendance of a number from other denominations. The good effects are sure to be seen in the Leagues and Sunday schools, from which the delegates came.

Mexican Missionary Society

In 1923, the annual conference organ-

ized its own missionary society, and took up a subscription for its work. The first two years were years of beginning, the most important thing done being to help in establishing and maintaining a school at Rincon Victoria. But with the heavy cut in the Board's appropriation for 1925 a serious problem was presented. The conference, however, responded in fine shape, indicated some new rules for the guidance of the executive committee of the society, took up a splendid subscription from the pastors and people present in public rallies and from pastors for their churches, provided for the publication of a small monthly bulletin, voted as one of its first gifts one hundred American dollars toward the restoration of a church in the new mission in Costa Rica that had been destroyed by an earthquake, where one of its former members was in charge, and so started the year's work. Not all that was subscribed has been paid in. But the year's figures show an income of \$3,781 Mex., with more to come in before the coming session of the annual conference. With a balance of \$1,287 brought over from the previous year, something over \$5,000 have been available. In four cases gifts have been made to churches toward the construction or repair of properties, and in three other cases loans have been made for the same purposes, one being to help in purchasing a new property. Four pastors who have found themselves in special difficulties have been helped with gifts, and personal loans have been made in three other cases. Two day schools to which help could not be given from mission funds have been helped. The society has come to occupy a recognized place in the thought of the workers generally, and should increasingly be a definite force in the upbuilding of the work. It has justified its existence.

CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY R. E. MARSHALL

General

The past year in the Central America mission has been one of "holding the line" rather than making any outstanding advances. In common with all other fields we felt the cut in the appropria-

tion by the Board, which made it necessary for us to economize along all lines. It is difficult, of course, to estimate the real results in any mission field if figures only are taken as an indication of what has been accomplished.

The Schools

Our five schools averaged an attendance of 468 during 1924. This year we had only 389 in attendance. This is accounted for by the fact that the government opened up new schools and courses. Free instruction makes its appeal to the parents and students and this is easily understood when it is remembered that our tuition charges are necessary for the support of our mission schools.

A distinct gain, however, has been made by putting a larger emphasis upon our religious work in these schools. The spirit of cooperation between the pastors of our churches and the directors of the schools has never been better and this inter-relationship of activities has brought about some very definite spiritual results.

At Alajuela, Costa Rica, our school made a very distinct advance, not in numbers but in the matter of winning government recognition. At the closing exercises of the school, the inspectors of public schools presented certificates to two graduates who had been examined and passed by the director of the government institution. Other students received certificates, having completed work in the various grades. The most interesting part of the closing program was the message of the inspector, who stated very clearly that "while the school is private because it pays its own teachers, at the same time it meets the requirements of the government and is therefore also a public school." Supervision on the part of the government officials gives our school official recognition. This, indeed, is an indication of the favor which our school has won in the minds of officials and friends in the town where formerly practically all were very much opposed to our work.

In San Jose, Costa Rica, our Methodist school was established five years ago. Though not large in numbers its influence in the capital city was clearly indicated on the day of its closing exercises when about 500 friends of the ten graduates from the elementary grades assembled in the auditorium of the largest public school. These ten graduates will enter our secondary school which now numbers about 25. In addition to the regular school work, Boy Scout and Camp Fire Girl activities have been successfully carried on by our missionaries.

At the present time our school is housed in a rented building and our lease expires next year. We are very desirous of securing funds to erect an adequate school building which is our next project for Costa Rica.

Our Panama schools have continued to exert a very wholesome influence upon the lives of our students. The commercial courses offered in both the David and Panama City institutes have attracted some of the finest students of these communities. A number of these students show hopeful indications of becoming some of our best helpers in missionary work. The constant emphasis placed upon our chapel exercises and Bible study classes in the Panama school has done much to place our faith and religious beliefs before these young people.

One of the most interesting and useful features of our school program at David was the initiation of a "fly swatting contest." The boys and girls in the community declared war on "Mr. Fly" and more than 300,000 perished under the mighty arms of the warriors. One of the pharmacists of the town stated that approximately two billion germs were destroyed, according to his estimate. This was a part of the social service program and did much to stimulate interest in preventing disease in the community.

Our Guachapali school, formerly entirely West Indian (English-speaking), is now about 40 per cent Spanish-speaking so far as the students are concerned. The school is located in the heart of the poorest and noisiest section of the city and is entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory for school purposes. The soup kitchen still continues to feed a number of the hungry children connected with the school.

It is difficult to estimate the real results obtained through our schools, but we believe that they are serving to instill lessons of honesty, cleanliness, studiousness, decency, and above all, religion in these impressionable lives of the boys and girls of the mission field. Only eternity will reveal the steady work carried on in the daily classes, for it is by means of "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, and there a little" that strong and good characters are built for the kingdom of the Lord.

The Churches

In Panama City about a score of years ago our first Methodist church was established along the sea-wall and has carried the name of "Sea Wall Methodist Church" since that time. Although changes have occurred and there has been opposition without and sometimes within, the present status of Sea Wall Church compares very well indeed with our other churches in Latin America. We have two hundred members on the church roll and during the last year a thousand dollars was contributed towards self-support.

In San Jose, Costa Rica, our church has been greatly improved by the installation of glass windows and these, with the new tower, make the former hall a very pleasant place of worship. About seven hundred dollars was expended on these improvements, practically all of the funds being raised through the members and friends of the church.

A new mission chapel has been opened in one of the developing sections of the city and this promises to become a very encouraging work in the near future. The Sunday school and preaching services have indicated a good interest on the part of the people of that section of the city.

At Alajuela, the regular church and Sunday school services have continued through the year. The new Sunday schools have been organized in the houses of some of the interested folks and these bid fair to become centers of our work.

Besides the three centers, in addition to the Sea Wall Church in Panama City, we were able to open up a new center in a small village about five miles out of the city. At Pueblo Nuevo we have a Sunday school and have received into preparatory membership, sixteen members as the result of six months' work. The church at Guachapali has continued to develop and although we have but forty-six members and all of them poor people, they raised more than a hundred dollars for self-support. The pastor of this church is to be received as a member of our conference at its next session. He has been serving as a teacher in our school and acting as pastor at the same time and his interest in this work has led him definitely to decide to enter the ministry as a life work.

Forty-two new members were received into our churches during the year. This means a great deal when we consider the fact that it means much to sever connections with the old established church with which practically all the members of their families have been connected for generations. The days of persecution are not over and it still costs something to connect up with the Evangelical Church, and our standards are so much higher than those of the other church that people are sometimes unwilling to pay the price.

Perhaps our most fruitful field is to be found in our Sunday schools which now number twelve, with an attendance of about six hundred every Sunday. These young folks furnish the good soil for the sowing of the Gospel-seed and we believe that some day they will bring forth much fruit in the Master's Name.

The Opportunity

In the Central American mission field, which covers two Central American republics having a population of approximately a million people, we have at the present time six ordained and seven unordained missionaries, nine of whom are giving full time to school work. There are seven wives, three unordained native pastors, three visitadoras or Bible women, and fifteen native teachers in our schools, and these comprise our entire mission force at work among the people of these sister republics. This is indeed a small group facing a large task down here on the Isthmus of Panama where the races of men go by. The Methodist Episcopal Church has been definitely assigned to these countries by the Latin American Conference of 1916 and we are responsible for the evangelization of the people who live beside the "Cross-roads of the World."

The great Panama Canal demonstrates the victory of engineering skill and perseverance and the American people can be rightly proud of the task well done. We believe that here is a splendid opportunity to demonstrate the possibilities of our religion to the people all about us as well as those who pass by our doors. During the last twenty years the United States government has expended about five hundred million dollars on the construction and maintenance of the Panama Canal. During the same period of time our Methodist Church has spent

approximately a quarter of a million dollars and maintained about twenty-five workers on the field. We have but scratched the surface of life and conditions here. If we are to make any adequate impression upon Central America and serve as channels of blessing down here in the place where the "lands are divided and the world united" we shall

need not only faith that removes mountains but also workers who will "carry on" in the strength of the Lord backed up by the continued prayerful support of our folks at home. Panama and Costa Rica, as never before, are open for the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ and we must move forward and possess the land in the Master's Name.

THE BUENOS AIRES AREA

BISHOP W. F. OLDHAM

The Montevideo Congress

The outstanding religious event of 1925 in the missionary life of South America outdoes the older churches of any Congress that met in the beautiful city of Montevideo, Uruguay, in April, 1925. This Congress drew together North Americans and representatives from all the South American Republics. It did much to establish two facts.

The presence in this southern continent of a virile Evangelical Church moving more rapidly towards self-direction and self-determination than could have seemed possible a few years ago. And that in the Evangelical Church the tides of Christly devotion and missionary zeal run deep and strong.

Second, that there is a considerable body of educated men, some in the foremost lines of public service in the various republics, who sympathize deeply with the evangelicals, recognizing in them the passion for spiritual freedom from suffocating ritual and mere formal prescription, and not a little moved by the vivid religious experiences to which the evangelicals give open witness.

These men have magnified their intellectual difficulties and are not specially to be approached with philosophical or scientific argument. But they are warm hearted and deeply feel the appeal of other warm hearts throbbing with the felt presence and love of God. Many of these professed agnostics are not far from the kingdom of God. And their utterances in the Congress revealed this.

The constant profession of ardent personal religious experience, in which, perhaps, the young church of South America outdoes the older churches of Christendom, was accompanied by a new emphasis on the social and educational programs of the Gospel. Never

has South America heard more illuminating discussion of the duty of Christians in the betterment of the life that now is as well as preparation for the life to come. And the result is a deepened sense of obligation and privilege.

Immigration

The other outstanding fact about the work of the year is the large tide of immigration that has set in towards the better developed Republics of the South.

The almost total closing of the United States has deflected the stream of immigration from North to South America and particularly in the Argentine a movement of immigration is now on that must profoundly affect the future. Particularly am I solicitous about the tide that begins to flow from Northern Europe, German, Scandinavian, and others. An intelligent and deeply interested observer has been sent into the northern prairie lands where cotton growing has begun on a large scale and we design, if possible, to open work among these promising factors in the future life of this fast developing country. These Protestant immigrants of to-day will either make the strong Evangelical Church of to-morrow, or, neglected, they will gradually lapse into the prevailing religious callousness of the land touched with ritual forms on special occasions.

The Effect of the "Cut"

The serious reduction of our appropriations is surely but steadily smothering many of our most promising enterprises, particularly our schools and forward movements in evangelization. That we have not closed out several of our institutions is due to the great efforts put forth both for staff-reduction

and development of local resources. But do all we can, we are slowly facing the unavoidable necessity of closing down schools that have been fountains of life and health and of curtailing our evangelical penetration of lands that hold high promise of future influence and human leadership of the first order. These young Republics abound in vigor and national aspiration. They hold in deep suspicion the ecclesiastical system that has tried to thwart them every step of their way to the larger freedom political, intellectual, spiritual. And yet the heart of the people cries out for God. Oh that Methodism with its splendid start in every republic we have entered, might not in any measure turn away from her heaven-given duty and privilege!

Help to win these young Republics for Christ and, in doing this, to a better mutual understanding of North and South and you will render the greatest service to humanity this day affords.

Europe's Interest

How high the Europeans estimate the coming place of these South American Republics in world affairs may be seen in their diligent cultivation of sympathy and good will. The Crown Prince of Italy has been here, the Prince of Wales is here, as I write. The Crown Prince of Spain is said to be headed this way. The King of Belgium promises to come. If there be any other Princes of Royal people who have not been they are coming. What does it all mean? Europe sees in a "Pan-American" the future center of gravity of the world's civilization and hastens to secure friendship.

Is it not the highest Christian statesmanship to try to win for the King of kings these lands of to-morrow?

Bolivia

With deep regret, the Bishop of the South America Area has surrendered into the capable and kindly hands of the Bishop of the Mexico Area, the administrative care of the Bolivia and North Andes Mission Conferences. Medical expert opinion positively forbids any more adventures in the heights of the Andes. Bishop Miller will episcopally care for these two most promising missions.

The Bolivian schools have continued

to serve that republic in ways that are felt and greatly appreciated. During the year the student body, particularly in La Paz, has been more thoroughly penetrated with the desire to serve the country by carrying the cleansing forces of the Gospel to individual hearts and into the public life. And the work among the Aymara Indians gives promise of developing into a redeeming movement bringing new hope and life to this depressed and retarded people.

Peru

In Peru, the extraordinary success of the Anglo-American hospital served by Drs. MacCornack and Gordon and their splendid staff of nurses led by Mrs. MacCornack has been a great asset to all the rest of the work. Peru is sorely tried over the Tacna-Arica situation and the mission there needs all the backing it can get. Bishop Miller will report these missions.

Chile

In Chile we have had the dedication of the beautiful First Church, Santiago, built largely by the gift from the late Mr. Hansberger of Columbus, Ohio, as a memorial to Mrs. Hansberger of the Broad Street Church.

What large results many an American Methodist could secure in all our Foreign Missions, by the gift of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for memorial buildings which would bring large returns in spiritual dividends!

This and the "Sweet Memorial Building," which is fast rising from the ground, and will house a community hall, dispensary, good-will industry, and other forms of service, are the two fine buildings which will greatly strengthen the Methodism of the aspiring young Republic of Chile.

Alongside of the "Sweet Memorial" is a lot waiting for the building of the Second Methodist Church.

There has been much revival movement in Chile and only for the cloud that hangs over the spirits of the whole missionary force, lest some of the finely functioning schools may be forced to close, the Chile Mission may be reported as having had its very best year.

The Chile farm has had a prosperous season and is justifying the expectations of those who, through difficult agricul-

tural years, have patiently carried on their work. One of the largest Methodist churches in Chile is now assembling on the farm.

Argentina

In Argentina the dedication of the fine church at Venado Tuerto and smaller buildings begun in Rosario and Arroyito mark the year. There has been steady progress in all lines.

The Crandon Institute, the glorious girls' school building of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in Montevideo, is in full swing and is demonstrating that when initial investment is adapted, this beauty loving Latin American people can immediately be won to a measure of support and cooperation such as any less attractive plants could not find in years. As a mere business proposition let the church at home learn that the cash returns from adequate investment in buildings, whether schools or churches, will be far larger in proportion than can be secured from more modest outfits. Nor is there any other mission field in the world that so quickly reaches towards larger self-support when thus stimulated.

The Ward School of Buenos Aires and the North American Academy of Monte-

video are both attracting favorable attention and give promise of a great future. Several cooperative movements are on foot, but their consummation will not be effected till early next year.

A very notable piece of institutional work on modern lines, but stressing the spiritual accents of a personally redeeming gospel, is being worked out by the Gleason Institute in Rosario.

Stronger efforts must be put forth to develop our own national teachers and a more thoroughly prepared pastorate. To secure these ends a new departure is being made in our Union Seminary and in the Woman's School for Christian Workers, and if this works out we may look to a still more assured future.

Amongst the sorrows of the year have been the death of Mrs. Mary R. McLaughlin, for so many years the beautiful helpmeet of Dr. McLaughlin the pastor beloved, and the long illness of Dr. Charles W. Drees who for over half a century has served in Mexico, Porto Rico and South America with efficiency rising to distinction. As always the workmen drop out, their work moves on. Take it all in all South American Methodism thanks God for a difficult but prosperous year.

CHILE CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY MRS. W. D. CARIART

Workers

The Methodist Episcopal Church has 47 pastors and missionaries in evangelical work; 93 missionaries and teachers in educational work; 4 engaged in medical work; 9 secretaries and assistants. These may be classified as 101 national workers; 56 missionaries, of whom 44 are in educational work; 5 are in evangelical work, 1 in medical work and 6 in secretarial work.

The annual conference budget is about 584,391 pesos or figured at seven pesos to the dollar, \$84,484. The amount appropriated by the Board at home was \$45,670 for 1925.

Institutions

The conference has thirty-eight charges, with fifty-six named preaching places and about forty other places of worship; one farm; four colleges; one

agricultural institute; four dispensaries; three parochial schools; two homes for women university students; one social center and deaconess' home; one book depository (in union with Presbyterians); one theological seminary (union with Presbyterians).

The property of the conference is held in the name of the Andean Corporation, a local body made up of missionaries of the Board together with native pastors. There are 51 pieces of property, with an aggregate value of 4,800,000 pesos, or \$686,000.

One of the most encouraging features of the work in Chile is that of the National Missionary Society, an excellent institution of five years standing. This is made up of nationals, who are justly proud of their excellent showing. They set their financial goal at 14,000 pesos and nearly 18,000 were pledged. New

work is being opened by this live institution.

Secretaries

The Rev. Hugh C. Stuntz, the Sunday school secretary, has greatly stimulated the growth of the Sunday schools; work among the Epworth Leagues under the direction of the Rev. S. P. Hauser has been most encouraging; the Rev. Paul Barnhart continues his effective temperance work; and C. A. Irle's activity as architect has left a lasting monument throughout the land.

Cooperative Work

Our church is cooperating with the Presbyterian Church in division of territory as well as in union work. The three union enterprises are the Evangelical Book Depository (El Sembrador); the church paper (El Heraldo Cristiano); and the Bible Seminary. Our representatives in the seminary are the Rev. G. F. Arms as president, and the Rev. Moises Torregrosa.

The Anglo-Chilean Homes

Under the direction of Miss Olive Hull and Miss Dorothy Morse is a home for university young women in Santiago. All of the rooms of the institution are occupied, there being 80 boarders. Mrs. Nina Ireland has charge of a similar institution in Concepcion with 40 boarders.

The Bunster Agricultural School

Under the direction of Mr. E. E. Reed, Mr. D. S. Bullock, Mr. Philip Griffin, and their wives, this enterprise aims to cultivate the disfavored class of Chileans and to teach practical work and production at the same time. The school made the best showing at the produce exhibition at Concepcion during 1924. The number of boys is limited to 25. Many applicants cannot be accommodated because of lack of room. The farm does a prosperous business, there is a flourishing church, and a day school for the workmen's children.

Dispensaries

"El Buen Samaritano" is the dispensary which has been running successfully in Santiago for about five years. It affords an opportunity for poor people to have medical consultation and prescriptions at a very low price. The

Rev. Moises Torregrosa is president. Dr. Morales is in charge, and undergraduate doctors from the university give their services free. Most of the cost of maintaining the institution is provided by subscriptions raised locally.

Four years ago a dispensary was opened in Concepcion to care for babies and to instruct mothers in sanitation and child care. An adequate building was constructed by funds raised by the local missionary club. Another dispensary has been opened in Los Angeles. Our church in Iquique maintains a hall in which a most successful dispensary work is done. The student girls assist in the work and supplies are provided by personal contributions.

Epworth League Institute

Five annual sessions of the Epworth League have been held in the grove of the Bunster Farm, where for five days each year the Chile young people and the missionaries enjoyed God's out-of-doors and came to know profoundly God's spirit. The Rev. S. P. Hauser, the efficient secretary of this work, is devoting full time to the League work in Argentina and Chile.

Teachers' Association

This association of all English-speaking evangelical teachers in Chile was organized in 1918. During the past three years a bi-monthly News Letter has been sent out which gives exchange of ideas and inspiration. There are about seventy-five members. Annual meetings are held during the summer at the grove. Mr. D. S. Bullock is president.

Bible Seminary

At Santiago, under the direction of the Rev. G. F. Arms, excellent work is being done in the splendid new building of this institution.

The Four Schools

The most flourishing part of Methodism's work in Chile is to be found in the following four schools which now have a history of about 48 years. They were started by Bishop William Taylor and have been a most potent liberalizing power in the country.

Santiago College—This school is under the direction of the Rev. A. F. Zimmerman, director, and Mrs. Mary

Swaney, directora, assisted by Mrs. Zimmerman, the Misses Lelia Sellars, Evelyn Gardner, Blanch Miller, Elva Becker, and 19 other teachers and instructors. The Rev. J. S. Herrick and Mrs. Hazel Herrick have taken the place of Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, who are on furlough. The enrollment is over 300. Special emphasis has been placed upon religious teaching and the finest spirit prevails. The school is well received in all parts of the country.

Iquique English College—This institution is under the direction of the Rev. W. O. Pflaum, assisted by Mr. Francis Kinch and Mrs. Kinch, Mr. Edward J. Lampertz, Misses Faye E. Bruneau, Elizabeth D. Francis, Achsah Skinner, Helen F. Cutting and 11 other teachers. The enrollment in the boys' and girls' departments is about 400. The work of the Northern District centers about this institution.

Concepcion College—This school is under the direction of Mr. N. D. Ireland, director, and Miss Ruth D. Beyer, directora, assisted by Mrs. Ireland, head of the music conservatory and Anglo-Chilean Home, Mrs. Laura Hollister, the Misses Eleanor Dukehart, Emma Bass, Ruth Keyes and Mary Floding as missionaries, and 15 other teachers and instructors. The school enrollment is 351. The religious element is prominent and the art and music departments are strong.

Colegio Americano—Mr. W. A. Shelly and Mrs. Shelly are in charge, assisted by the Rev. W. D. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Mr. Paul E. Hollister and Misses Jennie Mae Smith, Florence De Pew, as missionaries, and 8 other instructors, 6 of whom are products of the institution. Special attention is given to the training of religious leaders. They are greatly needed.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY DR. C. W. DREES

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY

Conference Session

The Eastern South America Annual Conference convened on January 21st, and was in session until the 26th, under the presidency of Bishop William F. Oldham. The conference city was Cordoba, described by some under the phrase: "The Argentine Rome." It was the center of Rome's activities and influence during all the early period of Spanish settlement and growth in temperate South America and maintained its prestige during the earlier period of the republic, resisting all movements of modern progress in the development of national and social life. Methodism early directed its attention to this influential center. Bishop Walden visited it in company with the superintendent of the mission in 1890 and effective work was prepared and inaugurated by Dr. William Tallon. The development of our work there has gone forward under the successive labors of Daniel Hall, Albert Tallon and the present pastor, the Rev. O. A. Gossweiler.

The lay elements in the local church have been of a particularly efficient type, the work of the church having

been largely self-supporting from the beginning and now entirely so. The new church in which the conference sessions were held is one of the monuments to the Centenary movement. It is modest in design, the auditorium having been opened to service within the previous year. Public interest in our work responded encouragingly to the enterprise. Conference sessions were well attended and the influence of the services was widely felt.

How the "Cut" Was Received

In the conference converged the impressions made upon work and workers by the crisis of the serious "cut" of 40 per cent in the appropriations from the Board for our work in general. The attitude of our people under the stress of this crisis and its response to the appeal of the Corresponding Secretaries and Bishop Oldham, became manifest in the conference, the people generally and the churches in their organized capacity accepting almost without exception the challenge of the appeal. Such exceptions as appear in the reports were in places where local conditions are such as to really justify the action taken.

While in some places the response was

not all that could be desired, in others it passed beyond expectations, as in the case of the Montevideo Boys' Academy. Here a decision to discontinue the institution was met by an organized movement of the patrons of the school for the purpose of securing its continuance. In some other places the response to the emergency has been more liberal than could have been anticipated. The whole reaction to the situation created by the falling income of the Board of Foreign Missions seems likely to confirm the conviction of our people as to the duty of self-support and the feeling of solidarity with the home church in the great enterprise in which the church at home and in the foreign field is engaged.

Montevideo Congress

The Congress on Christian Work in South America under the auspices of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, convened in Montevideo, March 27th, and adjourned on the 8th of April.

No extended report is here appropriate or necessary, but testimony should be given to the profound influence exerted over the churches and the general community by the assembly of over 200 delegates from North and South America for the study of the problems of world evangelization as they present themselves in this portion of Latin America. Many problems were fairly stated and carefully studied during the Congress, and its findings as made available in the printed report, carry those problems to general consideration and careful decision.

The Retirement of Dr. Drees

The annual conference received with sympathetic and appreciative interest the announcement of the retirement under the age limit of Dr. Charles W. Drees, who completed at the session of the conference in 1924 a period of 50 years of uninterrupted service on the missionary staff. Entering the service in Mexico with the first reinforcement of the missionary staff in that field, Dr. Drees was at the end of 13 years transferred to South America where he succeeded Dr. T. B. Wood in the superintendency. Arriving on the field in July, 1887, accompanied by Mrs. Drees, Dr. Drees has continued a member of the Eastern South America Mission with two interruptions in the way of detached

service. From 1900 to 1904, Dr. and Mrs. Drees were charged with the opening of Methodist work in the island of Porto Rico, and from October, 1912, to April, 1916, Dr. Drees was a member of the Committee of Translation for the Spanish New Testament under the auspices of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the American Bible Society. With these two interruptions Dr. Drees has given 38 years of service to the work of Methodism in South America.

It was with affectionate interest and a warm welcome that the annual conference received the announcement that Dr. and Mrs. Drees had determined to fix their residence, in retirement, in Buenos Aires, center of their services for so many years.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE YEAR'S WORK

District Conferences

Reference has already been made to the problems growing out of the economic situation of the mission, consequent upon the reduced income from the home field. While this has given color in many respects to the course of the year's work, it must be made plain that the characteristic and essential movements of the mission have been carried forward without interruption. Three of the five districts into which the conference is divided have held district conferences and ministerial and workers' assemblies for the purposes of promoting united understanding and the adoption of common methods for the prosecution of the work. These assemblies in Buenos Aires, Venado Tuerto and Montevideo have been attended with great interest and profit. Peculiar interest attached to the Venado Tuerto Conference in view of the dedication of the large and handsome church erected in that city, largely through the devoted leadership of Mr. Miguel Andueza, who had consecrated of his wealth and of his personal devoted service to that enterprise. The church stands on the principal square of the city and holds a commanding position.

Two Districts

The districts of Bahia Blanca and Mendoza, though vast in extent and opportunity, are up to the present time

limited in each case to five organized churches and, within the narrower limits of the work, under the guidance of the district superintendents respectively who devote successful effort to the development of these central stations. Bahia Blanca in the extreme south of the province of Buenos Aires has become one of the most important sea ports for the exportation of cereals and other products, while Mendoza at the foot of the Andes mountains is a wealthy and prosperous center of a great fruit industry. Both these district centers promise to become centers of widely extended evangelistic work.

Death of Loyal Workers

The records of the year would be incomplete without mention of the fact that since the annual conference there have disappeared from our staff two personalities, widely known and deeply loved, whose influence in the development of Methodism and in the circulation of the Word of God has been widely felt.

Mrs. Marie R. MacLaughlin—She was the faithful and beloved wife and widow of Dr. William P. MacLaughlin, for many years pastor of the Mother Church of Methodism in Buenos Aires. She passed away on Wednesday, August 19, 1925, eliciting very general expressions of sorrow and of appreciation of a life of singular beauty and faithful service. A memorial service was very largely attended and was addressed by Bishop W. F. Oldham, who dwelt upon the beautiful simplicity and sincerity which had ever constituted the charm of Mrs. MacLaughlin's personality. He recalled the unusual faithfulness and love which through the years had moved her to a life of fine usefulness and power for good. Coming with her husband to Buenos Aires in 1893 they rendered unusual service to the end of life.

The Rev. Francisco Jose Penzotti—He was a native of Italy, was brought to Montevideo, Uruguay, in early childhood, and was converted under the preaching of Dr. J. F. Thomson in 1876. At once he consecrated himself as a witness to the Saviour who had done so much for him. As a Christian worker he served in the pastorate and was the helper and associate of the Rev. A. M. Milne, first agent of the American Bible Society in South America.

Brother Penzotti succeeded his friend in the general agency. Uniting the work of evangelism with that of Bible circulation, he extended his activities throughout the entire continent of South and Central America, residing for many years in Peru and Guatemala. To his heroic attitude in defense of the Gospel was due the establishment of Methodist missions in Peru. The record of his wide travels, untiring labors, imprisonment for eight months in Casas Matas, Callao, Peru, the many incidents involving toil and danger of an exceptional character, made Brother Penzotti the loved and admired hero of evangelistic work.

Since his retirement from active service, some four years ago, he has resided in Buenos Aires, with his life companion, Mrs. Penzotti, and he has availed himself of such opportunities for service as have come to him from all the churches. He passed away not long after reaching his 74th birthday. His faithful testimony abides and will be the inspiration of much faithful service to the cause he loved.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Ward School

The Ward School and Commercial College in the city of Buenos Aires has just completed one of its most successful years, with an enrollment of nearly 300 boys and a boarding department which taxed the capacity of the building. This school is very much before the eyes of the Argentine educational authorities, and one of the government inspectors informed the director, Mr. Aden, of the fact that the Minister of Education had declared Ward School to be one of the model educational institutions in the country. Much is being done in this school to acquaint Argentina with the Anglo-Saxon idea of combining sane and healthful athletic activities with the school work. There is great prejudice in this country among educational authorities against athletics, the fear being that these will prove a constant interruption to academic work. Mr. Aden has been able this year to show that his best athletes are the best students. The religious influence of the Ward School is very effective. All the pupils take Bible study and a Sunday morning service followed by a Sunday school service

is held among the boarders. Among these there are to be found boys from influential families, three of the boarders being sons of national deputies. The presentation of the great truths of evangelical Christianity to these young men is bound to prove of incalculable value for the future. One of the largest classes in the history of the school was graduated this year and a very strong Alumni Association is beginning to flourish.

Union Seminary

The Union Seminary, in which we are cooperating with the Disciples, has been going through a transition period this year. With the opening of 1926 we shall establish this institution upon an entirely different basis. Responding to the demand for a higher type of native ministry we have raised the conditions for admission to our seminary, making it necessary for the candidates to have completed a course in the national schools which is equivalent to the high school course in the United States. In spite of this radical change, far from finding ourselves in the first year of the new course without students, we already have five applicants, who we are glad to say represent the most promising material that we have ever had in this school.

Crandon Institute

Crandon Institute, Montevideo, with its magnificent building, the finest educational building in South America, with its model gymnasium, domestic science department and strong business course, besides the regular courses in Spanish and English, is one of the outstanding educational enterprises of the continent. The largest class in its history has just been graduated and a local campaign among the friends and alumni of the institution recently brought in \$20,000 U. S. gold, which amount was needed for carrying out improvements on the property. This campaign revealed in a surprising way the very large place which this school holds in the life of Montevideo.

Training School for Women, Buenos Aires

This school has just closed a most successful year, graduating the first

three trained workers since it was founded three or four years ago. We have too long neglected to realize the very effective work which women can accomplish on this field. Miss Gilliland's work as deaconess in Uruguay under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is revealing in a surprising way the wonderful field of activity which is extended in this direction.

Colegio Norte Americano, Rosario

This fine school for girls maintained by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in the northern part of Argentina, continues to be the pride of every Argentine Methodist. Within its walls there is to be found perhaps the strongest religious influence of any school in South America. Conversions among the girls have been frequent and several fine young women have been sent from this school to Crandon Institute and to the training school in Buenos Aires for special preparation in religious work.

INSTITUTIONAL CHURCHES

The Cerro, Montevideo

Mr. and Mrs. Earl M. Smith have put their souls into their first year's work in connection with this needy field in the outskirts of Montevideo. Besides the regular activities, such as the holding of six Sunday schools every Sunday, day schools and kindergarten during the week, with classes of girls, mothers, and Scout work for boys, Mr. Smith has been able to commence this year a form of "Goodwill Industries." It is interesting to know that more than 50 per cent of the support of all these activities is raised locally.

The Boca, Buenos Aires

Important repairs have been made on the very old property in which this mission in the dock district of Buenos Aires is carrying out its important work. The first deaconess trained in our Buenos Aires training school, and consecrated at the last conference session by Bishop Oldham, is doing such splendid work that we have received voluntary testimonies about her from hospitals, leprosy settlements and other such institutions, which constitute a very fine tribute of the work being done by the first Methodist deaconess in South America.

Parochial Schools

The national system of public schools is growing so rapidly in strength and the attitude generally of Protestantism is so sympathetic toward the public school system of any country, that we have been slow to develop many parochial schools; but we have a few in localities where the state authorities were not able to meet satisfactorily the local needs.

Our school in Venado Tuerto, has just published in our local church paper a most fervent testimonial spontaneously given by one of the national government inspectors.

In Martinez, a suburb of Buenos Aires, our pastor, who has a natural bent toward educational work, is conducting a most creditable day school, which has been the means of helping the local church financially and of adding children to the Sunday school.

In Villa Mercedes and Colonia Alejandra, points that are almost on the outskirts of civilization in Argentina, we have long standing and flourishing parochial schools.

In one of the suburbs of Rosario there is another such school and we must not fail to mention Gleason Institute in Rosario, established by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, with its fine day school, night classes, clinic and trained nurse, all in one of the most congested and needy sections of Rosario.

We could within 30 days triplicate these parochial schools if we had the funds to furnish them with the irreducible minimum of furniture, utensils and other supplies, and if we had pastors who had been trained to do educational work.

Publications and Press

Our Book Room and Press in the city of Buenos Aires have been for over 25 years entirely self-supporting, one of the few such cases on the mission field. During the last two or three years we have not been able to find among our national pastors a man with the energy and enterprise of former administrators, and we are, therefore, driven to confess that these two institutions are passing through a serious crisis. They are conducting their business in the same place where they have been for a number of years, that is to say, the dark, damp basement of one of our churches. Our

Book Room will probably move out very soon to a good thoroughfare and establish itself as a Union Book Store with the support of several denominations. But our printing establishment we fear it will be very hard to save.

At the suggestion of Bishop Oldham special attention has been given this year to the production of suitable religious tracts for free distribution, and one of our most experienced national pastors, though in poor health and on the retired list, the Rev. Daniel Hall, has done excellent service in this connection.

Hymn Book With Music

Our work in Argentina and Uruguay is over 60 years of age and it seems incredible that as yet we do not have an edition of our Spanish Methodist Song Book with music. The matter is being strongly agitated and it is more than likely that at the coming annual conference session important steps will be taken to crystallize the sentiments that exist among all our workers on this important matter and to secure the means of carrying out this valuable but highly expensive project.

Evangelical Orphanage

The Methodist Orphanage and Model Farm in Mercedes have had a good year, though the Rev. McKinley Warren, the missionary in charge, has been home on furlough. His substitute has proved an able manager and the institution has proceeded along a smooth and happy course. Sixty boys fill the model building with their laughter and noise. And the trees, bushes, poultry, pigs, cows, ducks and geese on the farm are ever on the increase, making their valuable contributions to the daily fare of the well-fed boys. Many of these boys come to us with inherited diseases that make their outlook on life one of despair, but generous hearted doctors and dentists have ably cooperated with the committee, so that many of these boys will be saved physically as well as morally and spiritually. The committee has had a trained nurse in charge of the boys who were under treatment. Over \$3,000 (U. S.) have been spent on repairs on the building and a play shed to be used during the rainy season by the boys.

Property

It seems almost incredible, in a year of great financial crisis, during which our income has been cut 40 per cent, to be able to report that we are commencing to build in Martinez, a suburb of Buenos Aires, a chapel and parsonage costing \$12,000 (U. S.), that we have

just finished a parsonage in Mendoza; that the Rosario Norte congregation has built its chapel; and that the Montevideo Central Spanish congregation has built a beautiful parsonage and model Sunday school rooms, costing \$35,000 (U. S.). In order to do this the people have sacrificed greatly.

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY M. A. RADER

The Death of Dr. F. F. Wolfe

The outstanding event the past year in this mission was the death of Dr. Wolfe. The conference a year ago had begun its work with great expectation under the leadership of Dr. Wolfe. Only a few months before he had come to Lima from Mexico where he acquired a perfect knowledge of Spanish. All here looked upon him as God's Moses who would do great things for Peru. He was dreaming new dreams, which when put into reality would mightily advance the work of the Kingdom in this land of the Incas. On a trip in the high Sierras to minister to the mountain people he contracted pneumonia and on January 12, after only one day's illness, passed away. It was a severe blow to the mission, but the workers took up his plans and carried on for the year. His body is buried in the beautiful cemetery belonging to the British Crown at Bellavista near Lima.

The Educational Situation

The writer arrived in Lima on August 25, 1925, and as soon as possible began to get acquainted with the work. The first Methodist work in Peru was at Callao, where we opened a school for English-speaking children. No other kind of a school was allowed in those days. Since then there has been a gradual change in the student body until now practically all of our pupils are Peruvians. But the schools are all English. The primary under the direction of Mr. C. R. Snell has had its best year. It is more than self-supporting. The high school is also an outstanding success directed by Mr. M. C. Shurtleff. The high school in Lima is for girls and has maintained its high standards with a fine corps of American

teachers. We have a primary school at Victoria which was under the direction of Dr. Stanger. It enrolled 188 pupils this past year. The schools at Huancaayo, Oroya, Chinchá Alta have all had increases. The total increase in attendance was about 250, which is quite encouraging.

The school situation is, however, becoming quite complicated. The government is quite progressive and is endeavoring to establish schools as fast as possible for the common people. What the ultimate effect will be on our schools is uncertain. There is a very cordial regard in Peru for America and things American which is evident on all sides. It has been recently decided to put English in all of the secondary government schools. This will create a demand for teachers of English and should open a door for many of our own graduates.

The British-American Hospital

We have a right to feel proud of the fine record that Dr. and Mrs. E. A. MacCornack have made at the hospital. They came down here less than three years ago and found the hospital struggling for existence. They, with their splendid staff, have built up a great practice. The hospital has been enlarged and beautified. It is always filled to capacity. Dr. MacCornack has a reputation second to none in the Republic. He is the President's personal physician. He is setting new ethical standards in medical practice and hospital nursing. He is a surgeon of rare skill and the people flock to him from everywhere. This hospital is a joint affair between the British-American colonies and the Methodist mission. The colonies furnish the building while we provide the staff. The mission has

been paying the salaries of Dr. MacCormack and two nurses, which, including travel and furloughs, would be quite considerable of our budget this year. But Dr. MacCormack graciously offered to Bishop Miller to reduce the responsibility of the mission to \$2,000. I do not know where that amount of money can be spent in Peru to better advantage in the interest of evangelical Christianity than here. The hospital is helping to open the doors for us everywhere.

The Churches

It has been very difficult to do church work in Peru. Until only recently it was illegal to hold public services, much less build churches. There are a number of halls in which we hold religious services, but only last year we built our first church, and it is the first of any evangelical faith. In Callao we have been worshipping in a hall for 35 years. The people there are eager for a church building, which they need badly. The worshippers there have raised the past year \$1,000 and with other savings they have recently purchased a fine lot for \$4,000 on which to build as soon as possible the Wood Memorial Church. They plan to raise half of the cost of the church locally, which is a fine indication of vital interest. Other points like Central Church, Lima, and Huancayo are laying aside money with which to get sites for churches. Everywhere people are saying, "You are only an association. Where are your church buildings?" Some of these days we hope to be able to point to more than one Evangelical church building.

Our great weakness here is in lack of a native ministry. We have only three elders and four unordained men besides the missionaries in this mission. That is a very poor showing. We cannot get very far in the conquest of Peru with that number of men. Everywhere the doors seem to be opening to evangelical truth. I have visited many towns of from 2,000 to 40,000 people in which the Gospel has not been and is not being preached. We cannot open work in them until we have an adequately trained native ministry. Among other interests we dare not neglect plans to train and develop a real ministry. To this end Mr. Brewster has been brought down to Lima to establish a seminary. There is every prospect of success.

Self-Support

As a result of the "cut" last year, the local churches were asked to take a larger share of self-support than ever before. Many feared there would be suffering on the part of our native ministry, but the people have responded nobly. The increase in self-support over last year was 35 per cent, and the increase in church membership was 21 per cent. It is now the policy of the mission to expect the native ministry to attain self-support as rapidly as the situation may warrant in each case. This it seems to us as essential in building an indigenous church.

The Personnel

It is a matter of interest to note that Mr. Frank M. Stanger, one of our missionaries here since 1920, won his Ph.D. at the great San Marcos University of Lima in November. His thesis in Spanish was on "The Church and State in Independent Peru." He is our first missionary to have achieved such honors at the university. Dr. Stanger, with his family, leaves for the States on furlough in a day or two.

Dr. and Mrs. MacCormack will also take a furlough in July, as will Miss Serena Johnson. Miss Gertrude Hanks, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, is already in the States. We were glad to welcome Miss Ruth Earle, Miss Elsie Read and Miss Herbst, who have recently joined the hospital staff. We are sorry to lose Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bossing, who transferred to Panama. Miss Mead of Huancayo was brought down to help in the hospital to give Miss Goddard a much needed rest. The mission also welcomes Miss Minnie A. Clausen, who takes Miss Hanks' place in the Lima high school. At this writing all of the missionaries are quite well.

Our Prospects

Everywhere there is a note of optimism. The whole country is making rapid strides along industrial, agricultural, economic, educational and religious lines. People are doing some independent thinking. Some 40,000 copies of the Scriptures were sold here last year. There will be no great rush to the evangelical faith but the soil is being prepared for a steady increase in evangelical growth. We have a fine

group of missionaries, all of whom are doing good work. If all of them become second termers the work will be greatly strengthened.

Anglo-American School

The Rev. C. R. Snell writes as follows concerning the work in Callao: Last year was the best of the seven years that we have spent here. We begin to be crowded when we reach 400 pupils. Last year we took in 476, but we were too crowded and that always makes the work harder. If we had room and more teachers of the class that I have now, we could have 600 or 700 pupils because the public is with us now. Our buildings are old and inadequate but we can get the numbers. Sometimes I do wonder why we have so many pupils, as we have great opposition. Among the many pay schools here in Callao is a large one of the Catholic priests, only two blocks from our school. They have

a great building but no more pupils than we.

New Church Lot

We now have a lot for the new church here in Callao. It is in a very good location, about two blocks from the school. We paid 9,200 soles for the lot and it contains 920 square meters. It is large enough for the church and the parsonage.

The sum paid for the lot was all raised here on the field. We do need a new church for, really, we have no church, and, if you could see the room that we have occupied as a church for years, you would say and wonder why it is that we get anybody to come to church at all. The room that we now occupy for a church is in the middle of the school house and that room would be a great help to the school, if we could get it, as we will, when we get a new church.

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe is grouped into three Episcopal Areas as follows:

COPENHAGEN AREA—BISHOP BAST

Denmark Conference, in which work was begun in 1857 by Rev. C. Willerup; Baltic and Slavic Mission Conference, established as the Baltic Mission by the General Conference of 1920 and organized in its present form in 1924, includes our work in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; Finland Conference, where work was opened in 1883 by local preachers from Sweden; Finland Swedish Mission Conference, organized in 1924 for the work among Swedes in Finland; Norway Conference, in which O. D. Peterson began work in 1853; Sweden Conference, where Rev. J. P. Larsson opened work in 1853.

PARIS AREA—BISHOP BLAKE

France Mission Conference, where work was begun in 1907 by preachers appointed by Bishop Burt from Switzerland, Rev. E. W. Bysshe, Superintendent, assuming charge in 1908; Italy Conference, in which Rev. L. M. Vernon began work in 1872; Spain Mission, established by the General Conference of 1920 and in which we opened work in 1919 taking over two schools, one in Alicante, the other in Seville; North Africa Mission Conference, in which work was begun by Bishop Hartzell in 1908 in Algeria and Tunisia.

ZURICH AREA—BISHOP NUELSEN

Austria Mission Conference, established by the General Conference of 1920, but which became a district of the North Germany Conference in 1908; Bulgaria Mission Conference, in which we began work in 1857; North Germany and South Germany Conferences, the outgrowth of work begun by Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in November, 1849, as a result of a visit by Rev. William Nast in 1844, who under authorization of the Missionary Society inspected conditions in Germany, in response to a call from Germans who had been touched by the evangelical message in the United States; Hungary Mission Conference, established as a Mission by the General Conference of 1920, but which became a district of the North Germany Conference in 1908; Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference, established by the General Conference of 1920; Russia Mission Conference, in which work was begun by Rev. G. A. Simons in 1907, under appointment by Bishop Burt; Switzerland Conference, where work was opened in 1856 by two preachers from the Germany Conference.

COPENHAGEN AREA

BISHOP ANTON BAST

In a great degree, this north European field has been in much tribulation during the year 1925. But to the glory of God, we can use the old apostolic word: "troubled on every side, yet not distressed, perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken, cast down, but not destroyed." May this be the keynote of our work and workers in these northern lands!

The "Cut"

When it was stated that a reduction of fifty per cent in our missionary grants had taken place, we were stricken and could scarcely believe it true. How the work could be carried on after so heavy a "Cut," we were not able to see. But it has been possible with the help of the Lord. Of course, it has cost us much meditation and anxiety; naturally enough, everything has not been taken care of to the extent we had wished and hoped for. Especially has the work in our new fields, Balticum and the Finnish work in Finland, felt the cut. In these fields the necessary basis of self-support is still very weak. The Baltic countries were very much exposed during the war, and the people have suffered much hardship. Under the leadership of the able superintendent, Dr. George Simons, the work has developed rapidly, almost too fast. Prudent plans have been worked out, however, for further development. Work was commenced, and buildings were planned for and erected to such an extent that they could not be stopped without serious difficulties and losses.

Small Salaries

The financial support of the preachers and of the work has been as scant as it well could be. All resources had been drained and the "Cut" in the appropriation had to be met with a comparative reduction in the preachers' salaries. The preachers accordingly have had to live near or below the starvation border. It has been to them a most trying time, and still it is so.

The Finnish Work

What is said about the Balticum is in

the same degree true about the Finnish work in Finland. It, also, is in its childhood and has in later years had a remarkable development. Brother J. W. Haggman, the able evangelistic director of the Finnish Theological Seminary, has educated many zealous and able preachers, who have done good work in these recent years. Their messages have found their way to the hearts of the people and the mission borders have been gradually extended. But the "Cut" came, and to that flourishing work, it was a heavy blow. It has been difficult to keep the work going in some places, and its development is temporarily checked. It has been a hard time for our preachers and people in that country. We must remember, that Finland, also, was economically weakened during the war and the revolution following it, so that the financial condition is very poor and affords only a weak basis for the support of the work.

In Balticum and Finland, there are the finest prospects for our church, but for years, these countries will need to be regarded mainly as mission fields and supported as such. We will then, in due time, have strong churches there, and the time will come, when our Methodist world service will reap with interest what now is sown, if it be not crippled too severely in its childhood.

The Older Work

In the older work, the "Cut" has been heavily felt too. Both the preachers and the work have had to suffer, though not in quite the same degree as in the parts of the area just described. It may be said, that our churches in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Swedish-speaking Finland have done good work for self-support in spite of hard times and lack of employment among the laboring classes. Much work planned for has been delayed and some possibilities for success have been missed. But all in all, our work in these countries is so well founded, that it will be possible, even in spite of hard times, to carry it on.

Persecution

It has been a sad thing for both the

Bishop and the work, that on account of persecution, he has not been able to travel over the whole area and give such supervision and aid to the work as it needed. The administration has been carried on as well as possible, and the Bishops who presided over the different conferences were a great help to the work and the brethren. But the main episcopal work, under our area system, must be done by the resident Bishop, and as he was confined to his home in Copenhagen, he could not give himself to the work as he otherwise would have done.

The Bishop has met with great sym-

pathy from the area, and in resolutions of confidence and love from conferences and conventions, as well as from many, many single churches, he has been encouraged to go through the trial which has fallen upon him. Many prayers have ascended to the throne of God, and in many places such prayers have been a help for dedication to spiritual work. Also in the Bishop's old church at Copenhagen, where the attacks on him originated, the Scripture has been fulfilled that "all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to His purpose."

DENMARK CONFERENCE

Evangelistic Work

In spite of some depression among preachers and church members, there has been faithful work done during the year. In every church, revival meetings have been held with good results, and on the day when everything will be revealed, it will be manifested that Methodism in Denmark did not serve humanity in vain in the year 1925, its worst year of trials.

Work Among Children and Young People

As the greater number of our Sunday school children come from homes that are not Methodist, the false reports concerning our troubles chiefly in the Socialistic press have had their influence on the Sunday school attendance. Yet the situation is not at all dark. Young people from different churches have taken advantage of this time of trouble to have separate prayer meetings, and not a few have offered themselves for work in the Sunday schools.

Economic Conditions

The churches were prepared for a "Cut" though not so heavy a one as came, and the quarterly conferences had increased the pastors' salaries very well. A small emergency fund helped, in a way, to keep up the pastors' salaries for this year. It will be worse next year and in the future, if there is not an increase in missionary grants. In the last part of 1925, Danish money began to rise in value and the increase continued during the first part of 1926, until

it now nearly is at par. It has thrown a large number out of work among the laboring classes and it has been impossible to hold the preachers' salaries where they formerly were. The reduction has been about one fifth, and it has been necessary also to close the People's High School.

Social Work

The Central Mission at Copenhagen with its many different institutions suffered greatly last year. Only a few daily papers have been friendly to our collections of money, and the depressing economical condition created by the deflation and rising prices has hurt us badly. That Bishop Bast has not been permitted to do the usual promotion work, has made the situation still worse. But in spite of all, it has been evident that the Central Mission and the Bishop have many faithful friends. When asked for money up to Christmas, the public responded freely according to their means. Nearly 60,000 crowns came to the treasury. And though Bishop Bast had announced that he would withhold himself from any participation in administering the money collected, yet much money was sent to him personally, with the request that he, himself, should use it, as he thought wisest. When the case is over and economic conditions have improved, the Central Mission surely will regain some of its losses. But as poverty, on account of the labor condition, is very general, the Central Mission workers had many sad hours during the winter.

Besides the Central Mission in Copenhagen, there are seven Methodist Children's Homes in Odense and Aarhus, of which two are double homes, that is, they have one home for small children and another for older children. They are successful institutions.

The Colony Skovvang, near Aarhus, where the People's High School was located, has been taken over by the deaconess institution and made a self-supporting home for the aged and infirm. The deaconess institution had formerly two such homes, one in Aarhus and one in Copenhagen. By its notable work in these four homes, our deaconess sisters are a great blessing to the infirm people. They take care of their bodies as well as of their souls. A home for old, infirm people, who cannot pay for themselves, belongs to the Central Mission at Copenhagen.

Connected with the Central Mission at Hellerup, near Copenhagen, is also a home for young, unmarried mothers. It is directed by a deaconess sister and is a great help to these girls. During the winter, God has outpoured a special blessing upon this home, and not a few of the girls have been converted.

Another good work of the Central Mission is the boarding house for students and other young people from the coun-

try who have to live in Copenhagen and have no friends there. There is also the young people's restaurant, where the middle class can get cheap meals, and this is of much social value.

For homeless men out of work, the Central Mission has provided in its working home. On account of the scarcity of work last winter, it was a help to as many as it was possible to find work for.

The aim is to make the social work self-supporting, with the exception of the children's home and the home for old people, for which financial help will always be needed.

Property

The "Cut," together with the hard times, has not permitted any large building enterprises. At Strandby, however, a fisher town near Frederikshaven, a church was dedicated. It has about 200 seats. At the same place a house was built for prayer meetings, young people's meetings, and other social and religious work. It has 200 seats and is directly connected with the church, so when there are large meetings and the church is overcrowded, the doors can be opened into the church auditorium, providing room for two hundred people more.

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Revivals and Increase of Members

This year we have had revivals in spite of very hard stress. The preachers are sometimes inclined to lose their courage on account of scanty support, but then they lift up their eyes to the mountains, whence help comes, even from the Lord, and go on in their fight for souls. The outward result has been an increase of 37 members on probation, and 132 in full connection. Four new Sunday schools have been organized during 1925, with an increase of 442 children.

There are now 18 organized churches; 679 probationers and 1,585 full members; 14 local preachers; 31 Sunday schools with 2,266 children; 9 Junior Leagues, with 636 members; 15 Epworth Leagues, with 856 members; 2 Brotherhood Chapters, with about 100 members.

Money has been collected for pastoral support and for the Theological Semi-

nary, amounting to 301,587 Finnish marks, and for other purposes amounting to 440,936 Finnish marks. Four churches have been self-supporting this year.

Helsingfors has enlarged its house of worship by taking two rooms more from the school. The cost of repairs was 44,000 Finnish marks, which has been collected in addition to the pastor's salary and current expenses. The meeting hall is still too small and not suitable for the school; the rooms are not adapted for class room work for students, as all sorts of meetings are held at the same time in the small hall of the church. The central building is very much needed. It will be impossible to continue the work with success without it. The school, church, Sunday school, Epworth League, Brotherhood, book business and deaconess work all need it. The drawings and plans are ready

and have been approved by the representatives of the Board of Foreign Missions, but the money—how to get that?

Country Evangelists

There have been two young women evangelists at work in the country villages and factory places. They have visited more than 100 villages and other places, have held 446 meetings, with an attendance of 21,325 people and many conversions. They collected enough money for their own support and also some funds for foreign and home missions.

Larger Meetings

A district meeting at Tammerfors and a preachers' meeting for consecration at Vuoksenlaakso were held during the year. A union meeting of all free church preachers was held during the winter, and a great summer conference with thousands of people present, was held at Tammerfors by the free churches, Methodists included. The general Epworth League meeting for the whole country was held in June, at Lahti. All of these meetings have created an increasing interest in Methodism among the people, and have strengthened the work both spiritually and materially.

Book and Tract Work

Several books, among which is a biography of John Wesley, some tracts, two regular papers—the "Rauhan Sanomia" once a week, and the children's paper "Lasten Ystävä" also once a week—have been printed and distributed among the

people, to prepare them to receive the Gospel of Christ and to encourage the children to come to Sunday school. The department of Sunday schools has graciously aided us with literature, pictures and cards.

Social Work

We have two orphanages with 36 children, and one deaconess. In addition, over 50 needy children, and the poor and needy in all of the cities where we are at work, have been provided with clothing and food.

The Sailors' Mission, at Kotka, continued under the Rev. V. K. Aulanko's leadership until conference, when the Rev. K. J. Ornberg, as the sailors' missionary, was put in charge. During the year, 2,576 ships have been in Kotka harbor, most of which have been visited. He has collected 34,453 Finnish marks for the work. The reading hall for seamen has been enjoyed and thousands of sailors have visited the beautiful Salem Church for seamen.

Property

No church has been built this year, although churches are greatly needed in Helsingfors, Abo and Vasa. A good parsonage has been built in Vuoksenlaakso.

The Future

If we could only get a little more financial help to overcome our difficulties, we would be sure to prosper and become self-supporting. The question is, however, can the preachers hold on during the pressure? We hope so, and pray that God will not leave us unto despair!

FINLAND-SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE

Swedes and Finns

The Finnish nation is composed of two different races and languages, the Touranian Finns and the Aryan Swedes. When the King of Sweden, in a crusade in 1154, had conquered the western part of Finland, he founded the city of Abo and made it an Episcopal residence. From there as a center, Christianity was forced upon the native Finns by the means used in those days. Finland was a Swedish province for seven hundred and fifty years. And during that time, Swedish was the language of culture and government, and significant

parts of the country were colonized by Swedes. When, in 1807, by an agreement between Napoleon and the Russian Emperor, Alexander I, Finland was given over to Russia, the Finnish language received its chance on account of its close relation to some branches of the Russian language. Then began a strong contest between the two Finnish languages, in which, often very severe, the Finnish language won a complete victory, so that even the best known and most prominent officers of the Finnish army of later years have been forced, recently, to retire because they could

not stand the language test and speak Finnish unaccented.

Opposition

The nationalistic excitement, which resulted in the circumstances mentioned above, is a great menace to our Swedish work in Finland. Nor is it of any gain to our Finnish work, as it does not confine itself to language. Everything of foreign origin is suspected. The nationalistic reaction, following the liberties of the revolution, is especially opposed to every religious movement outside the established Lutheran Church. An opposition, both active and passive, has arisen against such work. And the Methodists are regarded as a flock of "foreign religious believers," a "sect which is a menace as well to the church as to religion." Someone has stated that "a lot of religious denominations, each with their own doctrine and customs, make a much weaker community than one single church to which the whole nation belongs." They have even had the audacity to protest, that if these religious societies are allowed to continue working in this country they will gradually extinguish religion altogether. And not long ago, a clergyman in a weekly paper found himself justified in placing Methodism and Mohammedanism side by side, to show how injurious Methodism is to Finland.

Financial Depression

The financial situation with its depression has been so much the heavier to bear, as it has coincided with a higher cost of living than ever before. In this way it became a double reduction. The unavoidable reaction after the critical period has created a financial depression all over the country, which has made our work more difficult to carry on in every sense. Our preachers, who have had to live on greatly reduced salaries in a high price time, have had a very trying time. They have borne, it may be said, the financial burden uncomplainingly, but in letters from district superintendents and pastors, it is stated, that some of the preachers have to live near the hunger border, and if not relieved, it may be necessary to abandon some hopeful work and dismiss the workers.

Light in Darkness

In the two years just passed, the churches have increased their pastors' salaries by 63 per cent and at the same time have increased by 53 per cent collections for World Service. It has been done, because the preachers, though under heavy burdens themselves, have performed the work with faith in God and hope of victory.

The work has not been unfruitful. Times of spiritual awakening have come to not a few of our charges, and many people have decided for Christ. Believers have reconsecrated their lives to the Lord's service and obtained a greater sense of their responsibilities. The statistical figures are not a standard of our work among the Finnish Swedes. It is difficult to get our converts to join the church. Methodism is far from having its own share according to its service. Many, converted in our congregations, remain in the Established Church, and others follow the much loved tendency to remain free of all restrictions and not to feel themselves bound by membership.

Anniversary at Helsingfors

The Emanuel Church at Helsingfors celebrated its fortieth year with a great celebration. Crowds attended the services. Four church edifices belong to that church, together with a building lot for another. The church also has established the large children's home in Grankula near the city, and a fund has been collected for an Old People's home. From sister churches greetings were received and the Minister of State telegraphed a cordial message.

Home Mission Fund

As aid in the spiritual work, a Home Mission Fund has been established and at its last anniversary it was decided to collect 100,000 Finnish marks, of which only the interest may be used in the recurring work.

Epworth League Convention

The Epworth League Convention, in Abo, was the best held during the history of Finnish Methodism. It was a real Pentecostal time, with showers of grace and blessed power for every one.

Property

The Borga Church, which, a year ago,

dedicated its new building, built a comfortable parsonage during the year, at a cost of about 100,000 Finnish marks. The remaining debt will be paid off yearly. Gamlakarleby has renewed its chapel at a cost of 70,000 Finnish marks, of which the larger part is paid and a valid subscription covers the balance. Inga congregation, mainly by a large sum from one donor, has had a fine church built and dedicated. Jacobstad society, which last year celebrated its twentieth anniversary, is doing splendid work collecting money for a church edifice. The local circumstances are so depressing there, that development is thought impossible if the church does not get a house of its own. A sum of \$5,000 would be sufficient to help them to achieve better results in their work for the Kingdom.

Bishops

Bishop Richardson, who presided at the Mission Conference, won the hearts of the brethren. We all liked him, and by his gentleness and quiet humor, and his ability for having the work quickly

done he made a great impression. Bishop Nuelsen, in his visit to the Epworth Convention at Abo, was a great blessing.

From Recent Letters

From one pastor comes the word, "A good spirit prevails over the whole field. Though there are at present no strong revivals as they had in former times, still souls are saved." From another pastor: "Services are well attended, and especially so the prayer meetings." Another pastor writes: "I am having a good time, but wish to have a still better. I have had to pray with souls, but wish to have a larger host of people redeemed from sin and the world." From another church, the pastor writes: "We trust in God for victory and many tokens indicate that soon we will have a revival here. We never will permit ourselves to be satisfied with less than what God has laid before His church to be accomplished; sanctification of believers and salvation of sinners." This is the spirit of our Finnish-Swedish workers.

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Financial Conditions

Considering all the circumstances, Methodism in Norway did exceedingly well last year. Economic conditions have been rather worse than before. The increased cost of living worked against us two ways. It created an increase among those looking for work, and thousands of our laboring people were out of employment. Much work had to be stopped in factories and other industries, as the country could be supplied with cheaper goods from foreign countries. It was felt especially hard for the greater part of our members. And the increase in the cost of living made our grants from the Missionary Society seem smaller than they would have been with the cheaper living of former years.

Then came the heavy "Cut" of missionary appropriation for the work as it is. The churches in their plans had prepared for a "Cut," but when the message came of a reduction in the appropriation of fifty per cent, it was a great shock. No one could see how the work could be carried on.

Nevertheless, it has gone on. The churches did splendidly for their pastors and for every branch of the work. Self-supporting churches took up collections for the weaker ones, and though several pastors of churches supported by missionary money have suffered, yet the work has been done as faithfully as ever, and God has blessed his faithful workers and given them a harvest of greater value than a good salary. The district superintendents' reports to the annual conference were very interesting and gave evidences of a whole-hearted hard and faithful work for the Lord's cause, and for the advance of everything that the church stands for.

Religious Conditions in the Country

Norwegian people have always been religious minded. In old times revivals were frequent. But in these days some strong influences have brought about a reaction. In the State Church, a strong rationalistic wing has prevailed during the last twenty years or more, and it is divided into two antagonistic groups. And the Norwegian Labor Party is in-

fectured with Bolshevism, which, as a whole, is against religion, and is especially earnest against Christianity.

There is, however, a group inside the State Church, which opposes theological training at the University of Oslo, and has founded a theological faculty of its own. Pastors trained there are taught theology in a rather Methodist spirit. They teach baptism-regeneration, but in their preaching and pastoral work they are purely Methodist. They have a small following.

A more doubtful, religious movement has taken hold of a great part of the more emotionally disposed Norwegians. Its Alpha and Omega are suspicion of every form of denominational Christianity. When people are converted in Methodist congregations they will meet some one who will tell them that an organized church is a synagogue of Satan, and for their eternal salvation they should keep themselves outside of Babel!

Evangelistic Work

Yet in spite of open opposition and false friends, our Methodist Zion has been filled with songs of praise to the heavenly Redeemer, who has given victory to the proclaimed Gospel. In no place has the word of God been preached in vain, even if the efforts did not give the statistical results expected.

In addition to the appointed pastors, eight lay evangelists have given part time to the work. The most successful evangelistic work has been done in the Northern district, which is a vast area, with the fifteen appointments widely separated from each other. The spaces between them are filled up as well as possible by five able lay evangelists, who have visited forty-one different places, preaching in school houses, prayer houses, moving picture halls, dance halls and in the open air to large congregations. In this way, remote places have been served with the Gospel message.

This is but a surface sketch of the genuine evangelistic work, which the Methodist Episcopal Church is doing in Norway. The final account will be fully manifested, when the thousands of redeemed souls won by Methodist preachers are gathered before the throne of God. Then no voice will be lifted and assert that Methodism ought to

have limited its work to the United States and heathen countries.

Young People's Work

Compared to the membership, Norway Methodism has a splendid Sunday school work going on. For every hundred members of the church there are more than a hundred and seventy children in Methodist Sunday schools. A good omen for the future.

The Epworth Leagues are a great help to the evangelistic work. No small amount of salary for lay evangelists is collected in Epworth Leagues, and for the local churches, the young people are the main harvest fields and the most able helpers of the pastors in work and offerings.

Social Work

In the whole Copenhagen area, Norway Methodism is foremost in deaconess work. In Bergen there is a fine hospital of seventy beds. One thousand and seventy-seven patients were taken care of last year and 900 surgical operations were performed. A thorough overhauling has been given to the hospital and Sisters' Home. In addition to the last mentioned home, there is a fine resting home for the sisters. At Oslo, the Deaconess Board has extended its work, and in the last year has opened a small clinical hospital with ten beds, which later on will be enlarged to a real hospital; a fine estate has been bought near Oslo for a recreation and rest home for the sisters.

The number of sisters is 117, with 20 probationers. In addition to the work in Oslo and Bergen, Methodist deaconesses serve in different state and city hospitals throughout the country.

Children's Homes

The three children's homes are filled to the utmost with destitute children. The home at Grorud owed 60,000 crowns to the editor of a daily paper. He has canceled this debt, and another debt of 40,000 crowns has been made irrevocable and exempted from interest. There is, therefore, practically no debt upon that home, where 25 tuberculosis children are taken care of and nursed by the Methodist deaconesses.

Old People's Homes

In addition to the Old People's Home

at Vadso, north Norway, on which a debt of 12,000 crowns was paid off last year, another old people's home has been opened in Oslo, this year. These homes are greatly needed.

Finances

The deaconess work is in a good financial condition. Norway Methodism has done well in every respect. In spite of the "Cut" and the other calamities, many of the churches have paid off their debts and built well for the future, hoping as soon as possible to have a self-supporting Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church. The heaviest financial burden rests upon the Central building in Oslo. This is a necessity for our work in the capital and in the country, but it must have support from outside, as the churches, which are carrying

heavy local burdens, cannot spare funds for it.

Property

At Trondhjem, the handsome, new church is finished and was dedicated by Bishop Blake. It cost 185,000 crowns and has a debt of 55,000. But as the church under the depressing financial conditions of last year collected 15,000 crowns for the building fund, it is hoped to have the debt paid off in the not distant future.

At Harstad, a small parsonage has been erected. In Lista, the old church building has had an addition dedicated and opened for services. Many other church buildings, in spite of the hard times, have been restored in various ways, and made more comfortable and valuable.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

General

The year 1925 has given to Swedish Methodism numerous proofs of God's guidance. More than a thousand new members were taken in during the year, and with full allowance for changes, there has been an increase in membership.

Bishop Edgar Blake had a most hearty welcome, and during the conference session he won a great place in the love and respect of the preachers. To Bishop Bast, the Conference tendered its regrets that he could not be with them, at least, as guest. The most brotherly greetings were sent to him, assuring him of absolute confidence in his integrity.

Reduction in Missionary Grants

When the message came that the Missionary Society's grant was reduced by fifty per cent, it created no small consternation. At first, no one was able to see how the work could be carried on. That none of the work suffered, would be wrong to say, but it did give occasion for a splendid display of unity among the people, in the firm determination that the work should have everything in the way of spiritual and temporal support which in any possible way could be given to it. The agreement in purpose to prevent any serious results from the "Cut" is a cause for the greatest thankfulness.

Fund for Home Missions

Of no small benefit to our work in Sweden during recent years has been the fund collected for aid to small and poor churches. There was given aid to the salary of thirty-four pastors, and house rent was paid for eight churches. In this way, cooperative work is going on and the stronger churches are being influenced to aid the weak. The whole conference is strongly working for self-support.

Theological Seminary

The work of this school at Gothenburg has been presented in many of the churches. But having in mind financial conditions in the country and the few wealthy people in our membership, we earnestly implore the good feeling of the church at large, for this Scandinavian theological seminary. Aid from outside of Scandinavia will be a necessity, if this most important work is to be developed.

Book Concern

The Book Concern, under the direction of the Rev. Axel Engstrom, is very active. In addition to publishing our weekly papers and other periodicals, it has published a number of books. Much valuable literature is also under preparation. This year, being the fiftieth anniversary of the conference, there will be

published a jubilee book and also a special standard edition of John Wesley's sermons.

Christian Stewardship

Christian stewardship has a strong hold on Swedish Methodists. If it had not been for stewardship, it would have been impossible to have carried on, in these years of reduced grants. The district superintendents in their reports to the annual conference say: "Paragraph 71 in our Discipline, about Christian stewardship, is possibly the most clear and practical advice according to the spirit of the Scriptures which can be thought of. We try often to find new ways and means, but are slow in putting them into practice. The first part of Christian stewardship which concerns finances has been tried, in part, in many places and has been a blessing. But the points concerning our influence and prayers are at least of the same significance. Ought not these points to be emphasized in all our Board and other meetings?" And then they read to the conference what our Discipline has about prayer, under the head of Christian Stewardship.

New Churches

Because of the "Cut" it has not been possible to take up new work to any great extent, and work that had been planned for new church buildings has been delayed. Only in one place, Oggesund, a mining district, has a new church been built. The land was donated by the mining board, free of cost. It is located in the best spot in the town, on three streets. Upon it we have erected a church house which cost about 12,000 crowns. A larger church was

planned for, but the members were not able to collect the necessary money for its erection. They have confined themselves to a small hall in the church house, but it is built in good style and can be adapted as a part of a larger church, later on.

Difficulties

Our Methodist work has felt the burden of the oppressive financial condition which is still over the whole country, and in which our members have to share with their fellow-countrymen. The "after-war-time" has not yet been overcome, and wages are very low compared with the prices of articles of prime necessity.

Another great hindrance to our work is the atheistic propaganda among the laboring class. In some places, the working men are under such organized and unorganized control by their fellow workers, that they scarcely venture to go to any place where the Word of God is preached. And as the Methodists in Sweden have their work in cities and towns and other laboring centers, more generally than any other free church in Sweden, the results are most serious. Nothing but a genuine and thorough revival will master such strong opposition.

The Conference Jubilee Year

The year 1925 was a preparation for the Jubilee year, 1926. The conference at Vasteras, July 8-13, 1925, was the fiftieth session of the Sweden annual conference, and the whole year of 1926 is to be celebrated as a Jubilee year. The strong leaders of Swedish Methodism are at work and no object for good will be forgotten.

THE BALTIC AND SLAVIC MISSION CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY THE REV. HJALMAR SALMI

The Meeting Place

The second session of the Baltic and Slavic mission conference was held July 22-26, 1925, in the beautiful and commodious Methodist building at Libau, Latvia, Bishop Ernest G. Richardson of Atlanta, Georgia, presiding. About twenty-five years ago, the Russian government built the "Naval Har-

bor of Emperor Alexander III" at Libau. The admiral who had supervision of this great undertaking was interested in the social and moral welfare of the marines and workmen, and gave a Lettish preacher the sum of eight thousand gold rubles (about four thousand dollars) toward the erection of a so-called People's Temperance Hall, which cost about

twenty-five thousand dollars to build. Due to the early transfer of the kind-hearted admiral, the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War and later, the Great War, with its ensuing revolutions, this splendid edifice was left partly unfinished. It has passed through various hands and was being used as a Communistic Club, when Dr. George M. Fowles, former Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, during his visit here in August, 1922, selected it. The price was only five thousand dollars. This building has since been renovated and the Latin inscription affixed where all can see it: *Finis coronat opus—1923*. It was in the large auditorium of this splendid edifice, which seats about eight hundred people, that a most edifying conference program was greatly enjoyed, in spite of the almost unenduring tropical heat prevailing during those days.

"Pussyfoot" Johnson

It so happened that Mr. William E. Johnson, the famous prohibitionist-at-large, arrived by steamer from London in time to participate in the opening session of the conference. In both of his addresses before the conference he paid a great tribute to the important part which the Methodist Episcopal Church had played in the prohibition movement. On the second evening a large temperance mass-meeting was held in Saint Ann's Lutheran Church, which has the biggest seating capacity of all edifices in Libau. Superintendent George A. Simons presided. From Libau, Mr. Johnson proceeded to Riga, the capital of Latvia, besides visiting also in Estonia. A most enthusiastic welcome has been tendered this genial and dauntless defender of prohibition everywhere in the Baltic States. Professor Villem Ernits of Dorpat University, representative of the World League Against Alcoholism for the Baltic States, also addressed our conference on two occasions, later accompanying Mr. Johnson on his tour through the Baltics.

A Visitor From the Far East

The Rev. Nicolai Poysti, who is now working for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Harbin, China, brought inspiring messages to our conference. Brother Poysti is one of the

many preachers we have trained for the Russian field. Seven years ago he was Dr. Simons' helper in Petrograd, and when the economic conditions became acute he was obliged to take his family to South Russia. Later on, he was in Vladivostok and other places in Siberia, working for the American Y. M. C. A., and finally he became identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Brother Poysti, like the rest of us, is a most enthusiastic exponent of Methodist unification.

Voting on Constitutional Questions

After a brief and spirited debate, the full members of the Baltic and Slavic mission conference, who now number twenty-two, voted unanimously in favor of unification, and unanimously opposed lay representation in the conference.

Impressive Ordination Service

Never before, in the eighteen years' history of our work, has a Bishop ordained so many preachers at our conference. After delivering a most illuminating and heart-searching message on the Ideal and Spirit of Christ's Service, Bishop Richardson ordained nine deacons and seven elders, besides consecrating five deaconesses. Clad in the attractive American deaconess garb, it was fitting that these sisters should receive the customary gold brooches sent over by Doctor D. W. Howell of the Board of Deaconesses. Among those deeply impressed were the Prefect of Libau with his wife and daughter, who sat in the front row.

Cornerstone Laying at Matras

On Sunday afternoon, an autobus conveyed the Bishop and a party of twenty-four preachers and friends to Matras, a country charge about twelve miles from Libau. Here the Bishop, assisted by superintendent Simons, laid the cornerstone of the Methodist church which the people of that community are erecting out of their own resources, the land having been donated by one of the friends of the cause. In view of the fact that this day happened to be the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Richardson, the Bishop announced that he would provide the funds to furnish an oak pulpit for the new church, the same to serve as a memento of Mrs. Richardson's natal day.

The Closing Session

On Sunday evening, the conference transacted its final business and the Bishop presented to a number of preachers who had finished the conference course of study the beautiful diplomas which Dr. Allan MacRossie, Director of the Conference Course of Study, provided for this purpose. Bishop Richardson inscribed the following sentiment on each diploma:

"Although the founder of Methodism was one of the most learned men of his time he was not ashamed to say: 'Homo unius libri.' That did not mean, however, that he read only the Bible. John Wesley continued to read and study many books, always recognizing the Bible as the center of his spiritual and intellectual life. This he urged his preachers ever to do. May we as spiritual sons of that great man of God emulate his fine example. Praying for your success, Sincerely yours, Ernest G. Richardson, Presiding Bishop."

The Superintendent's Report

The outstanding feature of the annual gathering of preachers on this pioneer field was the intensely evangelistic spirit permeating all our diversified activities. Doctor Simons, indefatigable and resourceful leader in this multilingual field, which up to a year ago also included Russia and still incorporates more than three fourths of the work formerly known as the Russia mission conference, emphasized in his annual review the fact that over twelve hundred conversions have been reported by the preachers during the year.

Statistics

We now have: 37 preachers; 84 local preachers; 50 appointments; 160 preaching places; 56 Sunday schools; 173 officers and teachers; 3,300 attendants; 11 church buildings; 15 parsonages; 2 Children's Homes; 1 Refugee Home; value of properties, \$350,000; members and

probationers, 1,858; 1,340 Epworth Leaguers; 4 Christian Advocates, in the four languages spoken in these states, and one English periodical; 10 candidates preparing for the ministry, with 12 more waiting to be enrolled; 6 deaconesses; 1 deaconess candidate, and 6 young women on the waiting list.

The Tie That Binds

Although our beloved Bishop Anton Bast was sorely missed, it was a great delight to receive several tender messages from him, Bishop Richardson alluding most graciously and sympathetically to his colleague's heart-breaking tribulations. The conference expressed by a standing vote their continued confidence in the absent Bishop, assuring him of their daily prayerful solicitude.

Bishop and Mrs. Richardson spent ten busy days in the Baltic Republics, first passing through Lithuania and arriving in Riga, July 18th. The Bishop preached the next day, Sunday, to an appreciative audience in the English service of our American Methodist church, and in the afternoon he spoke to a large gathering in the First Lettish Methodist church in Akuiela. The following day, Bishop Richardson and Dr. Simons paid their respects to President Tschakste of the Latvian Republic, and also to Premier-Minister Celmins. The American Minister to the Baltic States, Hon. F. W. B. Coleman, entertained Bishop and Mrs. Richardson, and Dr. and Miss Simons in his home. After the Libau conference, Bishop and Mrs. Richardson hurried through Latvia and Estonia, sailing from Revel, July 28th, our superintendent and a number of Estonian preachers and deaconesses bidding the American pilgrims an affectionate adieu, while watching the Helsingfors steamer disappear on the Finnish bay.

The next year's session of the Baltic and Slavic mission conference is to be held in Riga, "the pearl of the Baltics."

THE PARIS AREA

BISHOP EDGAR BLAKE

The Paris area embraces the countries around the Mediterranean basin: France, Italy, Spain, North Africa and the Madeira Islands.

Religions

The European countries are Latin in origin and Roman Catholic in religion. North Africa, with the exception of a

small French population, is of Berber and Arabic origin, and is dominantly Mohammedan in its religion. The area, therefore, presents two separate and distinct problems. The first is a challenge to evangelical Protestantism and the second is a challenge to Christianity itself. Neither problem can be successfully met by the ordinary evangelistic methods. Evangelism must be supplemented by education and social service, otherwise progress will be limited and slow. In the one case, the dominant religion is autocratic, ecclesiastical and political, and multitudes of its followers have lost their confidence in it and have broken with that faith. Not knowing any other church than the Roman Catholic, they judge all churches by it. Until Methodism demonstrates that it is different, that it is neither political, ecclesiastical nor autocratic, but rather that it is democratic; that it is here to give not to get, to serve and not to dominate; that it is a Christian brotherhood seeking to spread the spirit of Christ among men, will it make any large impression upon the Latin peoples?

The Moslem World

The Mohammedan world is the most difficult and discouraging field that Christianity has entered. It is narrow, bigoted and intolerant. It is a social system as well as a religion. Its social customs and laws are a part of its religion. If a Mohammedan forsakes his religion for Christianity, he cuts himself off from his family, his community and society. As a result, Christianity's progress in Mohammedan fields has al-

ways been slow and discouraging. Mohammedans cannot be turned to Christ by polemical methods. Preaching must be accompanied by teaching and by social ministry. Genuine love and service are the only things that will break through the barriers of Mohammedan exclusiveness.

Institutional Activities

As a result of the conditions described, large emphasis is necessarily placed upon institutional activities. We are maintaining eighteen homes and schools in the Area, with approximately 2,200 children enrolled. Aside from rendering a genuine Christian service to the children placed under our care, our institutions are producing our future leadership. In addition to our institutions, churches and preaching stations, we have community centers in Paris, Chateau Thierry, Toulon, Lyons, Algiers, Fort National, El Maten, Constantine, Tunis, Naples, Fiume, Trent, and Funchal. Our educational and social work makes an exceedingly heavy inroad upon our financial budget, but there is no escape if we are really to carry on an effective Christian ministry, and make a permanent Christian contribution to those whom we seek to serve. The people are eager for this ministry.

The outlook for the Area, as a whole, is promising if we will take the long view. An experience of five years has deepened my conviction of the needs of the field, has intensified my consciousness of its difficulties, and increased my hope for the outcome, if we will patiently and persistently pursue the work we have begun.

FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY BISHOP EDGAR BLAKE

Religious Conditions

France has a population of 40,000,000 people. In intelligence, culture and thrift they are not surpassed by any other nation of Europe. For generations, France was the dutiful "daughter of the Church" and the French were the faithful subjects of Rome. But that period is past. They have lost their confidence in the Church of their fathers and have surrendered their ancient faith and loyalty. Ten million

practicing Catholics in France is the maximum claim made by the Church authorities, and this estimate is reduced to five million by many.

The highest claim made for the Protestants is 800,000, and this is scaled down to 500,000 by some. On the basis of the maximum claims of Catholics and Protestants, 29,000,000 of the French people, 70 per cent of the total, have broken with their former faiths and are not now identified with any form of organ-

ized religion. It is doubtful if any other great nation offers so large or so fertile a field for a vital religious effort as France.

The French are not an irreligious people, void of spiritual aspiration and insight. It is doubtful if there is a nation anywhere, more appreciative of the deeper spiritual realities of life than the French. They have lost their interest in the Church, not in religion. The former has lost its sacred character as the servant of Christ, and the French have broken with it. This attitude is well expressed in the words of a French workingman, "We are done with an imposed religion. But if one will preach unto us a gospel of reality, we will listen to him, and gladly."

The French are suspicious of religious institutions, but they are ready to welcome any movement that has in it the generous spirit of Christ. A French savant said, "You could have ten million Methodist followers in France in ten years, if you would make Methodism known to the French people." "Methodism is the religion of the future," said a noted French Abbe.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is comparatively new in France. It did not begin its work there until 1907. After only seven years of effort the World War came, and the work was disorganized, as was everything in France during the period of strife. For five years, advance was impossible. What had been gained was largely shattered. Since the war, new and large foundations have been laid. Under the impulse of the Centenary, a program commensurate with our opportunity was undertaken. Then came the continued decline and with it the drastic curtailment of our work. And once more, we are starting to build again on a new foundation.

Institutions

Charvieu—At this place is a home and school for dependent boys. It was started originally as an institution for war orphans, but it is now open to any dependent boy of good character and capacity. At present there are 72 boys at Charvieu for whom we are providing a home, a school and trade training.

The school courses cover what in America would be the equivalent of the elementary and grammar grades, and the first and second years of high school.

The trades include gardening, carpentry, and automobile mechanics. As soon as our resources will permit, chicken farming will also be added to the course. Each boy is required to take chemistry, gardening and carpentry. When he is mature enough, he chooses one of the trades and devotes his entire time to it, except two hours a day, which he gives to classroom work. The aim is to teach each boy a useful and gainful occupation so that when he leaves Charvieu, he may be fitted to make his way in life as a useful citizen.

As in American schools, Charvieu emphasizes recreation and sports as a means of promoting the physical and moral development of the boys. Although the school is comparatively new, as yet, it is fast making a name for itself as an institution where boys are taught to work, to play, and to live as Christian men should.

Champfleury—This is an institution for girls, similar to that for boys at Charvieu. Originally started as a home for war orphans, it is now open to any worthy dependent girl. In addition to the regular school course which carries to the second year of high school, the girls are taught homemaking in all its aspects, including cooking, sewing, dressmaking and millinery. In addition, they are taught embroidery, lace making, and the useful crafts. All the work of the home, except laundering, in which the girls assist, is done by the girls, themselves, under the direction of competent instructors. Champfleury provides a helpful and wholesome Christian atmosphere for the girls, and trains them in the useful crafts for helpful and gainful living. Champfleury is a fine old French chateau of the 17th century. It was begun in 1620, the year the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. It is still in a state of fine preservation. It is surrounded by sixty-four acres of park and farm land on the Seine, near Poissy. It is only sixteen miles from the gates of Paris, and can be reached by train or automobile in forty-five minutes. We urge our American friends to visit Champfleury, not only to see the work that is being done, but to see the beauty of an old French estate that still maintains its ancient simplicity and charm.

Grenoble—This is a home and school for girls, similar to Champfleury, but

under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. It is enough to say that Grenoble measures up in every way to the high standard of excellency universally maintained by the women of the church.

It can be truthfully said that our Methodist institutions, Charvieu, Champfleury and Grenoble are among the best of their kind in France. They command the respect and confidence of the French people. They preach a gospel of reality, and perform a ministry of work that all can understand and admire. They are a credit not only to our denomination but to the Christian Church.

Social Centers

The Methodist Memorial in Paris—

This is without doubt the best known community center in France. The Parisian press devoted more than twenty-four columns of their space to its actions in a period of six months. Its plant and equipment consists of a Gothic chapel, a social building, a gymnasium, and an apartment house for its workers. Almost every form of religious, social and recreational ministry is carried on at the memorial. Its doors are open from morning until night, seven days a week. Its activities and ministries are constant and continuous. Fully a thousand people pass under its portals every week during the fall, winter and spring seasons. Its social activities include classes in languages, music, vocal and instrumental, literature, art and dramatics. It has Boy Scout and Girl Scout organizations, and young people's societies. A reading room and library are maintained. As the center of the intellectual and social life of a large constituency, it ministers both to mind and spirit. Its work is directive and constructive. Its gymnasium has become a Mecca in indoor recreation and sports. It is already the leading basket ball center of Paris. Its director is also the director of the base ball league of the city. The memorial has made a large and distinct place for itself in the recreational life of the French capital. Standing in the midst of a great city, it is interpreting the mission and ministry of the Church of Christ unto the people.

Chateau-Thierry—When the war ended, the Methodists bought the old Elephant Hotel in Chateau-Thierry, and

converted it into a center of social ministry as a memorial to our American boys who fell in the memorable fight that turned the tide of battle and gave victory to the Allied cause. For six years, the Methodist Memorial has carried on its work of unselfish service in a community that was devastated by the war. It has been a center of light, leading and healing, without any distinction of creed, race or sect. Babies are cared for in the creche, while the working mothers go out to earn their daily bread. Reading rooms and social rooms are open from morning until night. Books, magazines and periodicals are available for all who care to use them. Lectures, musicales, dramatics, assemblies, in fact everything that makes life richer and better, is a part of the program. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts make their home at the memorial. Little children and older ones, young people and adults make it their home. It is the outstanding institution of Chateau-Thierry. More than five thousand visitors, mostly Americans, visit the memorial each year and inspect its work. It is probably the most widely known activity of Methodism outside of the United States. When our friends are in Chateau-Thierry they should visit the memorial and see for themselves the work that is being done. It is known and loved by all.

Toulon—This French naval base in the Mediterranean, is the center of a notable work for girls, young women and working mothers. It maintains a hostel with dormitory privileges for working girls. Reading room and social rooms are open to all. Classes and clubs of every kind minister to the needs of young women, and provide them with wholesome social surroundings where they may escape the temptations of the street. An American cafeteria is also a part of the plant. Here girls may come and find wholesome food at cost, and with it recreation rooms, where they are urged to rest, study or play as they choose. It is a house of freedom and of mercy. It is a genuine home of refuge for young women of modest means, who wish to surround themselves with influences that make for clean and wholesome living.

In addition to the work for young

women, Toulon has a creche for working mothers, where they may bring their babies and have them cared for, while the mothers go out to earn their daily bread. A trained nurse and assistant are in constant attendance in the creche, not only to care for the babies but to protect their health. A mothers' class is conducted, and mothers are taught how to care for the little ones. The creche is one of those gentler ministries of which Jesus said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

Le Croix Rousse, Lyons—What was a large cinema has been transformed into a chapel, a gymnasium, and a social center. It is located in one of the most thickly populated sections of Lyons. A varied program, adapted to the needs of the community, social, recreational and religious, is carried on by the pastors and volunteer workers; in addition, Le Croix Rousse has become the center of Christian activities for the large immigrant population of Lyons. These activities so commended themselves to the Mayor of Lyons, a former Premier of France, that he endorsed the work with his presence and support.

Churches

The work of the Methodist Episcopal

Church is not limited to institutions and social centers, though these bulk large in its program. And it may be said of them that nothing is doing more to commend the Methodist Church to the favorable attitude of the French than the social ministries. If we are wise and patient we shall reap the evangelistic harvest of our social sowing. It will be a plentiful reaping.

We already have seventeen regular stations with organized churches, and settled pastors as follows: Paris, Strasbourg, Colmar, Haguenau, Grenoble, Grezy, Albertville, Bourgneuf, Saint Alban, Lyons: Place Vendome, Le Croix Rousse; Charvieu, Toulon, La Sayne, Grasse, Ollioules and Cannes. In addition to these we have nine other out appointments that are cared for from Haguenau, Albertville, Saint Alban, Lyons and Toulon.

The number of our churches is not large and the membership is small as yet. But the opportunity for Methodism is great, just as soon as we have the leadership and the resources for expansion. In many respects France is one of the most hopeful fields in Europe for Methodism. It will take time and money, and strength and faith. "But in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

ITALY CONFERENCE

The four paragraphs following were sent in by Dr. C. M. Ferreri of Rome.

Evangelistic Work

Our work is anything but easy at the present moment, but our congregations have not been weakened in spirit by the changes. If, during this crisis, we have not the same number of sympathizers coming to us, there is everywhere an evident increase of Christian spirit. This spirit will bring results.

The most serious condition was due to the financial restrictions owing to the decreased appropriations, as a result of which seven local preachers have had to be dismissed and their churches removed to other centers. But we also feel comforted by the spirit of devotion to the Church which continues among these congregations bereft of their min-

isters. In no church, however, has the evangelistic fervor lessened, and in some points it has been intensified.

New chapels have been inaugurated at Savona and Sestri Ponente in Liguria and at Portici (Naples). The large building at Bari is now completed. This promising city of the lower Adriatic is looking forward to a great future, and the church will be dedicated at the next Annual Conference in May, 1926. The church in Milan has also been renovated and now looks very attractive. It is adapting itself to the exigencies of that large zone of the great Metropolis.

If the work of evangelization in the churches has become a little harder, an effort has been made everywhere to find a compensation in the family meetings always presided over by the pastor,

where there is the opportunity to speak to a large number of strangers.

Educational Work

This work progresses successfully in the ever flourishing International College of Monte Mario, in the Boys' Institute of Venice, the Casa Materna in Portici, a Girls' Home in Florence and the Crandon Institute of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in Rome. They all have local recognition.

Owing to the "cut" in appropriations, several day schools have been closed, as the budget could not be burdened with the expense for the teachers; but in Scicli, these continue with the sacrifice of the teachers who give their work gratuitously. Other evening schools in various towns still continue their work, particularly in the North. The work of the Theological School, in which six students are being prepared for the ministry, should also be mentioned.

Work with the Press

In spite of the restrictions on the press, we continue to reach the largest possible number of readers with our publications and reviews, our weekly "Evangelista," and the monthly for children, "Vita Gioconda," which finds its way into many non-Protestant families and into many public schools. Our Publishing House also edits every year books of evangelical propaganda. Considering the difficulties we are experiencing it is not possible to display work on a larger scale and with a wider program. It is essential to know how to keep the positions conquered during the past years, strengthen the interior life, and know how to wait with patience and confidence the hour for a more intensified and widespread action.

The Italian soul is liberal and vibrating to every high and noble vision, and it is the Gospel of Christ which will allow it gloriously to manifest itself for the good of the nation, and for greater ideals of human fraternity.

Social Work

A modern medical dispensary for women and children is conducted in our building at Naples, and about 60 patients are visited every morning by the doctor, who is a minister of the annual conference. In the afternoon, the patients are visited in their homes by a nurse, who

also does evangelistic work in her visits.

In twelve churches, we have well organized associations among the young people, which do social work, besides helping the church in its evangelistic work. We also have in many places, branches of the "Women's Aid Society" for charity and other social work, and helping the local church in its spiritual life.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH ON VIA FIRENZE

Its Wide Service

Dr. John W. Maynard, the pastor, has made the American church a center for English-speaking sojourners in Rome. In its services on Sunday mornings it serves a twofold purpose. For such as are looking for a service in English, it furnishes a much appreciated opportunity for worship. The congregation, whether larger or smaller, brings together people from all over the world. Recently at a service, there were represented nine nationalities, fourteen States of the Union, and twelve denominations. The other purpose is that of a medium of communication between our work and the traveling public. The multitudes who inquire about some feature of our work evince a widespread interest in what the Methodist Episcopal Church is doing in Italy. Dr. Maynard is constantly accompanying or directing people to Crandon Hall, our school for girls, or to the Collegio of Monte Mario.

On Sunday afternoons, and at other times during the week, Dr. and Mrs. Maynard entertain many visitors in their apartment in the Methodist headquarters, and not infrequently at such receptions, lectures and talks are given concerning conditions in Italy and the work of the Church in Rome and the nation. Dr. Maynard has made a study of the topography and antiquities of Rome, and as time and opportunity permit, he is glad to share this knowledge with those who come with their inquiries.

COLLEGIO INTERNAZIONALE OF MONTE MARIO

REPORTED BY S. W. IRWIN

A Good Year

The Collegio Internazionale Monte

Mario closed a successful school-year with the end of June, 1925. The activities of the school during the Spring term were interesting and varied, outside of the regular program of school studies. Several addresses were given the students by prominent Italians and visiting friends from distant points. The closing exercises of the year were attended by a large company of visitors from Rome, and were favorably noted in the Rome dailies.

The educational standards during the year were carefully maintained, and in the State examinations Monte Mario boys were among those with the highest records. Some of the boys who had come from beyond the borders of Italy, and had here studied in a foreign tongue, were especially commended.

A Mecca for Tourists

During the summer, the Collegio remained open and a number of students continued in summer courses, while others came in from the city. Many guests, often in groups of 15 and 20, found their way to the hill-top through the summer and fall. In a considerable measure, Monte Mario has become a Mecca for American tourists and friends. All are cordially welcomed by the head of the Collegio, Samuel W. Irwin, and Mrs. Irwin, and all are enthusiastic in their interest in the aims and progress of the school. More than one generous contribution finds its way to the help of some needy and worthy boy seeking a way through school.

Building Citizenship

The new school year opened with promise. All space was filled immediately on opening. American officials in service in Rome have visited the Collegio, and in generous words have endorsed its work and prophesied a service greatly increased in appreciation.

One prominent Italian, after his visit to the hill, and learning of the sturdy national sentiments fostered within the

setting of international contacts, remarked, "This is the real League of Nations." A member of the House of Deputies of the present Government after an extended visit, recently, expressed his cordial sympathy with the efforts of the Collegio. Two other Deputies have placed boys from their immediate families in the institution. Perhaps there is no more solid point to be found in Italy as regards those things that help to build good citizenship.

Nationalities Represented

The boys of the school represent a dozen nationalities and ten religious affiliations, including, besides the Protestant branches, Catholic, Orthodox, Mohammedan and Jew. Close contacts are maintained with the surrounding territories, and Mr. Irwin has made personal visits to their legations in the city of Rome, as well as extended visits to the countries themselves. Albania, Montenegro, Macedonia and Bulgaria have not been neglected and all have students in the Collegio.

New Features

Some new features have recently been added to the scope of the course of the school. A senior class in Christian Work has been organized, especially for those taking their studies in the University of Rome, in Arts and Law. This course will be instrumental in turning some young men into lines of definite religious activity. During the year, instruction in organized band music was introduced. A wider interest in organized athletics is being encouraged. For further advance and greater usefulness of the school, rooms for social gatherings, and an assembly hall for worship are urgently needed.

The School's Ideal

The Collegio still holds to its central faith, that its ideal should be to produce manly Christian character for the Kingdom's sake.

SPAIN MISSION

REPORTED BY BISHOP EDGAR BLAKE

Our Methodist Episcopal Church has two centers of work in Spain, Alicante and Seville.

Alicante

This is a city of 60,000 population, located on the southeastern shore of

Spain. It has excellent public buildings, but there is not a public school house in the city. Nearly thirty years ago, Francisco Albricias opened a school for children in a tent on a vacant lot. He had no money, and no resources but his indomitable will and his faith in God. Today, he has two school buildings as fine, complete and adequate as any school buildings in Spain. He has a day school, of nearly 600 pupils, of elementary and grammar grades, and a secondary school, which is unusual in Spain, of forty students. Senor Albricias' "Model School" is probably one of the most successful and outstanding pieces of educational work of Methodism in Europe. It is a pity that our Methodist friends cannot visit Alicante, and see for themselves what can be accomplished under the most difficult conditions by a man of intelligence and zeal, when supported by a great Church.

In addition to the day school, we have

an active church in Alicante and a Sunday school with an attendance of more than 700.

Seville

Here we have an active church, Sunday school of 140 members, and a day school of more than 250 pupils. The day school could be much larger, in fact, it was much larger. Three years ago, it was nearly twice its present size numerically. But our quarters were too small to accommodate so many children, and we had to dismiss nearly 200 pupils because we could not properly provide for them. Seville's need is an adequate school building. With such a building the only limit to the work would be the capacity of the plant.

So great is the interest of the Spanish masses in education, and so meager are the provisions of the state, that any Church that will, can have the children of Spain for the taking.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY E. F. FREASE, SUPERINTENDENT

A Matter of Grave Concern

The unchecked decrease in our missionary staff is a matter of grave concern. Where the indigenous Church is well established and a trained force of indigenous leaders has been raised up, a reduction in missionaries may retard progress, but need not endanger the existence of the work. But this is a comparatively new field, one of the very most difficult. Mohammedanism, Roman Catholicism and the incredulity, indifference and cynicism produced by the modern breakdown of faith in these systems confront us.

North African Moslems, too, divide into two radically different race and language groups. Special missionary and language training are necessary for European, Berber and Arab work. It is impracticable to transfer missionaries from one group to the other, or to consolidate work, even when side by side. Our stations are from 100 to 300 miles apart. One cannot efficiently be supervised from another. A check in our operations at any point would more seriously endanger the entire work than in perhaps any other field.

Moreover, present missionary condi-

tions require a carefully thought out and correlated program. This we have. But, for its initial functioning, the missionary force on the field, when it was adopted, was the minimum on which it could work at all; development would require an increased staff.

In 1924, we lost two of the five missionary families from the Kabyle section. During the year under report we were obliged to relinquish in the eighth month, a year's service of Rev. and Mrs. J. H. C. Purdon. In the same month Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Cooksey, also veteran missionaries, definitely withdrew from the field. Both these couples were unusually gifted in Arabic, and efficient in French. One new missionary couple has been received on the field. Thus, with an increase of two necessary institutional missionary posts, there has been a net decrease of three missionary couples. Health furloughs are unavoidable, reducing the available staff still further.

Hence the Moslem work, well started at Sousse, the most promising center in North Africa for Arab work, has had to be closed. S. L. Kiser is the only missionary for evangelistic work we now

have in Tunisia. The Arab church and evangelistic work at Tunis and Constantine, and the Kabyle regional centers at Fort National and Il Maten-Sidi Aich have, each, had only half-time service. The same has been true of the Boys' Homes at Constantine and Tunis, and the Bible Institute. Not only does work suffer, but health gives way under the strain, and nearly half the force are past the peak of greatest resisting power. A continuance of the present situation is fraught with the greatest danger to our missionaries and to our enterprise. It is a consolation to know that the Home Base is fully alive to our situation and we expect reinforcements. But no report which did not make the present situation clear would faithfully represent the work.

That under these circumstances our enterprise has moved forward, as indicated in this report, is evidence of the devotion of the whole staff, of the vitality of the work, and of the divine blessing.

Personal Mention

J. T. C. Blackmore and family left in June for health reasons, on an overdue furlough. N. W. Lindsay and family left in October, on a furlough already due, because of the health of Mrs. Lindsay. Dr. and Mrs. Kelly were required by the doctors to leave the field for the hot season. Mlle. Labarthe also was invalidated to Switzerland. Emile Girardin was again sent to France by the doctors last June, and the date of his return is still uncertain. Miss Martha Whiteley of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, who arrived in January, and who was attacked by influenza after nursing in the Girls' Home at Constantine, was ordered to France early in the year and has not yet been able to return. When the carpet school at Il Maten was closed in September the Misses Gspann returned to France. Mr. Bochou discontinued his work the end of June.

EUROPEAN WORK

Difficulties

Three of the main difficulties in this work are: The religious indifference or antagonism engendered by Romanism; the active opposition of Roman priests to our work wherever it is successful; the fluctuation of the European popula-

tion, by which so many of our members and adherents leave for France or elsewhere.

Algiers Central Church

Notice was received to vacate the church hall on October 15th. and no way was found to combat it. The Scotch Free Church has a small but excellent church building in Algiers, used by them for one Sunday service only, during the six months' winter season. Negotiations led to a lease for five years, they reserving only the time for their service. The church is not quite so central as the hall, but is of course a great improvement. However, it is evident that until we have our own building, adapted to present day church activities, we shall not accomplish what we should do in Algiers.

An impressive union meeting of all branches of the work crowded the church the first Sunday of occupancy. Pastor Danic is making a special effort to reach the people of this new quarter by timely Sunday evening evangelistic addresses. On Thursdays, he has a series of talks on religion which are greatly appreciated. The basement of the church is as large as the auditorium. The present tenants have been given notice, and when we are in possession it will be an admirable social center.

Bab-El-Oued Church

The work, started as an annex in this populous workingmen's quarter, has been encouraging. It now starts as a separate church, with a small membership and a considerable number of adherents. The young pastor, Jaques Delpy, reports: "Our present weekly activities, besides the Sunday cult and the largely attended evening evangelistic service, are Sunday and Thursday schools with up to 45 scholars; sewing circles of about 20 girls; Boy Scouts numbering 25, the older boys being active in the evangelistic meeting; and a smaller group of girl 'Eclaireuses.' Thus our work is principally among the young, and as these young people are strongly attached to us, we can already say that we shall soon be strong in members at Bab-el-Oued."

Woman's Work (Woman's Foreign Missionary Society)

Evangelistic—Miss Anderson reports

most satisfactory results in the older work at Rue Rovigo. The new venture of the year has been at Belcourt, a neglected working people's quarter. Women and girls are eagerly attending the meetings. "A year ago not more than two of these women had ever seen a Bible. Twenty have joined the Bible Reading Union, buying their own Bibles. Twelve have signed their names as desiring to follow Jesus. The children's class numbers some thirty each week. Two mothers ask that their children may be prepared for reception in our Church. Another hopes that her husband will consent to their children being baptized there." The work thus grows encouragingly.

Woman Student Work—Of this new important branch Miss Frances and Miss Esther Vandyne write: "The work among the French Lycee and University girls is being linked up with the French Student Movement of the World's Student Christian Federation. The religious problem study group of wistful, eager and sincere seekers after Jesus meets faithfully. One member has never been in a church, her family for generations have been atheists, but she is frankly reaching out after Christ. Another is finding comfort in a great sorrow. A third is rekindling her flickering faith."

"There is a comparative religion study group, seeking intellectual satisfaction, who have not yet joined the inner circle of real seekers. The English and the Racquet Clubs are recruiting agencies. A junior English Club touches the younger members. Student camps held at Sidi Ferruch, for a week at Christmas and Easter, offer unique opportunities, not only to bring tired students to the pine woods and the sea, but also to the peace that passeth understanding and perfect rest in Christ. Another year we hope to report a student hostel."

European Women's, Girls' and Boys' Classes—Mr. Villon reports: "Because of the unwieldy, changing and unruly crowds of European and Jewish children which thronged the classes with cinema illustrations, a small admission charge was made. The numbers have not greatly decreased, but the meetings have gained in attention and discipline." The writer does not know any other city quarter where conditions are so demoral-

izing or mission work so difficult as in the Algiers Native town.

Oran

This work was admirably begun by Dr. and Mrs. Lowther who were compelled to leave the field shortly after the war broke out. The succeeding European pastor failed us morally. The third man was brilliant but proved unstable, and our plans for building on our excellent downtown site had to be postponed. An untrained assistant has been in charge since, constantly pleading for a trained pastor. At the last Conference, Vincent Danje was actually appointed, but the breakdown of Pastor Girardin detained him at Algiers. In the meantime Mons. and Madame Bloch have put their whole strength into the task, handicapped by the most inadequate little hall on our site, a re-made garage. Considerable relief work among the very poor has been done, the funds being raised locally.

Miss Place, in special charge of the young people and children, writes: "During the summer we held the first vacation school, with an enrollment limited by the size of the hall, to 75. Many had to be refused. The poor parents are very grateful for this school. The homes of the children are visited. One result is the increased attendance in the Thursday school, which has grown from 40 last year to 80. There is a class of 20 girls from four to six each afternoon, to help them in their school studies. Girls who have left the classes to work in the shops are organized into a section of 'Eclaireuses.' A little medical help is given."

An opportunity, rarely equalled, awaits at Oran our ability to send a trained pastor and provide for a suitable social and evangelistic program.

Constantine

The Sunday services are increasingly better attended, reports Pastor Bardet, and the interest is great. A high official, and a Catholic, on whom Mr. Lochhead and I called concerning an item of business, expressed his sympathy for our work, which he said he had defended several times when hearing it attacked. Since then, this gentleman has regularly attended our Sunday morning service and communed at the last communion service.

A number are to be received into the church soon. The Sunday school is excellent, the young people's organizations flourishing, the prayer meeting remarkable in attendance and interest, and pastoral visiting regularly done. A sale of work produced 2,150 francs for poor relief. Some score of members have undertaken to distribute religious literature in their neighborhoods. Three principal stores of the town have accepted Scriptures for sale, and in one they were sold out within two months.

Tunis

The peculiar difficulties of this work among the mixed European population of Tunis, largely of uncultured origin, and in which the French are but a small minority, are increased by the fact that it is necessary to use the same hall for both the European and Arab services and work. Still, the European Church has grown and the different branches of activity are in full operation. Pastor Bénézet is courageously going forward, until we shall be able to provide a separate and suitable church building, and make the exceptional effort along social lines which the situation at Tunis demands.

Sousse

The constant movement of the European population affects Sousse to an unusual degree. It is a kind of a stepping stone for officials, teachers and business people from the country and small towns to the goals of all, Tunis or France. It requires a steady and considerable gain in members to keep the number even stationary. Sousse is also a military center, particularly for the Foreign Legion. Pastor Chappuis reports: "In spite of the numerous departures during the year, our full membership has increased by over half, the number of probationers also increasing. The various church activities are on the up grade. There is a well attended weekly Bible class specially for the soldiers. There have been a number of conversions. One, a young government employee, terrified by his fears for the future, writes: 'I was a hand's breadth from insanity; only the width of a hair from suicide, and I have been healed by Him who chased the demons, and made the blind to see.' One Legionary converted has been killed in

Syria. He left his meager savings to our Sousse church, and his civilian clothes to his Sousse soldier friends. Others sent to Morocco write frequently that they are faithful to the flag of Christ. Since December, I have had a permit to visit the military hospital at any hour, the first time such a permit was ever granted a foreign pastor."

WORK AMONG ARABS AND KABYLES

Church and General—Tunis (Sub-Station, Bizerte)

Rev. and Mrs. S. L. Kiser were charged with the Boys' Home in addition to all the other Arab work in Tunis during the summer. The regular Sunday morning service was continued during the summer, but he could not undertake more until the return of Dr. Kelly in November.

He writes: "In the meetings for men at the church hall Sunday and Wednesday evenings, the men seem interested and pay close attention, but few return. Those who can read accept Gospels and promise to read them. We have frequent contacts with men at the Bible Depot. In the Rue el Maleh quarter an encouraging boys' class has been started, and that for girls has continued well."

"In the Halfouine quarter Arab house, rented last year for work among women and girls, there is now a boys' class, and men's meetings well attended. We are very interested and encouraged here. In all this work the distorted idea of God and lack of understanding of fundamental moral ideals are very strikingly apparent. In September, four candidates were baptized."

"In the Halfouine house, the new medical work under Dr. Lochhead is making a decided impression. The women's and girls' classes, and the Sunday school in charge of Mrs. Kiser, Miss Marcusson and Miss Karen are also steadily growing in numbers and interest. Mr. Kiser adds: 'All the branches are interacting and we are quite hopeful.'"

Bizerte

Miss Marcusson makes occasional visits to this, her old station. Retired missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Purdon, live in Bizerte and they are active in meetings

for men, and Mrs. Purdon continues the women's class and the children's meeting.

Constantine

Illness has prevented Rev. J. L. Lochhead from sending more than an outline report. The attendance at the Arab services and classes has been larger and more encouraging than ever before. Recently, the Arab Sunday school at the church social hall has reached an attendance of over 160, over a hundred of whom are from the Arab town and villages.

The crowded Christmas fete was again of unusual interest and significance. "The recitations and singing of the boys and girls from the homes were really splendid. A number of French friends were present, including several teachers in the government schools which the children attend, and they expressed themselves as delighted at the talent displayed by the native girls and boys. The four and a half year old boy of our Arab preacher sang a hymn, and the father gave a wonderful testimony of how he was led from Islam to faith in Jesus as his Saviour. The whole audience was thrilled."

Miss Lochhead and Miss Webb both have very successful women's and girls' classes in the native town. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has recently rented a house in the native town, "specially," as the missionaries report, "for evangelistic work and a neighborhood house. Here the townspeople love to come. Although we have had the house for so short a time, there are already sixty Arab children and women under instruction, while, day by day, groups of visitors come."

One of the crying needs is for such social and community centers for men and boys, as well as for women and girls, in the heart of the native population in all our stations. There can be no doubt that with them the work would go forward by leaps and bounds.

Algiers Native City

Mr. Villon writes: "The meetings for native women, girls and boys have distinctly improved over past years. The boys, though poor street boys, come in almost as large numbers since the admission has been charged. Only the native girls are exempt from paying. In

addition to the Sunday morning service, there has been started an afternoon Arabic evangelistic meeting, in which the Arab students in the Bible Institute take an active part."

Grand Kabylia: Fort National, Agouni-Bourar, Ouadias

When Mr. Blackmore left on furlough in June, there was no Kabyle speaking missionary to replace him, but Rev. Percy Smith and family spent some of the hot season at Fort National, and Mr. Smith gave such time as he could from his other heavy work, to a most superficial supervision of the work. However, the Kabyle preachers kept the meetings and classes, and even the dispensary going.

The writer was greatly impressed by the baptism, during a visit to the mountain-top church in the Quadias tribe, of a Kabyle mountaineer, his wife and child, and two upstanding young men—very different now from their Riff kinsmen still in their mediæval Moslem savagery.

Little Kabylia Region: Il Maten and Sidi Aich

The closing of our carpet school at Il Maten necessarily affected the work. Mlle. Annen was alone in the evangelistic work for women until late in the autumn, when Miss Martha Robinson of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, accompanied by Mlle. Chevrin, a French certificated teacher and also a diplomaed nurse, arrived, taking up the study of Kabyle and the preliminary work of starting a girls' day and manual school to replace the carpet school.

Mlle. Annen writes: "Thirty girls come three days a week for the experimental day and manual school. Older girls come other three days for sewing and raffia weaving. Fifty girls at the station, and as many more in a neighboring village, attend the Bible classes. Twenty women meet in the house of a Christian woman in Il Maten village. The dispensary is open two days a week, and visits are made to the sick in their homes."

Mr. Rochedieu visits the station regularly from Sidi Aich. Local Deacon Abouadaou and the helper Haddadi now find friends in their regular visits to the villages, instead of former hostility. A very difficult transition is thus being

accomplished with every promise of success.

The present day demands make it impossible for the same missionary effectively to carry all branches of the evangelistic, church and social work. If we are to attract and hold the attention of the Moslem men, and grip and win them for Christ by a direct evangelistic message, we simply must have in each center missionaries for that work alone, gifted men who master the Arabic or Kabyle, master sympathetically the mental, moral and other viewpoints and difficulties of present day Moslem men; and thus equipped, present Christ with burning, arresting, convincing, and winning power.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Day Schools for Girls—Taourith-Abdalla, Ouadias

In this remote mountain station Miss Parker, though ill, stuck to her school. Here as elsewhere, initial difficulty is to keep the girls long enough for satisfactory results. Moslem and Kabyle marriage customs call them away so young.

To imprint on the young minds the Christian message, much was made of preparation for the Christmas fete. The description of this by Miss Parker is a touching and convincing demonstration of how the Kabyle child life in the mountain village may be irradiated by the knowledge of Jesus the Saviour, who to Bethlehem came, himself a babe.

Il Maten

Reference has already been made to the fact that the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has at last undertaken work in Kabylia at Il Maten. Miss Robinson and Mlle. Chevrin are trying out the situation before the latter, as a French teacher, applies for formal authorization from the educational department for a girls' day school. The most favorable progress has been made. May this be the first of many such girls' day schools of that Society, schools so desperately needed in Kabylia!

Algiers Student Hostel

This hostel is full to capacity and only awaits larger quarters to increase its numbers. Mr. Villon writes: "The hostel gives us great joy, and we count

on it the most for the future. Four students finished their school work and left this year: two for the normal school and one to be a medical assistant. Of these, one cannot say that they are really converted, but we believe a work has been accomplished in them, and that wherever they may be stationed, the missionaries will always find in them sincere friends of the work and of the Gospel. The fourth was soundly converted and is now in the Bible Institute."

Homes for Girls and Boys

Algiers Boys' Home—Mr. and Mrs. Kellar have had their first year of uninterrupted service on the field, and have done an exceptionally fine piece of work, as shown by the following epitome of their report.

"We reiterate that the boys are not inmates of an institution, but brothers in a family; also of a larger family of Kabyles from whom they never should separate themselves, except in regard to evil things; but should dedicate all the superior things they find here to the service of their race family.

"In this spirit, long preparation was made for Easter. Shortly after Easter we had a Decision Day. Thirteen boys signified their desire to be baptized. Nine of them were judged ready and were baptized by Bishop Nuelsen during his visit. Fifteen were received into preparatory church membership, and three, now young men, into full membership. We dare to believe some may find their place in the native ministry. They are intelligent boys.

"A gift from American visitors provided ample funds for a joyous Christmas fete. The story of the nativity, illustrated by lantern slides, was sung and recited by the boys. The boys themselves made an offering, and later visited sick and crippled children at the city hospital, where they sang carols, recited and distributed a gift to each boy and girl.

"An innovation, during the year, was a very busy modified vacation school: Bible, music, English, hygiene, catechism and French subjects; ample play time, too, and a weekly excursion to a bathing beach or elsewhere.

"We sadly need room and equipment for the preliminary manual training necessary, as well for the boys going af-

terwards to the Bible Institute or elsewhere, as for those going to the Industrial and Agricultural School. Equally do we need a chapel, better study and social rooms and dispensary, as well as new dormitories. We need these so that we may not only minister to more boys, but meet all the needs of every boy who comes here."

Algiers Girls' Home—Miss Smith and Miss Welch report: "It has been a year full and overflowing with blessing from God. Five of the older girls were baptized last Easter. One girl, who had given great anxiety, professed conversion last year, has stood the test and is to be baptized next Easter. The oldest girl, now helping Miss Webb, has also won through her weaknesses to Christ, and soon will be married to the young native assistant in the Constantine Boys' Home.

"Our school report is excellent. The secret of it all is to be found in the Bible classes where the children learn to read the Book as the Word of God, and to follow Him, who only laid aside His Godhead that He might become man to 'put away sin' by the sacrifice of Himself."

Constantine Boys' Home—The thirty boys in this Home are nearly all little fellows. Their school work has been very satisfactory. Mr. Robb writes: "Little by little the conception of Christian truth and of salvation is being grasped by the older boys. The boys realize, as never before, the privilege they have and I believe are more grateful for what is being done for them. The oldest boy has taken a definite stand for Christ and is teaching a class in the Sunday school.

"Sidi Djemoie, now assistant, but brought up in the Home, is soon to be married to one of the girls from the Algiers Girls' Home."

It is interesting to note that this is to be the first marriage between a young man and a young woman from our Home; and that the one is an Arab and the other a Kabyle. The engagement is not an "arranged" one but was sought by the young people themselves.

Constantine Girls' Home—Miss Lovell writes: "The thirty girls now in the Home are overcrowded in the present house, and so many children are waiting for admission that we rejoice that a fine site has been purchased on

which we hope soon to build a new Home.

"The girls are doing well in every way, competing favorably with the French girls, with whom they sit side by side at school. They will, with the education being given them, be capable of teaching the next generation."

Tunis Boys' Home—During the four months' absence of Dr. and Mrs. Kelly, this Home was in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Kiser. This year, for the first time, the Home has had the great advantage of a thoroughly converted and capable native assistant, whose wife, also a Christian, is also an efficient helper. After many years of vicissitude the Home continues to be crowded. The boys are doing excellently. Dr. Kelly strains at the leash of restricted members. But for much increase, a larger property will be necessary. Our present property has been surrounded by new houses, and there is now no room for expansion.

Tunis Girls' Home—At times, it has seemed almost hopeless to get and keep girls for this Home. It is, therefore, with peculiar gratitude to God that the very brief report of Miss Nyberg is presented. "At present, the Girls' Home contains sixteen children, including two small boys. The time seems to come even for the Girls' Home in Tunis. A girl who was taken away by her mother has been brought back, the mother begging me to take her again. Afterwards we got another girl through that same woman, who now cannot speak well enough about our Home. During last month we received three new girls. Though I dare not say much, I do believe that God is working in the hearts of the girls."

A Unique and Marvelous Community

—At Constantine, Mr. Robb says: "During the year, upwards of 60 applications for entrance had to be refused. Parents come almost daily to plead for us to take their children." The same is true of the Tunis and Algiers Boys' Homes, and the Algiers and the Constantine Girls' Homes—and even in the Tunis Girls' Home it is commencing to be so. It is marvelous and we believe unequalled in any other Moslem field. It opens up limitless possibilities. In connection with the supplemental and completing institutions, now started, this work gives the most permanent, and

possibly the largest results. What might we not do, would the Church but enable us to seize fully this wonderful opportunity in this key Moslem field!

Industrial and Agricultural School at Sidi Aich

Mons. Palpant reports that this new enterprise has been firmly established during the year. For the first time the farm earned a considerable profit. The October term opened with six boys from the Algiers Boys' Home, one from the Constantine Home, and one from the Ouadias in the hostel, and others from the locality. The young French carpentry foreman was mobilized, and was succeeded by Ali Necer, brought up in the Algiers Boys' Home and trained in the Government School of Apprenticeship. A commencement has been made in agriculture, carpentry, cabinet making, wood carving and masonry, and it is hoped metal working may soon be begun. The government administrator of the region recently said: "The good thing in your work is that each young man has the chance to be trained according to his aptitudes."

To see, says M. Palpant, "our students eagerly at work; even the less gifted demonstrating their good will; to be with them in the animation of their sports; to feel them discover themselves in a development slow, perhaps, but sure, is a joy—and what prospects for the future."

"This school is attracting attention. The Sub-Prefect of Bougie visited it and gave an order for carved cabinet work. This was seen by the Prefect of the Department of Constantine, who sent a similar order. On invitation, samples have been sent to the new government industrial exposition being opened in Algiers, and the work praised."

Mr. and Mrs. Rochedieu have relieved M. and Madame Palpant of the burden of the hostel, and Mr. Rochedieu has charge of the general and religious training of the students.

Bible Institute, El Biar, Algiers

The October term of the Institute opened with nine students: five Kabyle, two Arab and two Spanish, the Arabs from Tunis. The opening service was of peculiar power and inspiration. After several addresses by Principal Lindsay and others, two Kabyle and one

Arab student related the stories of their conversion and of their call to the ministry. Those present were profoundly impressed. Never has the writer heard more definite, clearer statements of experience. If we can continue to recruit men of this stamp the future of Christ's Kingdom in North Africa should be assured. The mobilization of Abou-daou Ferhat soon reduced the students to eight. Two of them are still completing their secular studies at the superior school.

On the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Percy Smith took charge of the Institute, aided by Vincent Danic. Mr. Smith writes that: "The effort is to co-ordinate all the Biblical and other studies, not only for the acquisition of knowledge, but principally for the laying of the foundations for future work and study. Most of the students follow special courses in Arabic, Kabyle or in French literature, given at the University of Algiers. All take some part in practical work in the various activities of our churches in Algiers."

Conclusion

In an early report on North Africa, the writer expressed his conviction that in spite of the great Sahara, the trunk lines of communication in Africa are destined to run north and south, and the vast regions of the Soudan and Central Africa will be opened up and developed across the same great desert, which up to now has been practically impassable. Also, that correct missionary strategy called for a strong attack on Islam in North Africa to check it in the source of its missionary advance in the heart of Africa; and the developing of a strong body of Arab and Christian workers to follow the new arteries of travel to be opened up, and to overtake and overcome the Moslem advance.

Today, the French government has undertaken the construction of a railway across the Sahara, from southern Caranie to the Niger river and Lake Tchad, and other lines will follow. Two years ago, French ten horse power automobiles, equipped with caterpillar drive, successfully crossed the Sahara and returned the same way. Others equipped with four rear wheels did the same thing. Other parties have since made the return trip. A party has just started, as this report is being written,

to attempt the crossing on side cars. Regular tourist automobile travel now crosses comfortably in two days, from Biskra to Tozeur over a trying part of the desert, a trip which took ten days camel-back. Such tours are being attempted in ever increasing distances.

On the one hand, then, the highways for the Gospel advance are being thrown up. On the other, as this report shows, God has broken down barriers and is giving to us, with incredible rapidity,

the young Arab and Berber life of North Africa, to train and to thrust out here and across the Sahara, into the Soudan and Central Africa, as the heralds of the Gospel to redeem the darkest part of the dark continent for Christ.

If Islam is not won, if Africa is not redeemed, it will not be because God has not demonstrated that it can be done, but because the Church will fail to heed God's call for this great and glorious adventure in faith.

MADEIRA ISLANDS MISSION

REPORTED BY EARL H. HAYDOCK, SUPERINTENDENT

A Small World Gripped by Mighty Forces

To speak adequately of the experiences and struggles of the year 1925 in this sun-kissed, cloud-draped, storm-swept island of the Atlantic, one would need to write a volume of several hundred pages. The passing tourist under the mystic spell of physical beauty is apt to carry away a mental picture of Madeira as the portals of paradise, but one who wrestles with the problems of human redemption as it is in Christ Jesus, will soon discover that spiritually the very "gates of hell" are here yawning wide open.

Protestant work was first begun by Dr. Kalley, a physician, eighty-seven years ago, and, after being extinguished in 1846 when two thousand fled for their lives to America, mission work was resumed in 1875 and 1876 and has continued uninterruptedly to the present. Nevertheless, after all these years of labor there are less than 300 members of the Protestant Church among the 300,000 Portuguese inhabitants. Up to the present, judging from the results, one can certainly say, even with limited knowledge, that Madeira is one of the most difficult fields for Protestant missionary work in all the world. Surely it is high time that the heart and brain and resources of the true Church of Christ should be invested in sufficient measure to bring these hungering souls into the Light of the Gospel.

Persecution and Disloyalty

The outstanding characteristic of the work, this year, has been persecution from the Roman enemies outside, and

revolution and disloyalty inside the Church, but in it all the mighty hand of the everlasting God has sustained us, guided us through difficulties and dangers, brought new people to the services, converted souls from the darkness of sin, and given us such victory that one can truly say the Methodist Church is stronger than it has ever been in its twenty-seven years of work in Madeira.

On March 20th, at Machico, was held the funeral service of a believer who had been for many years a member of the Church at Ribeira Grande. During her last hours, some of the Catholic neighbors and relatives with wailings and loud cryings insisted that she should confess to the priest. As long as physical strength lasted she continued to give her testimony that she needed no priest because she had made her confession direct to God through Jesus the Saviour. Even after her death, they tried to browbeat the family, and force them to call the priest and use candles and other ceremonies and superstitions. Our Protestant missionary administered the sacrament and comforted the family as well as he could.

The Catholics gathered in great multitudes during the funeral service, whistling, crying, making insulting remarks, pounding on petroleum cans, blowing on horns and even trying to divide the cortege on the way to the cemetery. This was fortunately prevented by the local policeman. Following the service, that night, the house of the pastor was stoned, as it had been also the week before. Again, the next night, the pastor's house, property of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, which

contains the chapel, was stoned at eight o'clock and again at ten, doing some damage to the tiles. All this, in spite of the fact that the local authorities had been appealed to several times.

On the evening of the 20th, the district superintendent received a telegram, and on the following morning a letter by personal messenger, and with this evidence, an appeal was made to the Civil Governor. Another telegram was the occasion of another hasty call on the Governor, when added assurance was given to speedy action. On March 24th, Chief of Police Andrade, from Funchal, together with a helper went personally to Machico for an investigation, calling about 120 witnesses. Legal evidence was obtained against several who violated the law of Portugal guaranteeing religious liberty to all.

Vandalism

On the night of March 15th, the printshop in Funchal where is printed our "Voz da Madeira" and where we have some type, was broken into, the printing press damaged, some of the type badly mixed and much of it thrown into the river near by. Neither the culprit nor the motive has been discovered. Much of the type was later recovered from the bed of the stream and the work of spreading the Gospel by the printed page was continued.

"Voz da Madeira"

In its seventeenth year, the "Voz da Madeira" has steadily increased its influence until it has over 1,000 regular subscribers in Madeira, Portugal, Brazil, America, Africa, Asia and the islands of the seas. The recent attack upon the shop where it is printed is but another proof that the messages of this sheet strike fire. It stands as one of the recognized organs of Protestantism and is respected by friend and foe. Much credit is due the editor, Rev. B. R. Duarte, and the Manager, Brother J. Viterbo Dias, for the growing success of this monthly. Without the regular support of the Board of Education gift from Chicago this paper could not live. There is need of a printing press and more type to meet the growing opportunity.

A Methodist Picnic

It would hardly be expected in some

places that a picnic would be a subject to be included in an annual report, but in this Catholic land where the social standards are so vastly different, and where the Roman feasts are so deeply imbedded as a part of every day life, it is significant to note the very marked contrast between the wholesome enjoyment of a Protestant picnic and the unbridled orgies of the religious feasts.

On June 29th, the Methodists of Madeira joined in a picnic at the beautiful Quinta, Santa Ana, above Funchal. On this happy occasion there was no drinking of alcoholic beverages, no smoking, no blaspheming, no quarreling nor fighting, no gambling at wheels of fortune, no selling of liquors or other things to commercialize the appetites of men, no desecration of the Lord's holy Sabbath, no money wasted in a sinful display of nerve racking aerial bombs, no idolatrous procession of saints and images through the streets, no kneeling in the dust or adoration of handmade gods, no excessive revellings throughout the night, no promiscuous mixing of the sexes; all of which are the common practices at the many scores of Catholic feasts. Thus new ideals of life are brought to these island folk.

Forty-seventh Anniversary in Madeira

That any missionary should complete forty-seven years of continuous service is rare enough to be glorious, but to complete forty-seven of continuous service in one place and in one church is a record seldom equaled.

On the Fourth of July, 1878, Rev. William George Smart landed in Madeira, fresh from England, and took up the work which his father had started two years previously, international mission work among the sailors, prohibition and Protestant missionary work among Portuguese. In honor of another mile stone, a tea was tendered to the English friends and the Portuguese members of the church and Sunday school, and all listened with enjoyment to the recital of some of the incidents of these eventful years of the long and useful life of Brother and Sister Smart.

Summer Camp at Santa da Serra

The second annual summer camp and institute for workers and young men was held August 10th and 12th in the Mt. Faith Mission property at Santa da

Serra. The theme of the institute was, "The Work of the Holy Spirit in the Church," with special emphasis upon the working of the Holy Ghost through the New Testament Church and through John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. The blessed Holy Spirit was pleased to reveal some of the deep things of God and there was one like unto the Son of Man, whose invisible presence opened unto us the Scripture, and made our hearts burn within us as He spoke to us by the way.

Seventeen hungry folk gathered around the tables and found an abundance of good things to satisfy the appetites sharpened by the cool mountain air, the intensive work and the enjoyable games of volley ball and walks in which they all took part.

A Constant Stream of Tourists

During the year, 1925, there were 462 visitors from North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Asia, who registered in our guest book, rested in our drawing room, inspected the mission building, visited the school, admired the beautiful garden and received the courtesies of the missionaries. In addition there were many who called and worshiped in our chapel who did not register.

Funchal is the third most important city and port of Portugal, and ranks first in the number of English and American callers. More than twenty large ocean liners, including the *Homeric* and the *Mauretania*, on their "Round the World" and "Mediterranean" cruises, stopped with their more than 10,000 first class passengers, for one or two days in Funchal.

In addition to the many steamers which touch here more or less irregularly, there are five English lines, four German lines, two Portuguese, one French, one Holland and one Scandinavian, all of which make this a regular port of call on their weekly and monthly lines, connecting Europe, South America and Africa.

Proposed New Buildings and Chapels

Following upon some preliminary work among members and friends, there was launched publicly on May 31st, the campaign to raise funds for the construction of a Methodist Episcopal Church in Funchal. The sum of 6,431

escudos, about 330 dollars, in cash, has been received and placed in the bank at interest; at least 100,000 escudos, or 5,000 dollars, will be raised. In the time of Bishop Hartzell, Rev. and Mrs. Smart began praying, planning and working toward this end: the idea has continued to grow throughout the years, until it has at last taken definite shape. In this land where every parish has not only a beautiful church, but also one or more chapels, and among these people of artistic natures and a passionate love of beauty, there is great need of providing a suitable edifice in which the Protestants may worship the true and living God.

For several years, a Methodist chapel has been urgently needed in Ribeira Brava and although the asking was included in the Centenary, no money was ever received for this purpose. In the first week of August, the members voted to purchase land and proceed to the construction of a house of worship, pledging out of their poverty the amount of 1,770 escudos in work and money. It will cost over 20,000 escudos to complete this chapel and the district superintendent took the responsibility of borrowing \$1,200 from the "Williams Loan Fund" for this purpose, with interest at 5 per cent, the principal to be repaid in ten equal annual installments. The stone has been purchased and is now on the ground ready for use. Plans have been accepted and it is hoped that the chapel will be dedicated during the coming year.

Since 1907, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been carrying on evangelical work regularly in the Parish of San Goncalo, a suburb just east of the city of Funchal. God has heard the earnest prayer and desire of many years of the believers living there, and arrangements were made, in October, for the renting of a building and the remodeling and furnishing of a suitable chapel. The initial cost will total approximately 4,000 escudos, or 200 dollars, in addition to the monthly rent. It is hoped that this work will be completed early next year.

Enlarging Opportunity

The Gospel has found more open doors in Madeira in 1925 than during any previous year for a half century, since the work was resumed. Thousands of

tracts have been distributed and hundreds of Bibles have been sold, as well as hundreds of hymn books and New Testaments; hundreds of Scripture portions have been given away. New preaching points have been opened, notably in Santa Maria Maior, new day schools opened in Santa Maria Maior and San Goncalo, and a resident pastor has been located at San Goncalo to develop a new church in that field.

The average attendance at the church services and Sunday school has increased and a high standard of preaching has been maintained under the John Wesley circuit plan. A training class for church membership has been organized under the leadership of the district superintendent, regular monthly workers' meetings and conferences have been held and definite plans for organizing a Quarterly Conference have been suggested. The Epworth League, first introduced in Madeira in 1907, was reorganized. Christmas festivals were held in all the stations.

All of these, and many other activities, together with an emphasis upon prayer, have released the mighty spiritual forces of the true and living God, and have brought to Madeira the beginnings of a new awakening.

The Circuit Preaching Plan

In the Conference Minutes of 1906 are these words: "Mrs. Smart has continued her efforts during the year to get a new road to Mt. Faith." Little did these brave pioneers, Brother and Sister Smart, realize that within their lives their fondest dreams would be far surpassed. Instead of a narrow mountain trail, the year 1925 saw the completion of a wide, well graded, partly paved automobile road from Funchal and Santa Cruz up through the beautiful mountains of Santo da Serra, past the hotel and church and right to the door of the Methodist Mission property. With the establishment of regular autobus service from Funchal to Santa da Serra and Machico, and the use of the steamer service to Ribeira Brava, a regular circuit preaching plan was adopted in March and continued effectively and ac-

ceptably to the people, during the year. Success in this plan is due to the cooperation of the workers involved.

Finances and Self-Support

The financial situation during 1925 cannot be described in words. In addition to the cut of 40 per cent in our annual appropriation (50 per cent figured on the total cash received), due to the slump in benevolence giving in America, there was, at the close of 1924, an unfavorable drop in the rate of exchange of the American dollar, which made a second loss of 43 per cent in the purchasing power of our reduced appropriation. In 1924, we received as high as 35.75 escudos for one dollar: in 1925, we received as low as 19.60 and the rate was steadily below 20. Contrary to all economic laws of justice, prices continued to advance through the year of 1925.

Our situation was hopeless and impossible. The work of a whole life time of missionary effort would have been swept away at one stroke, if the Board of Foreign Missions had not made good our loss in exchange, thus preventing this double loss from falling upon us at the beginning of 1925. To meet this unexpected emergency, our native workers, who were receiving only 8, 10, 20 and 40 dollars per month with which to support themselves and families, voluntarily reduced their salaries, that churches and schools might not be closed, and the missionaries also made large donations of salary and money to carry out the work of the year. Appeal was made to friends in America to send extra gifts, a number of which were received. Two different months the Mission was saved from a deficit by one of the missionaries not drawing his full salary.

The increase for self-support for four years is as follows:

	<i>per</i> <i>escudos capita</i>	
1922—142 members.....	1,034	7.28
1923—127 members.....	1,145	9.01
1924—134 members.....	1,822	13.59
1925—185 members.....	2,684	14.50

In spite of all difficulties God's work in Madeira moves forward.

AUSTRIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Conditions Difficult

Austria is still trying to exist. Never have there been so many unemployed. The largest industries have been forced to close because they cannot sell their products. But, while the struggle is hard and troubles press, Austria still believes in a better future. And there never was such an opportunity for evangelical Christianity as now.

Mission Work

The Methodist Mission was not in a position to help as much as was needed on account of the 50 per cent "Cut." The financial need of the whole country is also the need of the Church of Christ. As it is not possible at this time to bring the collections of the local Church up to the amount before the war, we were forced to lessen the work, wherever possible. The reduction has been made in work with young people and in education. Evangelism, for which there are at present greater opportunities than in the last 400 years, has been confined to the local Church. Arrangements were made to help the unemployed, and Bible colporteurs were taken into the work. The use of the Mission Press was confined to the printing of the Church paper. But these reductions did not make us give up. The work that remains is being carried on with vigor, and the workers are certain that the present difficulties will be overcome.

Church Work

All circuits report good progress, notwithstanding a reduction in the evangelistic work. The five churches in Vienna gave a considerable sum for evangelistic work among the masses in the great city who do not go to church. Four of these churches are crowded. The First Church alone, which is the mother church in Austria, Hungary and Jugo-Slavia, and which suffered for fifty years during the reign of the monarchy, an enemy of Methodism, is having difficulty on account of the lack of room. They secured a place to build and laid the foundation. They had planned a Central Building with a church, a home for students and other young men, and a place for social work. This work had

to be stopped; the foundation is slowly becoming destroyed and the church is forced to remain in its small quarters.

The churches of southern Austria are making good progress. The St. Polten circuit, which is two years old, had a great revival. It is giving the city valuable social work and has its own home for educational purposes. During the revival, several big men of the city decided for Christ and His work. The same good reports come from northern Austria and Steiermark. Our churches are all filled with seeking people. The young churches which at first were a little shaken on account of the attack of the Communists, are standing by faithfully.

Educational Work

The Children's Home, in Turnitz had 507 children and 150 young people in its care, last year. Children from the large cities of Vienna, Linz, Graz and St. Polten find here both physical and spiritual recuperation. The officials of the country, with whom we are working, claim that the institution is one of the best and largest in the land, in system and results.

The Second Church, in Vienna, supports a day nursery for 50 children from 4 to 14 years of age. In addition, the church supported last year a vacation institute in Turnitz with 60 beds, which was overcrowded during the summer months. In spite of the financial stress of the Fifth Church, in Vienna, and of the St. Polten Church, they have supported their own homes for the education of the young people. Both of these institutions have 50 children. Every church in the Conference has its Epworth League with a carefully arranged program.

Deaconess Work

There is a Deaconesses Home in Vienna with accommodations for 18 deaconesses. These good sisters are greatly respected by the officials, doctors and the people. They work in the day nurseries, the children's and young people's homes of the Church, in sanitariums and in private families. They are constantly working for the Lord.

Prohibition Work

The great fight against alcohol has intensified in Austria within the last three years. Those interested in the use of alcohol greatly fear prohibition, whereas they used to laugh at it. The movement which, to-day, is way beyond the circles of the Church, owes its beginnings to the

strong help of the Methodist Church. The leaders of the Church are convinced that in the future they must also hold the flag high. Last year, two men gave their services for this work. A minister's wife is general secretary of the Prohibition League of Women in Austria.

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY E. E. COUNT, SUPERINTENDENT

A Most Terrible Year

The year 1925 was the most terrible and depressing one during my connection with the Bulgaria Mission. The attempt on the King's life in the Orchania Pass, which caused the death of two of his attendants, while he escaped miraculously; the uprising of the Communists, according to well laid plans to overthrow the government and establish a Bolshevik one, two days later; the bomb explosion in the City Cathedral, causing the crashing of the roof on hundreds in attendance at the State funeral of a general, assassinated three days before; the fiendish deeds of reprisals, hardly less diabolical than the killing of the scores in the Cathedral—all this and more make the year horrifying and black with nefarious deeds.

Evangelicals Trusted

One might easily question the impression the evangelical cause is making upon a nation in which such atrocities are possible. Have the years of evangelical inculcation borne fruit? The answer rings with a positive note. During this time, not a suspicion nor an aspersion rested upon the evangelical cause. Her loyal and law-abiding followers inspire confidence. In one of our Bulgarian villages we have an influential following. One of our members was charged by a fellow villager with having a certain letter sought for by the Secret authorities. He was carried away to a large town and subjected to the inquisition. For obvious reasons, I cannot relate the gruesome story; but after a grilling that brought unconsciousness and very nearly death, itself, he recovered, and a second attempt to extort a confession of what he knew nothing about, made him say he was an evangelical and not lying. That word

dropped, sent him home a free man. I am not able to say any more about these conditions. Secrecy is enjoined. Suffice it to say, for the present, that the evangelicals are a conserving force that must be reckoned with in the civilization of the Near East, as featured by the situation in Bulgaria.

The Gospel Needed

In this peninsula, bounded by five seas and two straits, the most important in the world by the way, there surge like the waves of its seas, social problems that the War never settled and wars never will be able to settle. They are beyond the reach of wars to cure. They are spiritual in their content and as such can be reached only by spiritual forces. It is the unshaken faith of the evangelicals right here in the strategic center of these terrific problems, that only one Power can meet the clamoring need, the Gospel of the meek and lowly Jesus. It must be preached and pushed more than ever, and it should be now. If not, and we remain still blind to the signs of the times, out of this hotbed of wars may spring up a conflagration not second to the last World War. In the face of the possible horrors of it, no people should be capable of enjoying their religion at home, forgetting that their contentment is related and limited by the peace of the world abroad.

What the "Cut" Did

Little wonder, then, while facing these conditions, that the 50 per cent "Cut" on work operations was a stunning blow. It struck us harder than most fields as the rewards of the Centenary had not fallen to us as to other Missions. The situation was serious. The new conditions required a readjustment. We cut till we all but reached the arteries of

the life of the Mission. We dismissed six young preachers. It seemed cruel both to the work and to them. Without this leadership in those communities the progressive element was paralyzed. There was nothing else to do. They were not members of the Conference. How could we cut their salaries or support? How could we whittle down twenty dollars a month? That was what a man with a wife and children was receiving in more than one instance. The local Church was giving its share of that. We would have been condemned in the eyes of God and the Home Church if we had thought of such a thing. We preferred to close up stations, trusting God, in some way, to keep the fires burning, and hoping that, though they may be simply smoldering, in a happier day they may be wafted into a conflagration.

The Mission had a thriving periodical that was one of the influential religious organs of the land. Its power was felt for good wherever it went. It was regarded as a leader in standing for the cause of evangelical Christianity. It is extremely regrettable that its career had to end. But the 50 per cent "Cut" was the death blow to this worthy publication as well as to the charges spoken of. We enjoyed, for a season, a "Ford" that greatly helped in the efficiency of the evangelistic work and superintendency. This too had to go. As we look over the history of the Bulgaria Mission it seems to be one of elimination compelled by lack of means. There was a school that trained young men for the ministry and the active walks of life. Many of our pastors were trained there. Connected with it was a printing house and publication department. Books and tracts issued from the presses of this house were circulated by the thousand. All these are gone.

Is it any wonder that one of our Bishops in his quadrennial report stated "we have not understood Bulgaria's needs. When we should have given with a lavish hand we withheld our bounty, and doled out a pittance. . . . We have a work there that is a credit to Methodism and the Kingdom of Christ. If Bulgaria had been fed instead of starved, it would have compared favorably with the most prosperous Missions of the Church."

These are some of the features that

cause me to call it "The most depressing year" in the history of the Mission. Still it is not without its optimism. It has its bright spots. The discipline of adversity has had its achievements. Two of the churches were told plainly that they must sink or swim in an attempt to support themselves. They chose to swim and have done it well.

The Sofia Building

The new building in Sofia, which is designed for social and religious work, is virtually completed. It was dedicated by Bishop Nuelsen at the last Annual Conference. It has a large hall on the second floor which is called after Dr. Albert Long, the first missionary to Bulgaria. In this, the Bulgarian services are held regularly. Frequently it is packed to the doors with hardly standing room. On the first floor, there is a small chapel that is named for John Wesley. In this we have regular American services in the morning, and Russian services on Sunday afternoons. English services are also held in the same place. Here, too, the regular mid-week prayer meetings are held. The primary departments of the Sunday school find a favorable hour in the midst of the busy ones to hold their sessions. They are all well attended.

The building is a bee-hive of activities during the week. It has become the center of moral and cultural influences, such as no other building constructed for religious purposes has ever sent forth here in Sofia. Lectures, musicales and socials of a high character are held weekly. Some weeks, every night is occupied with such gatherings. Recently, there was held for two weeks a series of revival services that brought forth the pledges of forty-five people declaring their surrender to the Christ. All but nine of these were men and women of the Greek Catholic Church, the State Church of the country. Circumstances compelled us to close these services when in the height of success.

The results that have followed the erection of this building have justified every dollar put into it. For the first time in the history of our work in Sofia, the capital city of the Kingdom, there is a Church center. The building is beautiful and inviting. The local Official Board felt that it was worthy of the best they could give in furnishings.

They purchased the chairs for the hall at a cost of about \$540 gold. An organ and piano cost them about \$730. Hymn books and other furnishings brought an expenditure of about \$365. In addition, therefore, to their contributions to the building, the local church has so managed its finances that it has expended more than \$1,635, or 225,000 levs, raised here in Bulgaria. The church has gone farther and faced the financial crisis of the Board with a determination not to be the least burden upon the friends at home. It means great sacrifice for this small group to meet a budget of nearly 150,000 levs (about \$1,100) annually. That is what the new building and a spirit of revival have done for the Sofia church.

Varna Church

At Varna, on the Black Sea, we have had a prosperous church. Usually "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." It was not so with the Varna church. When a former pastor failed them, an intelligent young man and graduate of the highest schools of the land, stepped into the breach and carried on the work of the church. He did it so well that we sent him off to England for training. Upon his return, after finishing his studies, he was immediately called back to the church of his home city. The church was told that they could receive no help from the Mission. They demurred and insisted that they would not be able to carry on. The Mission Finance Committee was obdurate. The young pastor took hold of the situation and built up the church. At the end of the year they joined the Sofia church in voting a 33 per cent increase. Those two self-supporting churches have the best paid pastors in the Mission.

Lovetch School

The only school of our Mission is one for girls at Lovetch. Under its present administration it is winning more than ever the confidence and popularity of the Bulgarian public. Last year's enrollment reached 130, the largest in the history of the school. More than 200 were refused admission for lack of room. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has agreed to enlarge its capacity. Provision is being made for the erection of two new buildings. But this brings a problem for the local church. The property of the Board of Foreign Missions, consisting of church and parsonage, is beautifully located, just opposite the school buildings, on a hill to the one side of the town. When, under the previous administration, the school had less than a half of its present number of students, the church building could accommodate the school and the town people. At present, by crowding, the school with its teaching force now occupies about two-thirds of the capacity of the church building. Next autumn, with one of the new buildings completed, in all probability the school will have an enrollment of 200 students. The working force of the institution will increase that number to 40 more. This number will take the full space of the church. The best solution of the problem is to transfer the property of the Board to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and build anew in the town. That plan would relieve the congested condition of the school property. With a building large enough to meet the needs of the school for church services and those of the town people, the evangelization of the town people can be energetically undertaken. May Christ quickly speed that evangelistic hour for Lovetch!

FORWARD MOVEMENT OF METHODISM IN GERMANY

F. H. OTTO MELLE, PRESIDENT, FRANKFORT THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

General Conditions

After the convulsions in the political and economical life of Germany in the years after the War, there came a time of a little rest and recreation. The government was successful in stabilizing the mark. The acceptance of the Dawes Plan, which meant a turning point in

the history of the nation, secured this action, and the people who had lost all their savings of a life time by the dreadful inflation, began to hope again. But sometimes there is the feeling that this is only the rest before a storm and that still heavy days are before us. While we are writing these lines, a cloud of

sorrow lingers above the country. The number of unemployed people grows and the question is, whether a way of help will be found.

Religiously, the needs and sorrows of the people have helped to create a new atmosphere for the Gospel of Christ. Not only the foundations of the political and economical life, but also those of the spiritual life have been shaken and there is a deep longing on the part of many for the unseen and the eternal. There is a wave of new spiritual life going over Germany. The separation of State and Church induced the former State-Church to new activities and the Free Churches awakened to fuller responsibilities of their task. The greatest problem of the Church is how the masses of laborers who, contrary to the laborers in England and America, are not only against the Church but against Christianity, may be won for Christ again. The State-Church, so closely connected with the old regime, seems to have lost the confidence of the labor movement, and here is the opportunity which the Free Churches, especially Methodism, should grasp. The importance of this task is felt by our Methodism and acknowledged by leading men in the national churches.

The Seventy-fifth Anniversary

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany celebrated during the year the seventy-fifth anniversary of its history. Faith was strengthened by looking back over seventy-five years' work, which shows so clearly the hand of the divine Providence. It reads like a chapter out of the Acts of the Apostles, how Dr. William Nast, a young educated German, was converted in a Methodist meeting in America; how he began to work among his countrymen in the United States; and how then, on urgent requests, the Board of Foreign Missions, in 1849, sent preachers to Germany, the first European country in which the Methodist Episcopal Church began to preach the Gospel. And how wonderfully has the work been blessed! It has grown and spread far across the borders of Germany. To-day the Methodist Episcopal Church has in Germany two annual conferences; one annual conference in Switzerland; Mission Conferences in Austria, Hungary, Jugoslavia, the Baltic Republics and Russia,

to mention only those countries where Methodist pioneers from Germany started the work. The hearts of the people were filled with joy for what the Lord has wrought, and for the new hope for the future.

In Wesley's Footprints to the Castle of Ronneburg

Perhaps the most interesting of the jubilee meetings was that which took place on Ascension Day in the old castle of Ronneburg in the Wetterau, not far from Frankfort. In that old castle lived Count Zinzendorf, when he was expelled from Saxony because of his religious belief. Here he met John Wesley in July, 1738. We know that soon after John Wesley felt his heart "strangely warmed" he made a journey to Germany. In Frankfort, he stayed over night with the parents of Peter Boehler; the next day he went to Marienborn and the Ronneburg, where he arrived at one o'clock.

Over the same way on which Wesley had gone, 2,000 Methodists from Frankfort and other places marched up to the castle, swinging their flags and singing their hymns. And in the old castle-court, where Wesley and Zinzendorf spent many an hour in religious conversation, the German followers of Wesley were reminded of the close relations between Methodism and Germany, and of what Germany owes to Methodism.

Great Conferences

The sessions of the annual conferences in Karlsruhe and Bremen were great occasions and left a deep impression on the public mind. Bishop Nuel sen presided in both conferences. His wise leadership during the past years of great difficulties has won high praise. It was a happy thought of the Board of Foreign Missions to request Bishop E. G. Richardson to bear the greetings of the Mother-Church in America. The Bishop's visit and his message were an inspiration. On special occasions no hall in any city is large enough for the masses who wish to take part in the festivals of the "people called Methodists." It is a pity that all our church buildings are so small!

Evangelistic and Social Work

Methodism in Germany has laid much stress on evangelization from the begin-

ning. If anybody wishes to see old fashioned revival meetings, let him go to the Methodists of Saxony and Wurttemberg during the time of their "protracted meetings." No Methodist preacher in Germany is satisfied without a revival. There has been an increase in the membership since the war of 8,000. In those regions where the work grows best, the preachers have large circuits with many stations; they preach every evening in the week and three and four times on every Sunday.

The social activities of Methodism are also known far and wide. Faith worketh by love. One example is the splendid deaconess work. I think it can be said that no other branch of Methodism's manifold activities has shown more signs of the Lord's blessing than the "Bethany" and the "Martha Maria" Societies, the two deaconess organizations of the Zurich Area. One was founded fifty years ago by a few men of faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the other a few years later by brethren who still belonged to the Wesleysans. To-day there are in Germany and Switzerland 600 deaconesses, 5 large hospitals and many other activities. This work has been self-supporting from the beginning. The people are friendly to it.

Mention should be made of the Bible homes, the homes for the aged and the children's homes founded by Bishop Nuelsen, in which thousands of undernourished children find relief and health for body and soul.

Martin Mission Institute

Methodism has founded no schools in Germany. The opinion prevailed that in a country with a school system so highly developed, it would not be necessary to have special schools connected with the Church. We do have, however, one seminary for the education of our preachers. It started in 1853 with professors like Dr. William F. Warren, the late Bishop Hurst and Dr. Walling Clark. It has done a splendid work. Seventy-seven candidates for the ministry studied here during the past year; forty-eight came from Germany, fifteen from Switzerland, three from Austria, three from Hungary, four from Bulgaria, two from Jugo-Slavia, one from the Baltic Republics and one from China. It will easily be realized how important such an institution is for the

whole work in Central Europe. To make it the best school of its kind, fitted to educate the leaders that Methodism needs in all this territory, is our aim.

Strokes Against "King Alcohol"

In the history of the German temperance movement, the year 1925 will be specially mentioned. For the first time, all the temperance societies, together with the women's organizations, the labor movement, and the Evangelical and Catholic Churches, united for a common campaign against "King Alcohol." As the next necessary step which must be taken, local option was urged. By the action of our "Commission on Temperance," two years ago, we presented 466,000 signatures to the Reichstag with a petition for local option. This year, the same Commission proposed an "anti-alcohol week" throughout all Germany. The motion was adopted with great enthusiasm in a conference held in Frankfurt, where not only the Free Churches, the National Churches, the Roman Catholic Church, and the temperance organizations were represented, but also the women and youth, and the labor movements. It was carried out in May. There were thousands of sermons in the churches against the dangers of alcoholism, thousands of mass meetings, and thousands of resolutions which were sent to the Reichstag—all with the same petition: "Give us Local Option!" The union effort made a deep impression. The temperance reformers learned that, united for a definite aim, they are a mighty force. The Reichstag became interested and the Alcohol headquarters became nervous and afraid. It organized a mighty counter-offensive, but the united temperance forces are resolved to stand together and win. The movement for "Local Option" is a sign that God has given the Methodists in Germany an opportunity and an influence far beyond the borders of their own denomination.

The Central European Central Conference

The most important event in the history of Methodism in Germany, and the Zurich Area at large, was the Central European Central Conference held October 6 to 11, 1925, under the presidency of Bishop Nuelsen, in the lovely Freudenstadt in the Black Forest. The Gen-

eral Conference of 1924 gave authority for the organization of the work in the Zurich Area as a Central Conference. It was an occasion not of public meetings, but of hard work. All who were present agreed that the action of the General Conference in giving the foreign fields wider powers of decision in questions not essential for other parts of the world, was a step in the right direction. The feeling of responsibility was strengthened, love for the Church was deepened, and many actions were taken which will be helpful in developing the work. An abridged Discipline for the Area will be printed. The financial system was adapted to the needs of the field; the courses of study for preachers, local preachers, deaconesses, and Sunday school workers were fixed; the educational work was organized, and the forces for missionary work united. We believe that all these actions will greatly aid the forward movement.

The "Cut"

The "Cut" is a serious chapter in the history of Missions during the past year. We wondered how the work could be carried on. At first we could not believe it possible, that right after the dreadful experiences of currency inflation, and in the midst of a wonderful revival, where we should have gone forward, not retreated, a cut of 50 per cent in the ap-

propriation should come. It threatened the work with disaster. And it would have come in spite of the great sacrifices of our congregations, if the German-speaking Conferences in the United States, by request of Bishop Nuelsen, had not come to our rescue. In addition to regular gifts for "World Service," they collected an amount for Germany that made it possible to restore the "Cut" and keep the work going. They did a blessed service.

The Outlook

The Conferences in Germany report at the end of 1925 the following statistics: members and probationers, North Germany, 28,002; South Germany, 22,346, a total of 50,348. Both conferences have 209 traveling preachers, 138 local preachers, 876 exhorters, and 33,574 children in the Sunday school. In the summer of 1926, the two annual conferences will be divided into five.

The changes in the political life of the nation have brought about a turning point in the history of Methodism. From the quietness of small societies it has suddenly been thrust into public sight, and into a service for the whole nation. Great is the responsibility resting upon us, to use the opportunity of the present hour. We need the power of the Holy Spirit, and we need the prayers of our brethren all the world over.

NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

In Retrospect

The session of our annual conference was held in Bremen, the same city, where in December, 1849, Dr. L. S. Jacob preached the first sermon, and on May 28, 1850, organized the first quarterly conference in Germany. The membership was thirty-two. Since then the work has been growing in a way that neither Dr. Jacoby, nor perhaps the leading men of the Board of Foreign Missions thought possible. From North Germany it spread over the whole country, then to Switzerland, Southeastern Europe and Russia. But Bremen will always have the honor of being the cradle of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the Continent of Europe.

A Successful Year

Though we had to struggle with many

difficulties, it was a successful year. The spirit of revival was in the congregations, the spiritual life has been deepened, and converts have been won for Christ. The increase in the membership is about 800, so that our statistics show a total of 28,002 members and probationers. In addition to the evangelistic work, much attention has been given to the education of the young people. There are 19,000 children in the Sunday schools, 2,042 of whom receive special religious lessons from the preachers. Several courses of study were held for Sunday school teachers and for the leaders of the Epworth League. Our young people love Christ, are anxious to win souls for Him and their enthusiasm for the work of the Church is a hopeful sign for the future. They are the future leaders.

Home for the Aged

Many of our aged members, who lost everything they possessed during the dreadful time of inflation, were in bitter distress. It was necessary to do something for them. So a home for the aged was founded in Schwarzenshof, near Rudolstadt, Thuringia. Rev. H. Schmeisser, is superintendent. The home is beautifully situated on the lovely hills of Thuringia, surrounded by a fine forest, and gives our aged brethren and sisters a resting place.

Growing Opposition

In some parts of the country there has been opposition to the work of our Church. The seventy-fifth anniversary was celebrated by all of our congregations with a week of prayer, lectures on Methodism and festivals. The newspapers printed long articles about Methodism, which induced some of our enemies to write against us. But the newspapers printed our answers very readily, and the whole fight proved to be helpful to our work.

Anti-Alcohol Activities

The anti-alcohol week, proposed by our Commission on Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, was observed everywhere. It awakened our congregations to a feeling of responsibility, brought us shoulder to shoulder with other organizations, who fight against the same enemy, and made a deep impression on the public.

The Brewers Act

One result was the opposition of the saloon keepers and the brewers. As our chapels and halls are all too small, we are compelled to rent public halls for special meetings. Many of these halls are in the hands of the brewers. After the anti-alcohol week, they decided, for example, in Saxony, that they would not rent their halls to Methodists so long as they worked for local option. But even this action had a good effect. The Methodists in Saxony bought a tent which will be dedicated at the next session of the annual conference.

Financial Stress

The "Cut" was severely felt. In the country as well as in the cities our members have struggled with the serious financial difficulties, which have come as a result of the economic situation. There are congregations in the Saxony mountains, where the average weekly income of a family-father is 16-20 marks. What this means, when the prices for food are more than 100 per cent higher than in pre-war times, everybody can understand. And yet our members have been able to support the work of the Lord, out of their poverty. In Eibenberg, for example, the people erected a chapel and every member gave a days' income each week, for three months, for the new building, so that it could be finished and dedicated for the service of the Lord.

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Adjustments

After the serious conditions in connection with the inflation of our currency, there came a period, in which the economic life of Germany began to work normally. The mark was stabilized. But this fact, joyous in itself, increased the difficulties of our work in two ways: the lack of money was felt everywhere as never before and the pace of the forward-movement became slower.

Deaconess Work

Our deaconess societies in Frankfort and Nuremberg, whose influence on the population outside of our Church is

growing, are doing a splendid work and are self-supporting again.

Government Recognition

The government of Wurtemberg recognized the "Methodist Episcopal Church in Wurtemberg" so that we now have three acknowledged churches within the borders of the South Germany Conference: in Baden, Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

The Anniversary

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany was a milestone in our history. It was solemnized in all congregations and

made a deep impression on members and friends.

Division of Territory

In 1926 we shall divide the South Germany Conference into two conferences; the Southwestern Germany Conference, which will include Baden, the Palatinate, Frankfort and the Rhineland; and a South Germany Conference with work in Bavaria and Wurtemberg. Each of these conferences will have a mission territory with sufficient opportunity for extension.

Two Problems

Two difficult problems are before us: First, the lack of halls for our congregations. The churches are too small, and in hundreds of places there are no halls at all. We see as yet no opportunity to solve this problem. Second, there is an unprecedented lack of money

—no capital. The lack of adequate room is especially felt in the work among the young people.

Self-Support

The free will gifts of our 18,208 members amounted to 682,106 gold marks, 37.46 per capita. This is certainly a sign of the love of our members for the Church of their choice, in a time of need and suffering.

General

In the fight against alcoholism, Methodism in Germany has a leading place by the aggressive work of Dr. Melle. The evangelistic spirit of the congregations is growing. To save souls is our aim and we expect a glorious revival. The movement among the young people within our Church is one of the most hopeful signs of our work; it is a movement to Jesus.

HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY MARTIN FUNK, SUPERINTENDENT

General Conditions

We have had a year of struggle and difficulty. The established Churches have used every means possible to suppress our Methodist work. We have been accused of being "burdensome foreigners," "agitators of the people," "Bolsheviks," "heterodox teachers" and "false prophets." Detectives, policemen and soldiers have been sent to our meetings and many times they were forbidden. Two of our pastors were arrested during their revival work. After many conferences with the State authorities we were given full freedom to hold our services.

Membership

It is a cause for thanksgiving that under the conditions of our work during the year we have had an increase in our membership of 49, while 134 persons joined the church.

The "Cut"

Because of the decrease in appropriations, we were obliged to discontinue our Bible School and Girls' School, and to dismiss local preachers and exhorters. The relief work was also greatly curtailed. Only 30 children could be given

a free vacation. In our Children's Home, about 150 children paid. It was exceedingly difficult to refuse to care for the needy children. The small amount of money available was used for the 12 children in the orphanage. Even our literature was affected and nothing was published. The periodical called "The Peace Bell" was reduced in size.

The First Church at Budapest has continued to be self-supporting in spite of these conditions and the Second Church hopes to reach that point soon.

Prohibition Work

Our temperance restaurant has been successful. A hundred or more people come there daily. Our temperance paper called "The Holy War" has been distributed to the extent of about 1,000 copies monthly, and the restaurant also has given financial assistance for a small temperance work in a nearby town.

Young People's Homes

These homes for young men and women in Budapest are always crowded. Good rooms are provided with board at reasonable rates. University students, clerks and other workers find here comfortable accommodations. The Bible

and Christian literature are available for use, and they learn that "Methodism is Christianity in earnest."

The People's Office (Legal Bureau)

This office had more to do the past year than ever before. Two lawyers, without charge, helped many people out of their troubles. Methodism has touched the heart of the people of Hungary. A professor has recently written, "For religious life in Hungary I expect most from the Methodists."

Sunday School Work

This has been very difficult during

the past year. A new government regulation compels all children to attend the services of the established Churches. In many cases our children were beaten by the priests and teachers, nevertheless, we still have twenty Sunday schools with 500 children in attendance.

New Work

In Kaposyar, a city of about 35,000 population, a preacher has been stationed and there is hope for good work among the Catholics. In Dombovar there is not room enough for the congregations, and the people are proceeding to erect a chapel.

JUGO-SLAVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

REPORTED BY JOHN JACOB, SUPERINTENDENT

Difficulties

In the early days of the year word came of the serious "Cut" in our appropriations. For a short time it was difficult to understand how the work could be continued. We were ready to give our lives rather than to see the work go down. We did not forget how the Board of Foreign Missions has generously supported this work and shall always remain thankful. What we have been able to do in this country has been done with the generous help of the Board. Careful adjustments were worked out. The work in the Western district was given up. Two important Catholic centers, Zagreb and Maribor, are in this district, but being too far from central headquarters, the cost was too great to keep up the work. We hope in the future to reopen work in these places. With the Western district discontinued, the North and South districts were united. The work is carried on in three languages, in each of which a small periodical is published.

One of the most serious embarrassments resulting from the "Cut" in appropriations is the loss of the confidence of the people because our work has been abandoned in several places.

Macedonia

The situation in Macedonia has been restudied. The only Protestant Church in Macedonia is the Methodist Episcopal. There are a few hundred believers who do not wish to unite with the Or-

thodox Church and who, with great sacrifice and amid much persecution are upholding their faith in Christ and the Bible.

Serbianism belongs to the Orthodox faith and the Government seems unwilling to tolerate a Protestant Serbian. The few Methodists are waiting and praying for better times.

Schools

The Training School for Girls at Bitolj was given up, as the appropriations were not able to sustain them. The Novi Sad School for Girls has had an excellent year under the direction of Miss Ruth Wolfe, the principal, who is a missionary under the Board of Foreign Missions. The school is self-supporting and has opened its doors for the fifth year. It has an excellent reputation throughout the country. There are 55 girls registered for the new year. The orphanage at Srebobran has been continued. There has also been opened a home for old people at Novi Sad which is expected to be self-supporting.

The Future

For the present all we can do is intensive work, but there are opportunities all around us. In Belgrade, the capital of the State, there are thousands of students without a Christian worker among them. A few years ago it would have been possible to buy property for headquarters in this capital for a small sum, but that day is past. There are over a

million Mohammedans in Jugo-Slavia among whom no Christian work is being done.

Our people are loyal to Christ and to the Church, and are eager for the advancement of the Kingdom.

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

Church Work

Our work, especially in the cities, becomes more difficult every year. The State Church is no longer passive. It is aggressive. It has, today, a great number of pastors, assistants, women helpers, leaders among young people and many other workers. It is offering on Sundays and week days not only the liturgical services and Bible studies, but musicales, lectures on different topics and other entertainments. This activity of course makes the work of the free churches more difficult, but the duty of preaching Christ and working for Him still remains. There has been a slight loss in membership during the year, but this has been due to a careful pruning of the records. During the year 904 were received on probation and 688 in full connection. These facts show that the churches have been at work.

Sunday Schools

Special attention has been given to the work of religious instruction among the young people. There are 264 Sunday schools and 22,295 enrolled scholars. A Sunday school secretary gives his full time to this part of the work.

Social Work

The solution of social problems from

the Christian point of view is being increasingly appreciated. There are 59 chapters of the Epworth League with 2,148 members, and a Junior League with 2,106 members. More than 66,000 leaflets were distributed during the year. The deaconess work is prospering and our hospital in Zurich is constantly crowded.

Book Concern

The publishing house in Zurich has had a good year. In addition to other publications it has published six periodicals: The Swiss Evangelist, The Children's Friend, The Peace Bell, The Mission Messenger, The Blue Star, and The Star of Hope, the latter being devoted specially to temperance work. These periodicals are very helpful.

Finances

The people have contributed generously toward the current expenses and benevolences. Notwithstanding the financial depression in the country, large amounts were raised for all purposes. During the year three new churches were built. The serious "Cut" in our appropriations dashed to the ground all hopes that we have of becoming self-supporting, for many years. The spirit of the people is excellent.

EASTERN ASIA

China, Japan, Korea

FOOCHOW AREA

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Area: 5,000 square miles.

Location: In Fukien province—a mountainous section with considerable fir, pine, and bamboo. Through a system of terraces the mountains have been made to produce fine rice crops.

Population: 2,500,000. People are active, independent, and have business ability.

Industry: Paper making, tea cultivation, silk and cloth weaving and agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1847 by Rev. Judson D. Collins and Rev. Moses C. White. First annual meeting was held in 1862. Organized into the Foochow Conference by Bishop I. W. Wiley in 1877.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Seventh-Day Adventist, Roman Catholic, Y. M. C. A.

BINGTANG DISTRICT

Area: 400 square miles. Consists of Haitan group of Islands.

Location: Off the Lungtien peninsula, ninety miles southeast from Foochow.

Population: 80,000. People are poor, living chiefly on what they take from the sea.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1870, and was organized into a district in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Tangtau

Location: Port of entry for the district. A flourishing business center forty-five miles from Futsing.

Population: 16,000.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Harriett Halverstadt (on furlough), Martha McCutchen, and Edith Abel.

Institutions: Boys' Junior Middle School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Junior Middle School.

UONG KING SUI, Superintendent

E. P. HAYES, District Missionary

FUTSING DISTRICT.

Area: 800 square miles. Centers about the walled city of Futsing.

Location: Eastern part of Fukien province, near the coast.

Population: 400,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Futsing

Location: Walled city in Futsing province, twelve miles from the coast. Haikan is port of entry.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: Mercantile and agricultural pursuits.

Missionaries: Miss Hazel C. Buckles, Rev. E. P. Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, Rev. H. V. Lacy (on furlough) and Mrs. Lacy (on furlough), Rev. H. C. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan. W. F. M. S.: Dr. Li Bi Cu, Misses Carrie M. Bartlett and Jennie D. Jones.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Woman's Hospital, Girls' Junior Middle School, Women's Bible Training School.

CENG UNG GI, Superintendent

E. P. HAYES, District Missionary

LUNGTIEN DISTRICT

Area: 800 square miles. Comprises the Lungtien peninsula.

Location: Eastern part of Fukien province.

Population: 450,000—Buddhist and Confucian. Foochow dialect spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Lungtien

Location: A township city, fifty-five miles south of Foochow.

Institutions: Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, and Lungtien Hospital.

HO CHIONG DIEN, Superintendent

E. P. HAYES, District Missionary

NGUKA DISTRICT

Population: 300,000—Buddhists and Confucianists. Protestants, 3,000; Catholics, 2,000.

Organization: Formerly western part of Futsing. Became a separate district in 1914, and until 1915 was known as West Futsing District.

DING CENG EK, Superintendent

E. P. HAYES, District Missionary

SOUTH FOOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 600 square miles. That portion of the Foochow metropolitan suburbs and rural regions, formerly in Mingau District, which lies south of the Min River.

Population: 500,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Organization: 1847. First Methodist church in the district was opened at Foochow in 1856.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Foochow

Area: Circumference of seven miles.

Location: Capital of Fukien province, a seven-gated city midway between Shanghai and Hongkong—two days' journey to either city. Methodist mission is on Nantai, an island opposite the city of Foochow, and connected with the mainland by bridge.

Population: 600,000.

Missionaries: Miss Louise Ankeny, Mr. W. C. Barrett and Mrs. Barrett, R.N., Mr. A. W. Billing and Mrs. Billing, Rev. F. T. Cartwright and Mrs. Cartwright, Rev. T. H. Coole, M.D., and Mrs. Coole, Miss Esther Cooper, Miss Helen O. Eaton, Rev. E. L. Ford and Mrs. Ford, J. E. Gossard, M.D., and Mrs. Gossard, Rev. John Gowdy and Mrs. Gowdy, Rev. F. C. Havighurst (on furlough) and Mrs. Havighurst (on furlough), Miss L. M. James (on furlough), Mr. C. R. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. W. N. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Mr. W. W. Overholt and Mrs. Overholt, Rev. C. M. Lacey Sites and Mrs. Sites, Mr. C. F. Taylor (contract), Rev. R. A. Ward and Mrs. Ward, Mr. P. P. Wiant and Mrs. Wiant, Mr. A. E. Willett (contract), Rev. H. W. Worley and Mrs. Worley. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jean Adams, Myrth Bartlett, Marion B. Cole, Etta Denny (on furlough), Mabel Hammons, M.D., Lucerne Hoddinott, Floy Hurlbut, Dorothea L. Keeney, Ida B. Lewis, Roxie Lefforge (on furlough), Mary Mann, J. Ellen Nevitt (on furlough), Mary Peters (on furlough), Florence J. Plumb, Elsie Reik, Elizabeth H. Richey, Ruby Sia, Alice L. Smith, Frieda Staubli, Lydia A. Trimble (on furlough), Lydia E. Wallace, Phebe C. Wells, Alice A. Wilcox, Katherine H. Willis, Emma W. Wilson, Lois E. Witham (on furlough), and Mrs. Lydia A. Wilkinson.

Resident Bishop: Rev. W. E. Brown.

Institutions: Fukien Christian University, Union Theological School, Union Normal and Middle School, Anglo-Chinese College, Boys' Junior Middle School, Fukien Construction Bureau, Methodist Book Store. *W. F. M. S.:* Woman's College of South China, Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, Magaw Memorial Hospital, Mary E. Cook Children's Home, Van Kirk Woman's

Industrial Home, Union Kindergarten Training School, Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery.

LING SIU UNG, Superintendent
F. T. CARTWRIGHT, District Missionary

KUTIEN DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles. Includes the city of Kutien and numerous large towns and villages.

Population: 300,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Industry: Tea cultivation.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Kutien

Location: Capital of Kutien civil district, Fukien province, in a mountainous valley, 1,200 feet above the sea, at the junction of two large streams which flow into the Min River. A walled city built about 1492. Ninety miles from Foochow.

Population: 25,000.

Missionaries: Rev. W. S. Bissonnette (on furlough) and Mrs. Bissonnette (on furlough), Miss Serene Loland, R.N., R. B. Merrill, M.D., and Mrs. Merrill, Rev. E. M. Stowe and Mrs. Stowe. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma L. Ehly, Laura Frazey, Eva F. Sprunger (on furlough), Myrtle Smith, Martha Graf, and Ruth Jayne.

Institutions: Schell-Cooper Academy, Wiley General Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, and Kindergarten.

LI DEUNG MING, Superintendent

E. M. STOWE, District Missionary

BINGHU DISTRICT

Area: Includes northern part of what, prior to 1919, was the Kutien District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

U CU DE, Superintendent

E. M. STOWE, District Missionary

NORTH FOOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 1,000 square miles; that portion of the metropolitan suburbs together with rural areas formerly in Mingau District, which are north of the Min River.

Population: 1,000,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Mission, Seventh Day Adventist, Roman Catholic, Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A.

Foochow

Area: Circumference of seven miles.

Location: Capital of Fukien Province, a seven-gated city midway between Shanghai and Hongkong—two days' journey to either city. Methodist mission is on Nantai, an island opposite the city of Foochow, and connected with the mainland by bridge.

Population: 600,000.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Hu King Eng, M.D., and Grace Shawhan.

Institutions: Siang Iu Dong, Intermediate School. W. F. M. S.: Woolston Memorial Dispensary, Union Kindergarten Training School.

UONG GANG HUO, District Superintendent

F. T. CARTWRIGHT, District Missionary

MINTSING DISTRICTS

Area: 1,200 square miles.

Location: In Fukien province, 45 miles northwest of Foochow on both sides of the Min River.

Population: 200,000.

Industry: Agriculture—rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, and tobacco. Mountains contain iron in abundance, some of which is being worked.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864 when Dr. Nathan Sites visited this region. Mintsing was established a presiding elder's district in 1893 by Bishop Foster.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Mintsingsien

Center of North Mintsing District and County Seat

Location: On the Min River, 45 miles northwest of Foochow.

Missionaries: Rev. J. B. Eyestone and Mrs. Eyestone.

Institutions: Boys' Junior Middle School, Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Lower Primary School.

DING UNG GUANG, Superintendent

J. B. EYESTONE, District Missionary

Lek-du

Center of South Mintsing District

Location: Fifteen miles south of Mintsingsien.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary E. Carleton, M.D. (on furlough), Edna Jones, Rose Mace (on furlough), Ruth Hemenway, M.D., and Ursula J. Tyler.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Junior Middle School, Good Shepherd Hospital (Nathan Sites Memorial), Women's Bible Training School.

DING HUNG GI, Superintendent

J. B. EYESTONE, District Missionary

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Hinghwa and Sienyu Counties and the portion of Futsing County where the Hinghwa dialect is spoken.

Location: In Fukien Province half way between the port cities of Amoy and Foochow.

Industry: Agriculture with rice, wheat, potatoes, peanuts, sugar cane, tobacco and a great variety of fruits being the chief produce. Commerce and fishing are also engaged in as this territory borders on the coast with suitable harbors. The coastal plain is a large fertile and well irrigated one yielding three main crops per year and numerous crops of vegetables the year round.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865. Mission Conference was organized in 1896, and became an Annual Conference in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Mission, Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Y. M. C. A. and one or two independent Chinese organizations.

HANKONG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the market towns of Gangkau and Hankong, the fourth and the first market towns in size and importance in Putien County, the northern section of the coastal plain, the island of Nangih and a section of the hill country on the northwest.

Location: The northeastern section of the Conference area.

Population: 350,000; Methodist responsibility 250,000. The Hinghwa dialect is spoken

Industries: Farming, fruit growing, fishing, trade.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

Hankong

Location: Chief center and port city in the Conference area.

Population: 100,000—city and environs.

Institutions: Richmond Methodist Hospital, Higher Primary School.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Althea M. Todd and Jessie A. Marriott

NG MEONG HONG, Superintendent

G. W. HOLLISTER, District Advisor

HEOH BING DISTRICT

Area: The central coastal strip including the peninsulas of Binghai and Po-io and the island of Bi-ciu.

Population: 200,000; Methodist responsibility 150,000. This section contains the poorest people of the area. The islands and some of the villages bordering on the sea are the homes of pirates.

Industries: Farming, fishing and salt evaporation.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Roman Catholic.

Kio Sauh

Location: The third largest market town of Putien county; a political center; also the head of the district.

Institutions: Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Converts' Class.

Binghai

Location: On the eastern end of the Binghai peninsula; a political center of minor importance.

Institution: Hai-sing Intermediate School.

UA UNG CO, Superintendent

C. R. STROBEL, District Advisor

HINGHWA CITY DISTRICT

Area: Includes Hinghwa City, Ng Sauh, Hua Deng and surrounding territory.

Population: 750,000; Buddhists, Confucianists and Taoists; Methodist responsibility, 500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865 when missionaries from Foochow preached here.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic and Y. M. C. A.

Hinghwa

Location: On the western edge of the coastal plain near the Sienyu River; a walled city, the county seat of Putien and formerly the prefectural city; the largest educational center on the coast between Chinchew and Foochow.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in 1865, and was first occupied by a Methodist missionary in November, 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic and Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Mrs. W. N. Brewster, Rev. F. S. Carson and Mrs. Carson, Rev. G. W. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister, Rev. F. P. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. C. R. Strobel and Mrs. Strobel, Miss Jessie Wolcott. W. F. M. S.: Misses Sylvia Aldrich, E. Blanche Apple, M. Virginia Bachman, Sigrid Bjorklund (on furlough), Cora M. Brown (on furlough), Edna H. Fuller, Grace K. McClurg (on furlough), Edna Merritt, Gertrude Strawick (on furlough), Ellen H. Suffern, Pauline E. Westcott, Minnie E. Wilson.

Institutions: Guthrie Memorial High School, Biblical Training School, Hinghwa Mission Press, Institutional Church. W. F. M. S.: Hamilton Girls' School, Juliet Turner Training School, Women's Station Class.

Ng Sauh

Location: Commercial center, fifth in importance in the county; six miles south of Hinghwa City; center of the coastal plain.

Population: 10,000.

Missionaries: Mr. Fred J. Rossiter and Mrs. Rossiter.

Institutions: Rebecca McCabe Orphanage, Vocational Junior High School, Agriculture Mission.

DE HAU TONG, Superintendent

F. S. CARSON, District Advisor

SIENYU DISTRICTS, EAST AND WEST

Location: Cover the county of Sienyu which lies across the Sienyu river valley and its surrounding mountains. At one point the area touches the coast, but

for the most part it is a mountainous section with rich farming valleys along the river courses.

Population: 261,946.

Industry: Farming, fruit growing and timber.

Sienyu

Location: Head of hand navigation of the Sienyu river, thirty miles from the coast.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1870.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Mission, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Cole and Mrs. Cole, Rev. C. E. Winter (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma J. Betow, M.D., Martha Lebeus, Eda L. Johnson, Florence P. Mason, Martha C. W. Nicolaisen (on furlough), Emma L. Palm, Bertha Persson (on furlough), A. Beta Scheirich, Mary M. Thomas, and Harriet L. Watson (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Junior High School. W. F. M. S.: Isabel Hart Girls' School, Freida Knoechel Training School, Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.

DENG GEH SING, Superintendent of Sienyu East

GO TENG HI, Superintendent of Sienyu West

W. B. COLE, District Advisor

SOUTH FUKIEN CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the counties of Yungchun, Tehwa and Tatien, with small portions of three others.

Location: Lying west of the Hinghwa Conference and in the northern section of the Amoy-speaking region of southern Fukien; practically all mountainous region; river communication by small boats south to Chuanchow on the coast. New roads are being built in many directions and automobiles are in operation in the Yungchun valley.

Population: 600,000, all Chinese. 80 per cent of adult male population goes to Federated Malay States for longer or shorter periods for business ventures. Many wealthy families located in Yungchun valley, but banditry has driven them abroad. Due to long continued contacts with Singapore region, much initiative and modern progress is seen in this region.

Industries: Pottery making, production of paper, lumber, lime and some iron products, also agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work started in this region by native workers from Foochow Conference in 1873. First resident missionaries were Rev. T. B. Owen and Rev. and Mrs. R. L. McNabb. An enabling act granted by General Conference of 1920 allowed the setting off of this Mission Conference in 1922 from the Hinghwa Conference, Rev. J. W. Hawley being appointed by Bishop Keeney as its Superintendent. It became an Annual Conference in October, 1925, Bishop Brown presiding.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Presbyterian, Roman Catholic; also the Seventh Day Adventist, through native workers only.

TATIENT DISTRICT

Location: Lies north of the Tehwa District, west of Yenping Conference.

Area: Covers Tatien county and small sections of two others. Very mountainous region; poor roads; little intercommunication; bandit infested.

Population: 300,000, all Chinese.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun through native agents in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Girls' Primary School, Junior High School, District Primary Schools.

TE HENG ENG, Superintendent

J. W. HAWLEY, District Missionary

TEHWA DISTRICT

Location: Lies between Tatien district on the north and Yung chun district on the south, eighty miles west of Hinghwa city. Deep ravines, high mountains,

bad roads, and long distances between preaching stations, make this district difficult of administration.

Industry: The center of a great pottery region.

Population: 250,000, all Chinese.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Presbyterian (through Chinese agents), Roman Catholic.

Institutions: Two Boys' Boarding Schools, District Primary Schools, Junior High School.

LIM GEH CHIONG, Superintendent

J. W. HAWLEY, District Missionary

YUNGCHUN DISTRICT

Location: Seventy miles southwest of Hinghwa, largely within the bounds of the Yungchun valley.

Population: 150,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Hawley and Mrs. Hawley, Miss G. M. Jackson, Rev. H. C. Jett and Mrs. Jett, Rev. E. C. Parlin and Mrs. Parlin, Miss Mildred C. Test (on furlough).

Institutions: Hardy Boys' School, High School, South Fukien Bible School, Girls' Boarding School, Kindergarten, Women's School, District Primary Schools.

SIH I. SIONG, Superintendent

E. C. PARLIN, District Missionary

YENPING CONFERENCE

Area: 6,200 square miles.

Geography: The Conference is about as large as Connecticut, comprising territory taken from Foochow, and the London Mission of Amoy. It covers six counties of the Fukien Province, and comprises six districts.

The whole region is mountainous, and overland travel is difficult, as the largest and best roads are only paths roughly paved with stone. The Min River, with its many rapid filled but navigable branches, gives access to most of the principal towns of the region.

Each county seat is a walled city, but few of the other towns, even if larger, are allowed to have walls.

Language: Innumerable and wide variations of the Mandarin. Amoy and Foochow dialects are spoken throughout the country, the Mandarin being perhaps the most dominant.

Industries: The principal exports are bamboo, tea, lumber and firewood. Limestone is abundant and coal is found in a few places.

Population: 933,755 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1869 at Yenpingfu by the Rev. Nathan Sites. In 1901 the Misses Mabel C. Hartford and Alice Linam of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, took up their residence here. The Rev. W. A. Main came in 1902, and J. E. Skinner, M.D., arrived in 1904. Largely because of language difficulties, Yenping, formerly a part of Foochow Conference, became a separate Conference in 1916.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Roman Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventists.

CHANGHUFAN DISTRICT

Geography: The Min River and its Yuki branch divide the district in three sections. Yenping District is adjacent on the north, Foochow Conference on the east and Yuki District on the south and west.

The district is hard to travel, being mountainous. Countless little hamlets which dot the district, can be reached only by toilsome climbs over mountain passes.

Language: Two or three different dialects are spoken in this field. The Foochow dialect is used by the preachers.

Industries: Fir and pine lumber, firewood, bamboo, tea and limestone are very plentiful.

Chief Town: Changufan, the largest town on the district, is located on the Min River. Being in direct communication with Foochow and Yenping city it presents a strategic point for missionary endeavor.

Organization: Opened as a district in 1917.

Population: Total for district, 100,000.

Institutions: Boys' Primary Boarding School, Dispensary. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Primary Boarding School.

LIU SHIH PIN, Superintendent

FREDERICK BANKHARDT, District Missionary

YUKI DISTRICT

Population: 297,417 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Geography: Yuki District lies directly south of Yenping District. The country is mountainous, and travel is difficult, and slow. The population has mainly gathered in valleys of from 400 to 40,000 inhabitants, though an occasional group is found in the mountains.

Industries: Fir and pine lumber, tea and limestone are plentiful; some rice is shipped to other parts of the province, but firewood and paper and bamboo are the main exports.

Language: Mandarin is the official language, though not spoken by the local people. They speak a dialect entirely their own.

Chief City: Yuki city is the county seat; a city of great commercial importance, having a mile of river front. It is at the head of small-boat traffic on the Yuki creek. As the birthplace of one of China's sages, it is a literary center.

Institutions: Dispensary, Boys' Primary School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Primary School, Bible Training School.

CH'EN PI MAO, Superintendent

FREDERICK BANKHARDT, District Missionary

SHAHSIEN DISTRICT

Area: About 1,050 square miles.

Geography: Shahsien District is located southwest of Yenping. Its county seat is the largest city in the Conference. In common with the other districts of the Conference Shahsien because of its mountains is difficult to travel.

The walled city of Shahsien contains between 40,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. The streets are wider and far cleaner than the average Chinese inland city.

Language: Mandarin is the official language though not spoken by the native people, who have a dialect of their own. It resembles that spoken in Yungan.

Population: 138,270 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Industries: At Hsiameo, 20 miles inland from Shahsien, the county seat and largest walled city in the Conference, are the most famous tobacco farms in the province. Timber, firewood, bamboo, paper and tea are also raised and exported.

Institutions: Dispensary, Boys' Primary School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Primary School.

YANG PEH YUNG, Superintendent

C. F. PETERSON, District Missionary

SHUNCHANG DISTRICT

Geography: Shunchang is the northernmost district of the Conference.

The Min River and its tributaries divide the district into three irregular sections.

Shunchang city is located on the Min River, 50 miles northwest of Yenping city. At the time of the Tai-ping rebellion it suffered heavily, and has never recovered its former importance or large population. However, when the proposed railroad runs through this territory the city will undoubtedly grow.

Language: Mandarin is the official language and is better understood over this district than in any other section of the Conference. It is mixed with many local dialects.

Industries: Fir and pine lumber, bamboo, tea and limestone are plentiful.

Population: 48,056 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Institutions: Boys' Primary School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Primary School.

Hsia CHIEN CH'EN, Superintendent

K. W. SCHEUFLER, District Missionary

YENPING DISTRICT

Geography: Yenping City is situated on the Min River where it is joined by the Kienning Branch. It is about 130 miles northwest of Foochow. To the northeast is the Kienning region occupied by the Church Missionary Society, to the north is the Shunchang District; to the west, the Shahsien District. This gives the work an important setting.

The district is mountainous and difficult to travel except where the Min River and Sha Creek make navigation possible. The rapids retard all progress upstream, even in the lightest of boats. Boats holding up to twenty tons of freight ply the river in great numbers. Outside the cities and villages the roads are paths, paved usually with cobble stones and are seldom wide enough for two people to walk abreast.

Unlike many Chinese cities, Yenping consists almost entirely of hills and hollows, with few level spaces. Methodism has taken advantage of the physical features of the city to establish on three of the hilltops, in conspicuous positions, the three forms of mission work, evangelistic, educational and medical, which makes as it were, a great three cornered wedge of Christian influence in the midst of the city and the region round about.

Industries: Fir and pine lumber, firewood, bamboo, tea and limestone are very plentiful. The most important of the manufactured products are paper and red lacquer ware.

Language: Four district dialects are spoken, although Mandarin is the prevailing and official language.

Population: 196,163 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick Bankhardt and Mrs. Bankhardt, Rev. H. R. Caldwell (on furlough) and Mrs. Caldwell (on furlough), Mr. C. N. Oleen (on furlough) and Mrs. Oleen (on furlough), Rev. B. H. Paddock (on furlough) and Mrs. Paddock (on furlough), Rev. C. F. Peterson and Mrs. Peterson, Rev. R. T. Schaefer and Mrs. Schaefer, Rev. K. W. Scheuffer and Mrs. Scheuffer, Rev. J. E. Skinner, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Skinner, M.D. (on furlough), Miss M. V. Stafford (on furlough), Mr. R. H. Steininger (on furlough) and Mrs. Steininger (on furlough), Rev. F. M. Toothaker and Mrs. Toothaker, C. G. Trimble, M.D., and Mrs. Trimble. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary L. Eide (on furlough), Mamie F. Glassburner (on furlough), Mabel C. Hartford, Minnie Heuser, Alice Linam, Frieda Reinan, and Fern M. Sinkey (on furlough).

Institutions: Yenping Boys' Middle School (formerly called "The Nathan Sites Memorial Academy"), Alden Speare Memorial Hospital, Bible Training School, Christian Book Store, School for Untainted Leper Children, The Copeland Institutional Church, The Institutional Church Primary School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Middle School, Francesca Nast Gamble Primary School for Girls, Women's Bible Training School.

HUNG TE CHING, Superintendent

F. M. TOOTHAKER, District Missionary

YUNGAN DISTRICT

Population: 191,663 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Geography: Yungan District consists of two counties, each about 40 or 50 miles square; Yungan, the southernmost county of the Yenping prefecture, and Kweihua, the northernmost of the Ting Chou prefecture. This was taken over from the London Missionary Society in 1918.

Chief City: Yungan city is well located as the center for the large territory. The farthest point is two days journey off—though most of the circuits can be reached easily in a day. The roads are fairly level and overland travel is easier than in most of the districts. The city is the size of the average county capital in the Province with a population from 15,000 to 20,000 and is proud of its superior literary attainment and privileges. Throughout the city and country there remain evidences of former wealth and elegance.

Institutions: Yungan Christian Hospital, Boys' Primary School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Primary School.

HSU MENG YING, Superintendent

K. W. SCHEUFELER, District Missionary

PEKING AREA

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: The territory in which our Church is at work covers 68,016 square miles, and is about the size of Missouri, which covers 68,727 square miles. Since

the setting off of Shantung Conference, the North China Conference includes the southern part of the Province of Fengtien and the northern parts of the Provinces of Chihli and Honan.

Population: 29,114,000, approximately (Methodist territory): Includes three nationalities—Chinese, Mongols and Manchus.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1869, and the Conference was organized in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (Shantung and Chihli), Baptists and Presbyterians in Shantung; the Canadian Presbyterian and China Inland Mission in Honan; the Baptists, Congregationalists and China Inland Mission in Shansi; the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians in Manchuria; and in the province of Chihli, the following: South Chihli Mission, China Inland Mission, London Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, National Bible Society of Scotland, United Methodist Church Foreign Missions, Young Men's Christian Association, Plymouth Brethren, Missions to the Chinese Blind and Illiterate, Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, Chinese Independent Church, Assemblies of God, and China Direct Mission.

CHINGCHAO DISTRICT

The Chingchao District consists of eleven circuits and twenty-five out-stations situated in the country north and south of Peking, in the counties of Changping, Huaijou, Huailai, Ku-an, Mi-yun, Wuching, Yenching and Yungching. Estimated population, 1,500,000. In the northern part, the Great Wall runs along the middle of the district, and another famous place of interest is the Ming Tombs, where the emperors of the Ming Dynasty are buried. The southern part of the district is very low and is frequently flooded. During the summer of 1924 this southern section was very severely flooded.

MENG TE JUNG, Superintendent

C. A. FELT, District Missionary

LANHSIEN DISTRICT

Area: Lanhsien consists of seven circuits and includes twenty-three preaching places, in the three counties of Lanhsien, Laoting and part of Chienan. Population, 1,000,000. This district is crossed from east to west by the Peking-Mukden Railway, and from north to south by the Lan River, which is navigable throughout the whole district. On the north it extends beyond the Great Wall. This region is the scene of the labors of Dr. J. H. Pyke and Rev. Wang Ching Yun and so is sacred ground to Chinese Methodism.

Institutions: Higher Primary and Industrial School. W. F. M. S.: Holt Boarding School.

TSOU CHIN CHING, Superintendent

M. W. BROWN, District Missionary

PEKING CITY DISTRICT

Location: In the province of Chihli, and for six hundred years the capital of the Chinese empire. The city is very ancient, dating back to several hundreds of years before Christ, but the present city was built during the first decade of the fifteenth century, in two sections, each surrounded by its own wall. The Chinese city on the south has an area of ten square miles, while the Tartar city on the north contains sixteen square miles. •The palace occupies the center of the northern city, and there are many fine dwellings and gardens of princes and high officials. The residence compound, hospitals and higher schools of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are in the Tartar city, but the main evangelistic effort is in the southern city where we have seven churches. Fourteen thousand students are in Peking in High Schools and Colleges; 1,200 of these are in Christian schools.

Population: 950,000; Chinese, Manchus, Mongols, Tibetans, and Koreans, though the Chinese and Manchus greatly predominate.

Industries: Peking is noted for its fur market. Rugs and cloisonne are manufactured in the city.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, London Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Foreign Missions of

the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Bible Society, Seventh Day Adventists, Chinese Independent Church, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Mr. T. E. Breece (on furlough) and Mrs. Breece (on furlough), Rev. M. W. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Miss Mabel H. Brown (contract), Mr. J. H. Bryan, Rev. G. L. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. W. W. Davis (on furlough) and Mrs. Davis (on furlough), Rev. H. G. Dildine (on furlough) and Mrs. Dildine (on furlough), Rev. C. A. Felt and Mrs. Felt, Mr. G. V. Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, Rev. J. M. Gibb and Mrs. Gibb, Miss Elizabeth Hirst, R.N., Rev. W. T. Hobart and Mrs. Hobart, Mr. Houghton Holliday, D.D.S., and Mrs. Holliday, Rev. N. S. Hopkins, M.D., B. W. Jarvis, M.D., and Mrs. Jarvis, J. H. Korn, M.D., and Mrs. Korn, Mr. O. J. Krause (on furlough) and Mrs. Krause (on furlough), G. D. Lowry, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Lowry (on furlough), Miss Edna N. Quick (contract), Rev. C. K. Searles and Mrs. Searles, Rev. D. V. Smith, M.D., and Mrs. Smith, Rev. E. R. Terman and Mrs. Terman, Miss Alice Terrell, Mr. P. M. Van Camp (on furlough) and Mrs. Van Camp (on furlough), Rev. B. M. Wiant and Mrs. Wiant, Miss Margaret R. Wylie, R.N. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Marie Adams, Mary E. Bedell (on furlough), Elizabeth M. Carlyle (on furlough), Monona L. Cheney, Ruth M. Danner, Dora C. Fearon, Gertrude Gilman, Elizabeth Hobart, Louise Hobart, Emma M. Knox, Ortha M. Lane, Emma E. Martin, M.D. (on furlough), Camilla Mills, Alice M. Powell, Margaret M. Prentice, Vena I. Radley, Lydia L. Schaum, M.D. (on furlough), Ruth L. Stahl, Tirzah M. Stahl, Minnie Stryker, M.D., Ellen M. Studley, Mary Watrous (on furlough), L. Maude Wheeler, Frances R. Wilson (on furlough), and Mrs. C. M. Jewell.

Resident Bishop: Rev. G. R. Grose.

Institutions: Peking University (Union), Peking Academy, Peking Theological Seminary, Higher Primary School, Shunehihmen Higher Primary School, Chushihko Higher Primary School, Peking American School (for American children), Peking Union Language School, Hopkins Memorial Hospital and Nurses' Training School, Chushihko Institutional Church. *W. F. M. S.:* Peking University, Women's College, Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital, Training School for Nurses, Mary Porter Gamewell School, Union Women's Training School for Bible Women, Women's Bible Training School.

WANG CHING HE, Superintendent

G. L. DAVIS, District Missionary

SHANHAIKUAN DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles; includes Linyü, Funing, and Changli counties; extends twenty-five miles beyond the Great Wall into Manchuria; intersected by the Peking-Mukden Railway.

Population: 1,000,000. Besides the cities of Shanhaikuan and Changli, there is the walled city of Funing, and many towns and villages with populations of from 5,000 to 20,000.

Industry: Agriculture: soil is fertile; many of the people are traders in Manchuria.

Changli

Location: Prosperous city on the Peking-Mukden Railway, ten miles from the coast, and forty miles west of Shanhaikuan; county seat; Changli has three government schools.

Population: 15,000.

Industry: Fine fruit orchards surround the city.

Organization: When the Mission station at Tsunhua was destroyed by the Boxers, in 1900, it was decided not to rebuild at that point but to move the entire plant to Changli. This was done in 1903.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Dr. J. H. Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin, R.N., Mr. W. H. Congdon and Mrs. Congdon, Rev. H. E. Dewey (on furlough) and Mrs. Dewey (on furlough), Miss Kathryn Felt. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jennie B. Bridenbaugh, Clara P. Dyer, Pansy P. Griffin (on furlough), Irma Higbbagh, Berdise E. Lawrence, Mabel R. Nowlin.

Institutions: Changli General Hospital, Changli Middle and Agricultural School. *W. F. M. S.:* Thompson General Memorial Bible Training School, Alderman Memorial and Boarding School.

Shanhaikuan

Location: A thriving city of 75,000 at the point where the Great Wall enters the sea. This is the chief gate into Manchuria and has very important shops for the Peking-Mukden Railway. The city of Shanhaikuan together with the nearby port of Chinwangtao and important coal mines to the north form a growing industrial center that promises to be of great importance.

Missionaries: Rev. J. L. Keeler, M.D., and Mrs. Keeler, R.N.

Institutions: Higher Primary and Commercial School, medical work. W. F. M. S.: Primary Boarding School.

HAO TE AN, Superintendent

(H. E. DEWEY), District Missionary

TIENTSIN DISTRICT

Tientsin

Location: In Chihli Province. The district includes Tientsin, the rapidly expanding industrial center of North China, and the counties of Chiaohe, Chinghsien, Nanpi, Taicheng and Wenan. The center of the region is periodically afflicted with floods or droughts and resulting famines. The region was badly flooded in the summer of 1924.

Population: About 4,000,000.

Missionaries: Rev. E. J. Aeschliman and Mrs. Aeschliman, Mrs. Marguerite Berkeley, Rev. A. B. Coole and Mrs. Coole, Rev. E. E. Dixon (on furlough), Miss Evelyn Full, Miss Esther J. McCracken, Rev. E. J. Winans and Mrs. Winans. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lyra H. Bahrenburg (on furlough), Lora I. Battin, R.N., Ruth Caldwell, Ida F. Frantz, Eva A. Gregg, R.N., Lillian Halfpenny, Myra Jaquet, Viola Lantz, M.D. (on furlough), Frances A. Milnes (contract), Ruth P. Nuzum, Rilla Scherich (on furlough), Edith E. Shufelt (on furlough), Joyce E. Walker, Clara B. Whitmore, M.D.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School, Tientsin Institutional Church. W. F. M. S.: Sarah L. Keen Memorial School (Anglo-Chinese), Isabella Fisher Memorial Hospital.

TSENG KUO CHIH, Superintendent

W. T. HOBART, District Missionary, P. O., Peking

TSUNHUA DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Location: The southern appointments lie along the old Imperial highway from Peking to Korea. The district contains more than 3,000 villages, 20 important and 30 minor market towns, the three walled cities of Fengjen, Tsunhua and Yutien and parts of the counties of Chihhsien and Chienan. Twenty miles west of Tsunhua are the Eastern Tombs of the former dynasty. The Great Wall runs along the north boundary of the district. It is the only district in the Conference not actually touched by a railroad. The southern half of the district is included in the great plain of North China and was flooded during the summer of 1924.

Population: About 2,000,000. Large number of Manchus are at passes of Great Wall and near the tombs. Not inclined to new ideas, due to distance from railroad.

Industry: Mainly agriculture, country very fertile. Quantities of fruit are produced in the southern part of district and shipped to Tientsin. Hills around Eastern Tombs are covered with excellent timber which is being rapidly exploited. Enough money has been spent in building roads to the tombs to have built many railroads.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun here in 1873.

Institutions: Junior Middle and Higher Primary School, and Kwangchi Hospital, Tsunhua. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

TANG JUNG, Superintendent

E. J. AESCHLIMAN, District Missionary, P. O., Tientsin

SHANTUNG CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the northern part of the Province of Shantung, whose total area is 55,984 square miles (about the size of Iowa). The area of the territory in the two districts of Methodist territory is about 9,000 square miles.

Population: For the province, 30,803,245 approximately: for our two districts, about 5,600,000.

Organization: The Taian and Yenchow districts of North China Conference were organized as the Shantung Conference, in accordance with the enabling act of the General Conference of 1924, in Peking at the session of the North China Conference on September 8, 1925.

TAIAN DISTRICT

Area: About 5,000 square miles.

Location: In western part of Shantung Province, including the counties of Feicheng, Laiwu, Taian, Tunge and Tungping. On the north and east are mountains which reach an elevation of 5,500 feet in Taishan, near Taian. All work is done by men—persons and freight being transported on wheel-barrows over unspeakable roads.

Population: 3,000,000; densest in China, averaging 683 to the square mile; Mandarin is spoken.

Industry: Agriculture; ground is fertile and well cultivated; two crops a year are grown, winter wheat being harvested in June, and a second crop of millet and beans in October.

Taian

Location: Western part of Shantung Province, forty miles east of the Yellow River, at the foot of Taishan, one of the five sacred mountains of China.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875, but American missionaries first resided there in 1898.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Gospel Mission and Pentecostal Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. D. C. Baker (on furlough) and Mrs. Baker (on furlough), Rev. P. O. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson, Rev. E. R. Hibbard and Mrs. Hibbard, Mrs. H. S. Leitzel, Rev. W. R. Oeschli, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Oeschli (on furlough), Rev. F. M. Pyke and Mrs. Pyke. *W. F. M. S.:* Nora M. Dillenback (on furlough), Lillian P. Greer, Elsie L. Knapp (on furlough), Effie G. Young.

Institutions: Tsiu Ying Academy (Taian Middle School), Taian Hospital, Feicheng Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Maria Brown Davis Girls' Boarding School, Edna Terry Training School, Bible Training School.

Tsinan

Location: In western part of Shantung Province; the capital and a city with a population of 500,000. A very important railway center, and the seat of Shantung Christian University. In 1923 the Methodists in Tsinan organized a self-supporting church. Both the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society cooperate in the medical school of Shantung Christian University.

Missionaries: Miss Bertha Dinkelacker, R.N. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Frances J. Heath, M.D., and Julia Morgan, M.D.

Institutions: Shantung Christian University; the Board and the *W. F. M. S.* cooperate only in the Hospital and Medical School.

WANG CHANG TAI, Superintendent

YENCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles: includes the seven cities of Yenchow, Tsining (second city in Shantung Province), Ningyang, Wenshang, Tsouhsien (sacred city of Mencius), Chüfü (sacred city of Confucius), and Szushui, in all of which the Methodist Episcopal Church has resident workers.

Location: Southern part of Shantung Province; traversed by Tientsin-Pukow Railroad.

Population: 2,600,000; northern Mandarin is spoken.

Organization: Formerly a part of Shantung District, but became a separate district in 1908.

Institutions: Seven Higher Primary Schools, Tsouhsien Hospital.

YANG JUNG LIN, Superintendent

F. M. PYKE, District Missionary, P. O., Taianfu

CHENG TU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: In the largest province (Szechwan) in China—218,480 square miles. area of our part 15,000 square miles; about 7,500 square miles in this Conference.

Population: More than 30,000,000. People are well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religion, social customs and government, with the exception of a large number of Tibetans and twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest.

Industry: Soil fertile, climate favorable for the production of rice and other grains, sugar cane, drugs and fruit. Tea is cultivated. There are large deep salt wells and the province is rich in coal and iron. Natural gas has been utilized for 1,000 years.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1882, and became the West China Annual Conference in 1915. The work was divided in 1924 into two Conferences, Chengtu and Chungking.

CHENG TU DISTRICT

Area: Includes Chengtu city in Szechwan province, two other walled cities, and part of another county.

Location: In Chengtu plain. A river flowing through the plain is divided and subdivided until the entire plain is covered with a net work of irrigating canals.

Population: Very densely populated. Methodist responsibility, 2,500,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only mission in the district.

Chengtu

Location: Capital of Szechwan province, residence of the governor. An ancient walled Chinese city. Wealthy and historically important.

Population: 750,000.

Organization: In 1892 the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased the first property to be owned by foreigners.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Canadian Methodist Mission, China Inland Mission, Friends' Foreign Mission (English), American Baptists, Seventh-Day Adventists, and Friends' Foreign Mission (American).

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph Beech and Mrs. Beech, Rev. R. R. Brewer and Mrs. Brewer, Rev. H. L. Canright, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Canright (on furlough), Rev. Earl Cranston (on furlough), Rev. W. M. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford (on furlough), C. W. Freeman, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Freeman, R. N. (on furlough), Rev. Paul E. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. G. R. Larkin and Mrs. Larkin, Rev. Spencer Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, S. H. Liljestrand, M.D., and Mrs. Liljestrand, Rev. W. E. Manly and Mrs. Manly, Miss Gladys A. Peebles, R. A. Peterson, M.D., Rev. O. G. Starrett (on furlough) and Mrs. Starrett (on furlough), Rev. J. M. Yard (on furlough) and Mrs. Yard (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Margaret Brayton (on furlough), Alice B. Brethorst, Celia M. Cowan (on furlough), Grace F. Ellison (on furlough), Gladys B. Harger (on furlough), Ovidia Hansing, Jean Loomis (on furlough), Lela Lybarger, Grace Manly, Mildred Welch, Miriam Pool, M.D., Marian Manly, M.D.

Institutions: West China Union University (Chengtu College, Normal School, Bible School Missionary Training [Language] School, School of Medicine), Chengtu Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Methodist Girls' High School, Girls' Boarding School, and Union Normal School.

LI TIEN YUEN, Superintendent
W. E. MANLY, District Missionary

TZETCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Includes three walled cities.

Location: Along the Big East Road from Chungking to Chengtu. Fertile hill country.

Population: 1,787,786.

Industry: Farming. Large quantities of sugar, some rice, alcohol, linen, and hog-bristles and goat-skins are exported.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1899.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

TZECHOW

Location: In Szechwan Province on the Lu or Toh River, six days' journey from Chungking; four from Chengtu. A wealthy center, noted for the "scholar class."

Population: Estimated, 60,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only; work was started in 1899.

Missionaries: Rev. L. F. Havermale and Mrs. Havermale, Miss Harriet Oster, R.N. (on furlough), Miss Helen Barton, R.N., H. J. Hill, M.D. (on furlough), W. F. M. S.: Pearl B. Fosnot, Ethel C. Householder, Lena Nelson, Rhoda Burdeshaw, Gertrude Tyler. On furlough, Mabel Beatty, Winnogene Penney, Orvia Proctor.

Institutions: Tzechow Boys' Middle School, Chadwick Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Fedelia DeWitt Training School, Caldwell School for Girls.

TANG YIN HEO, Superintendent

L. F. HAVERMALE, District Missionary

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: The Conference is in the largest province in China (Szechwan), which has an area of 218,480 square miles. The area of the Conference is about 7,500 square miles.

Population: About 7,150,000 in the Conference. The people are fairly well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religious and social customs, with the exception of a large number of Thibetan and twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest part of the province.

Industries: Agriculture predominates. The soil is fertile and climate is favorable for the production of rice and other grains, vegetables, drugs and fruits. The Yangtze and other streams furnish navigable facilities for hosts of people. Steam, gas, and ancient man-pulled boats are used. Filatures, glass works and other modern plants are springing up, particularly in Chungking.

Missions at Work: By mutual arrangement among the Missions, the Methodist Episcopal is the only mission at work in the territory outside the two cities of Chungking and Suining.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1882. The West China Annual Conference was organized in 1915. The work was divided into two Conferences in 1924, namely, the Chengtu West China Conference and the Chungking West China Conference. The latter is divided into four districts.

CHUNGKING DISTRICT

Area: About 1,300 square miles. It includes the city of Chungking and two other walled cities or county seats and 190 market towns.

Population: About 2,600,000.

Chungking

Location: A trading mart on the Yangtze River about 1,400 miles from the coast. It is one of the two largest cities in the province. The city is divided into two sections of different altitude, on a sandstone bluff from 100 to 300 feet above the river. Our Mission property is all in the upper city.

Population: About 800,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1882.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland, Friends' Foreign Missionary Association, the United Church of Canada, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Mr. R. W. Blanchard and Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Ola Dudley (on furlough), Max Gentry, M.D., and Mrs. Gentry, Miss Lillian MacDonald, Miss Sarah MacLean (on furlough), Miss Mildred I. Snell, R.N., Rev. W. A. McCurdy and Mrs. McCurdy, Mr. W. R. North and Mrs. North, Elizabeth Heller-Peake, Rev. J. F. Peat and Mrs. Peat, Rev. C. B. Rape and Mrs. Rape, Miss Flora A. Richardson, R.N., L. E. Sutton, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Sutton (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Mabel Allen (on furlough), Bell Castle, Anna M. Flessel, Lillian Holmes, R. N., Dorothy Jones, Laura E. Jones, M.D. (on furlough), Anna Lindblad, Viola L. Miller (on furlough), Henrietta Rossiter, Annie M. Wells, Doris R. Wencke (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' High School, Syracuse-in-China General Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School and William Gamble Memorial Hospital.

J. F. PEAT, Superintendent

HOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: Includes the counties of Hochow and Tingyuen, with county seats having the same names, and 120 market towns.

Population: About 1,170,000.

Hochow

Location: In Hochow county at the junction of the Suining and Bauling Rivers. The Chu empties into the Bauling five miles above the city, placing it at the junction of three rich valleys. The third city in Szechwan province.

Population: 100,000.

Industry: Busy center near coal and limestone regions.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

FUNG SI JIN, Superintendent

B. F. LAWRENCE, District Missionary

JUNGCHANG DISTRICT

Area: About 1,600 square miles; includes three walled towns or county seats, and 71 market towns.

Population: About 1,270,000.

DSEO SAO TSEN, Superintendent

J. F. PEAT, District Missionary

SUINING DISTRICT

Area: Includes three walled cities, a part of a fourth and 165 market towns.

Population: About 2,170,000.

Suining

Location: On a level fertile plain through which runs the River Fow.

Population: About 50,000.

Industry: Largely a distributing trade center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1896. A missionary became resident here in 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Friends' Foreign Missionary Association.

Missionaries: Rev. B. F. Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, Rev. R. F. Pilcher and Mrs. Pilcher. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Marie Brethorst, Helen Desjardins, Ida M. Keister, Ella Manning; on furlough, Clara Caris and Charlotte Trotter.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Stevens Memorial Boarding School (Girls').

FENG SI JIN, Superintendent

B. F. LAWRENCE, District Missionary

SHANGHAI AREA**CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE**

Location: The Central China Conference, located in the heart of the great plain of the Yangtze, includes 12 hsien or counties, in the southwest part of Kiangsu province (about one-fifth of the province), and the southern half of Anhwei province, east of a line running north and south through the west wall of Anking City, the provincial capital. The southeast one-third of Anhwei province, with one-half of the sixty hsien or counties, which make up the province, is thus within the bounds of the Central China Conference. This area embraces some of the most populous cities of China, together with fertile agricultural districts. The country is well provided with means of communication by numerous navigable canals and rivers. The Grand Canal which runs through Kiangsu province is of immense commercial importance. The Shanghai-Nanking railway runs through the eastern part of the Conference and offers frequent and convenient connection with Shanghai. The Tientsin-Pukow railway affords excellent service to Tientsin, Peking and the north, connecting with the Chinese Eastern and Trans-Siberian trunk lines. Other railways are projected which will tap the great resources of southern Anhwei, Kiangsi and Hunan and offer direct connection between Nanking and the trunk lines of South China.

Area: 24,700 square miles.

Population: 12,520,989; Methodist responsibility, 8,250,000 or about two-thirds of the total population.

Industry: Within the bounds of the Central China Conference is produced the finest quality and greatest quantity of silk in all China. Next in importance is the cotton industry which supplies thousands of local mills, hundreds of modern mills in Shanghai, and other river ports, as well as the main supply of cotton to spinning mills in Japan. Rice, tea, bean products, egg products, and fowls are exported in large quantities. A beginning has been made in the mining of coal and iron, both of which are found in great abundance.

Organization: Mission work was begun by missionaries of the Foochow Mission in 1867 and this region was set apart as the Central China Mission in 1869. The first annual meeting was held at Kiukiang in 1875. In accordance with an enabling act, passed by the General Conference in 1904, the Central China Mission Conference was organized in 1907. In 1908 it was organized into an Annual Conference. The western part of the Conference was set off as a separate Mission Conference in 1912, and in 1914 was organized into the Kiangsi Annual Conference. This new Conference was made up of Kiangsi province and that part of Anhwei province which lies west of the city of Anking. The Conference is well adapted for administration as a unit. Communication and transportation are good as compared with other parts of China. Only the work in the southern tip of Anhwei province is difficult of access, and this difficulty it is hoped soon to remedy by the construction of the proposed railway running southwest from Nanking. The people of the whole area are knit together by the bond of common language. Mandarin, with only slight variations, is spoken by the common people as well as the literati in all parts of the Conference, except in the extreme southern part of Anhwei province in and around Hweichow and Tunki where local dialects are spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist South, China Inland Mission, Presbyterian North, and Presbyterian South, Foreign Christian Mission, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Friends Mission, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and Seventh Day Adventist. In the large cities Methodism has equal responsibility with the other denominations for presenting the gospel to the people, while for all the outlying regions of the Conference, Methodism is almost wholly responsible. The Conference has adopted a clear policy in regard to duplicating and overlapping the work of other Missions. It is carefully avoided. If, at the present time, Methodism should acquire every chapel and primary school in the entire region, not one would need to be closed because of duplication or overlapping.

CHINKIANG DISTRICT

Location: In Kiangsu province, south of Yangtze river, consisting of seven hsien, or counties, about Chinkiang City.

Area: 3,000 square miles.

Population: 3,125,000; Methodist responsibility about 1,500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1881.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist South, American Presbyterian South, China Inland Mission, Church of God, Pentecostal Mission.

Chinkiang City

Location: On the Yangtze river, at its junction with the Grand Canal, 150 miles from Shanghai, and on the Shanghai-Nanking railway.

Population: 260,000 (National Christian Council Survey, 1922).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1881.

Missionaries: Rev. D. F. Dodd and Mrs. Dodd, Rev. S. J. Harrison (on furlough) and Mrs. Harrison (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Eula Eno, M.D., Eulalia E. Fox, Mary G. Kesler (on furlough), Grace Z. Lentz, Emma E. Robbins, M.D. (on furlough), Florence A. Sayles (on furlough), Clara B. Smith, Mabel Taylor, Bernice A. Wheeler (on furlough), Myra McDade, Frances E. Culley.

Institutions: Yu-shing-Kai Church and Tsong Teh Middle School, Siao Ma Tou Church. W. F. M. S.: Olivet Memorial Girls' Middle School, with higher primary and normal department; The Lettie Mason Quine Hospital for Women.

D. F. DODD, Superintendent

L. L. HALE, District Missionary

NANKING-KIANGNING DISTRICT

Location: The Kiangning district is made up of three "hsiens," or counties, in Kiangsu province south of Nanking City and half of one county in Anhwei province. It comprises that part of the former Nanking district which is south of the Yangtze river and the southern half of the City of Nanking. It is in one of the most fertile sections of the lower Yangtze valley, dotted with no less than twenty market towns and more than a hundred villages. The region has no modern roads and transportation is difficult.

Area: 2,700 square miles.

Population: 1,744,000; Methodist responsibility, 1,300,000.

Language: Mandarin.

Industry: Principal crops are rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, peanuts, beans and cotton; the farmers raise two successive crops in rotation; silk is also produced in large quantities.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began work in this area about 1895.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Foreign Christian Mission, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventist, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A.

Nanking City

Nanking is the seat of the provincial government, and has repeatedly been the capital of China. It was the capital first in 317 A. D., and the last time was in 1912 when Dr. Sun Yat Sen established the Republic with Nanking as the capital.

Location: An open port on the Yangtze River, 200 miles from Shanghai. On the main line from Shanghai to Peking. Its wall is twenty-one miles long, the longest in China. Politically important and great educational center. Government institutions include the Military School, Naval College, Law School, Normal School, high schools and grammar schools.

Population: 400,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Foreign Christian Mission, Friends' Mission, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventist, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. A. J. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, Rev. F. W. Dieterich and Mrs. Dieterich, Rev. J. P. Follette and Mrs. Follette, Rev. L. L. Hale and Mrs. Hale, Rev. W. F. Hummel and Mrs. Hummel, Rev. J. T. Illick and Mrs. Illick, Rev. Edward James and Mrs. James, R. N., Miss Bessie McCombs, R. N., Mr. R. J. Pryor and Mrs. Pryor, M. D., Miss Abbie Probasco (on furlough), Rev. H. F. Rowe and Mrs. Rowe, Rev. H. G. Robson and Mrs. Robson, Mr. A. N. Steward (on furlough) and Mrs. Steward (on furlough), C. S. Trimmer, M. D., and Mrs. Trimmer, Rev. W. F. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Adelaide M. Wixon (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Alice Bowen, Helen M. Galleher, Edith M. Crane, Anna L. Golish, Grace E. Leslie, Blanche H. Loucks, Alice M. McBee, Frances S. Meader, Etha M. Nagler, Sarah Peters (on furlough), Cora D. Reeves, Bertha L. Riechers, Ruth M. Sewall (contract), Ella C. Shaw, Joy L. Smith (on furlough), Gertrude Taft, M. D. (on furlough), Harriett M. Whitmer, E. Pauline Wisegarver.

Institutions: University of Nanking, University Hospital (Union), Language School of Nanking University (Union), School of Education of Nanking University (Union), Nanking Theological Seminary (Union), Conference Academy, School for Missionaries' Children (Union). *W. F. M. S.:* Ginling College (Union), Hitt Memorial Training School, Bible Teachers' Training School (Union), Methodist Girls' Boarding School, Memorial (Foreign) Hospital (Union).

CHEO-CHI-KAO, Superintendent

J. P. FOLLETTE, District Missionary

NANKING-NORTH ANHWEI DISTRICT

Location: In Anhwei province north of the Yangtze River, extending from the province line westward to a point midway between the cities of Wuhu and Anking, consisting of six "hsiens" or counties.

Area: 2,450 square miles.

Population: 2,057,267; Methodist responsibility, about 1,500,000.

Industry: One of the most fertile sections of the Yangtze River. Abundant

crops of rice, cotton, wheat, sweet potatoes, beans and peanuts are produced.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun early in the decade, 1890 to 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Christian Advent Mission.

Hochow City

Location: Hochow is a "hsien" city located on the north side of the Yangtze River midway between Nanking and Wuhu. It is reached by steam launch from either of these port cities.

Population: 30,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work begun in 1895.

Institutions: North Anhwei Middle School for Boys.

LIU WEI-I, Superintendent

L. L. HALE, District Missionary

NINGKWOFU DISTRICT

Location: In Anhwei province, comprising Ningkwofu City and surrounding territory.

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Population: 975,000. Methodist responsibility, 800,000.

Organization: Work was opened by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1914.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and China Inland Mission.

Ningkwofu City

Location: Prosperous, walled, inland Chinese City in Anhwei Province, fifty miles from Wuhu with which it is connected by canal and steam launch service. Seat of the Government Normal School. Has telegraph and daily mail service.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Chief exports are rice, wheat, corn and bamboo.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and China Inland Mission.

Institution: Wannan Middle School.

Y. S. TUNG, District Evangelist

P. G. HAYES, Superintendent

WANNAN DISTRICT

South Anhwei

Location: In the province of Anhwei. Accessible by land from Wuhu, on the Yangtze, and by water from Hangchow. A six to twelve days' journey from Nanking. Each of the six counties has its local dialect, but Mandarin is generally understood.

Area: 5,000 square miles.

Population: 1,104,108; people are clever, thrifty, intelligent, conservative and superstitious; Methodist responsibility, 900,000.

Industry: Agriculture; quantities of corn, wheat, rice and fruit are raised for home consumption; exports are tea, lumber, ink, candles and firecrackers.

Organization: Work opened by Methodist Episcopal Church in 1918.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and China Inland Mission.

Tunki City

Location: Extreme southern end of Anhwei province, and at the headwaters of navigation for river boats from Hangchow.

Missionaries: M. R. Charles, M.D. (on leave), and Mrs. Charles (on leave), Rev. F. C. Gale and Mrs. Ailie Gale, M.D.

Institution: Hospital.

Y. S. SHEN, Superintendent

F. C. GALE, District Missionary

WUHU DISTRICT

Location: The Wuhu District is made up of 5 hsiens, or counties, on the south side of the Yangtze River, extending from the east boundary of Anhwei province toward the southwest for a distance of about 80 miles. The complete network of small rivers which empty into the Yangtze makes communication and transportation exceedingly good as compared with other parts of China.

Area: 2,500 square miles.

Population: 1,141,500.

Industry: The district is exceedingly fertile; it is for the most part a low well-watered alluvial plain, and is one of the finest rice producing districts in China. There are numerous mountains with rich deposits of coal, iron and copper.

There are no railways within the bounds of the district but a contract has been let and work begun on a line which will connect Wuhu with the southern part of the Conference and with a proposed trunk line from Nanking to Nanchang and the southwest. Unfortunately, work on this line has been suspended for many months on account of the unsettled condition of the country; however, this project is certain to be completed eventually and its importance could hardly be exaggerated. It will tap the great Tea District as well as the coal and iron fields.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1881. The first missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church were sent to Wuhu in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, the China Inland Mission, United Christian Missionary Society (Disciples), Advent Christian, Protestant Episcopal, Christian and Missionary Alliance and Faith Mission. The work of several of these Missions is confined entirely to the City of Wuhu, but a few put slight emphasis on country work. The field is inadequately occupied and no overlapping or competition between our work and that of any other church exists.

Methodist Responsibility: In Wuhu City responsibility is shared about equally with the other missions. In the country districts, however, our responsibility is much greater, probably not less than 800,000.

Missionaries: Rev. P. G. Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, R. E. Brown, M.D., and Mrs. Brown, Miss Hyla Watters, M.D. W. F. M. S.: Misses Kate L. Ogborn, Jennie C. Walker (on furlough), Iva Williamson, Edith R. Youtsey (on furlough), Fayett Robinson.

Institutions: Wuhu General Hospital, ministering to both Chinese and Foreign patients, Second Street Institutional Church, Second Street Middle School for Boys. W. F. M. S.: Wuhu Girls School, Social Evangelistic Center.

LIU WEI-I, Superintendent

P. G. HAYES, District Missionary

KIANGSI CONFERENCE

Area: Northern and central part of Kiangsi province, part of Anhwei province, north of the Yangtze river, and a small part of Hupeh province, bordering on Anhwei, just north of Kiukiang.

Organization: Kiangsi up to 1912 was a part of Central China Conference, but at that time was made a separate Mission Conference. It became an Annual Conference in 1917. Work was begun in Kiukiang in 1867; in Nanchang in 1894; and Fuchow in 1916.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant mission in the Conference doing work of college grade.

HWANGMEI DISTRICT

Area: About 5,000 square miles. Seventy-five to one hundred miles from one end to another.

Location: North of the Yangtze river, one circuit in Kiangsi, directly north of Kiukiang, two circuits in Hupeh, and two circuits in Anhwei.

Population: 1,121,497.

Hwangmei

Location: Thirty-five miles north of Kiukiang in the province of Hupeh. Largest city in the district.

Taihu

Location: In the west central part of Anhwei province, surrounded by hsien (county) cities and mountains, four days' travel from Kiukiang, the largest circuit of this large district, being now sixty miles from end to end. A transfer of stations in 1923 reduced its size by thirty miles.

Institution: Higher Primary School.

TSU CHING-HU, Superintendent, P. O., Taihu

E. A. HOOSE, Missionary, P. O., Kiukiang

KAN RIVER DISTRICT

Area: 2,050 square miles. Includes the four Kan river circuits, part of what was formerly the South Kiangsi district and extends from Nanchang to Siakianghsien, a distance of one hundred miles.

Location: In the Kan river valley, which includes Juichow, Linkiang, Kian, and Kanchow, prefectural cities along the route of the first projected railroad through the province, Yuanchow and Nanan are on tributaries of the Kan river.

Population: 1,160,780.

Industry: Agriculture. Fruits and vegetables are produced in great variety and abundance, as well as rice. Coal and iron are found. The Kan river makes possible a great and growing traffic, and enables lumber to be brought from the highland forests to Nanchang.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Plymouth Brethren, and Roman Catholic. Most of the territory is unoccupied.

Changshu

Location: A great drug center.

Institution: Higher Primary School.

H. T. LAVELY, Superintendent, P. O., Nanchang

KIENCHANG DISTRICT

Area: 4,500 square miles. Undulating surface, bad roads and shallow rivers. Difficult of access.

Location: In the Fu River valley.

Population: 1,519,501.

Industry: Chiefly agricultural. Rice, beans, indigo and vegetables are produced. Fruit in great variety is grown. This region is a great center for the manufacture and export of bamboo paper. Nanfeng is famous for its oranges, which are of excellent flavor.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal—has work at several points, foremost among which are Fuchow and Kienschang. The German China Alliance, associated with the China Inland Mission, has work at a number of points in the Fu River valley. The Roman Catholics have several centers in this region.

Institution: Higher Primary School, Fuchow.

WANG SHIH-TSING, Superintendent, P. O., Fuchow

W. E. SCHUBERT, Missionary, P. O., Nanchang

NANCHANG DISTRICT

Area: 2,325 square miles; centers around the city of Nanchang. Until 1911 it was a part of South Kiangsi district.

Population: 1,868,862.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren, Y. M. C. A., Seventh Day Adventist and Roman Catholic.

Nanchang

Location: One of wealthiest cities of China, and capital of Kiangsi Province. On the Kan river, connected with Fu river by a secondary outlet. There are 4,000 business places within the city walls and two-thirds as many in the suburbs. Educational center.

Population: 480,000.

Industry: Center of trade in porcelain, glass, cloth, lumber, tea, indigo and rice.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1894.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Plymouth Brethren, Y. M. C. A., Seventh Day Adventist, Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: G. T. Blydenburgh, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Blydenburgh (on furlough), Rev. F. R. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Miss Lillian Cookson, R.N., (on furlough), Rev. C. E. Draper (on furlough) and Mrs. Draper (on furlough), Miss Evaline Gaw, Mr. L. W. Holland and Mrs. Holland, Miss Coral Houston, Rev. W. R. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. H. T. Lavelly and Mrs. Lavelly, W. E. Libby, M.D., and Mrs. Libby, Miss Besse B. Milner, Miss Elma K. Pennepacker, R.N., Rev. W. E. Schubert and Mrs. Schubert, Mr. H. I. Smith (on furlough) and Mrs. Smith (on furlough), Mr. J. H. Vogel (on furlough) and Mrs. Vogel (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Lulu C. Baker, Zula F. Brown (on furlough),

Bertha M. Creek (on furlough), Ruth N. Daniels (on furlough), Faith A. Hunt, Ida Kahn, M.D., Theodora A. Raab (contract), Blanche T. Search, Margaret Seeck, Bessie L. Meeker (on furlough), Ethel T. Thompson.

Institutions: Susan Toy Ensign Memorial Hospital, Nanchang Academy. *W. F. M. S.:* Stephen L. Baldwin Memorial Girls' School, Women's and Children's Hospital.

H. T. LAVELY, Superintendent

NORTH KIANGSI DISTRICT

Area: 5,400 square miles.

Location: In the Kiangsi province, north of the Lu mountains and south of the Yangtze river.

Population: About 3,000,000.

Kiukiang

Location: Beautifully situated on the south bank of the Yangtze river, partially surrounded by a series of small lakes. A prefectural city, with a wall five miles in circumference. Kiukiang means "nine rivers." 458 miles from Shanghai.

Population: 60,000.

Industry: Manufacture and sale of porcelain, silk, and silver.

Organization: Oldest Methodist Episcopal mission station in Central China, having been opened in 1867.

Missions at work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, China Inland, Plymouth Brethren, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist.

Missionaries: Rev. F. A. Argelander and Mrs. Argelander, Rev. E. A. Hoose and Mrs. Hoose, R. N., Rev. C. F. Johannaber and Mrs. Johannaber, E. C. Perkins, M.D., and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Deanetta Ploeg, R.N., Rev. J. C. Plummer and Mrs. Plummer, Mr. Carl Robart and Mrs. Robart, Mr. W. A. Rolland (on furlough) and Mrs. Rolland (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Helen Ferris, Edith Fredericks, Laura Gooding, Nora E. Kellogg, Ruth L. Myers, Clara E. Merrill, Annie M. Pittman, Ellen Smith, Myrtle M. Stone, May Bel Thompson, Rose E. Waldron, Frances E. Woodruff (contract), Mabel A. Woodruff.

Institutions: William Nast College, Water of Life Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Rulison Fish Memorial High School, Knowles Bible Training School, Danforth Memorial Hospital.

TSAI TEH-KAO, Superintendent

J. C. PLUMMER, Missionary

SHANGHAI—CHINA GENERAL

Missionaries

Central China Conference: Rev. R. C. Beebe, M.D. (retired) and Mrs. Beebe (retired). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Julia Bonafield, Bessie A. Hollows, Iva M. Miller, M.D., C. Leona Rahe, Cora E. Simpson, R.N. (on furlough), and Laura M. White.

Foochow Conference: Miss Sarah M. Bosworth.

Kiangsi Conference: Rev. G. Carleton Lacy and Mrs. Lacy.

North China Conference: Rev. F. D. Gamewell (on furlough) and Mrs. Gamewell (on furlough).

Chengtzu West China Conference: Rev. J. M. Yard (on furlough) and Mrs. Yard (on furlough).

Yenping Conference: Rev. W. A. Main (on furlough) and Mrs. Main (on furlough).

China General: Miss Elizabeth R. Andrews (contract), Miss Melissa J. Davis (contract), Mr. G. C. Kerr (on furlough) and Mrs. Kerr (on furlough), and Miss Gertrude N. Oldroyd.

Resident Bishop: Rev. I. J. Birney.

Institutions: Mission Book Company (Union), The Shanghai American School (Union).

SEOUL AREA

JAPAN

Area: 162,056 square miles, a little more than that of California. Coast line, 18,000 miles. The empire consists of four large islands, besides Korea, Formosa, the Pescadores, the southern half of Saghalien, and about 4,000 small islands of

which the Loo Choo to the south, and the Kurile to the north, are the most important groups.

Population: 56,068,952 in Japan proper, 3,655,308 in Formosa and 105,756 in Saghalien, besides large numbers in Korea.

Industries: Agriculture is the chief occupation. The principal products are rice, barley, wheat, millet, maize, beans, peas, and potatoes. Tea and tobacco are cultivated and mulberry trees are raised in connection with the silk industry. Other industries are fishing and mining, and a number of mechanical arts in which the Japanese are very skillful. General manufactures are growing rapidly and approximating agriculture in importance. There are over 8,000 miles of railway and about 120,000 miles of telegraph in the empire.

Organization: The mission was organized in 1873, and became an Annual Conference in 1884. Two Conferences were formed in 1899 when the South Japan Mission Conference was organized. This in turn became an Annual Conference in 1905. When in 1907 the Japan Methodist Church was formed by the merging of the Japan Churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church of Canada, the two Conferences ceased to exist. There are now two Annual Conferences, the East and the West, which include the territory formerly occupied by the uniting bodies. The Methodist Episcopal Church has mission stations in eight of the seventeen largest cities. Ten stations are on three of the main islands, Nagoya having been transferred to the Canadian Methodists. One former station on Okinawa of the Loo Choo group is now (1925) attached to Kumamoto and one is in Seoul, the capital of Korea. The financial appropriations and the foreign missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church continue to assist the Japanese Church in evangelizing the island empire. The educational institutions preserve the same status as before the organization of the Japan Methodist Church.

[NOTE: We follow the arrangement of districts in which our mission has workers and work connected with the Annual Conferences of the Japan Methodist Church. This will serve the purpose of comparison and reference and indicate the lines of co-operation between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Japanese Church.—Editor.]

EAST CONFERENCE

HOKKAIDO DISTRICT

Area: 36,297 square miles. Hokkaido is the second largest island in the empire.

Population: 2,359,097.

Sapporo

Location: The capital of Hokkaido is fairly central in the island. It is the seat of the Fifth Imperial University, of which Dr. S. Sato, a Methodist, is President.

Population: 122,945.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891. It is the most northern of our Mission stations in Japan.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board, American Presbyterians, Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. William A. Ihde and Mrs. Ihde. W. F. M. S.: Miss V. Elizabeth Alexander.

Institutions: The Wesley Building, a Student and Social Contact Center.

Hakodate

Location: An important seaport on the southern tip of the island.

Population: 144,740.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874 by Bishop M. C. Harris, the first Protestant missionary to Hokkaido.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice A. Cheney, Esther V. Thurston (on furlough), Zora E. Goodman, and Abby L. Sturtevant.

Institutions: Iai Jo Gakko (Girls' High School) and two kindergartens.

W. A. IHDE, District Missionary

HOKUBU DISTRICT

Area: Aomori Province, 3,615 square miles; Akita Province, 4,490 square miles.

Population: (By Provinces), Aomori, 756,453; Akita, 898,532; total, 1,654,985.

Industries: Farming, fishing, manufacture of lacquer ware, fruit raising.

Hirosaki

Location: In the extreme northwestern section of the main island, 500 miles from Tokyo.

Population: Hirosaki City, 32,764.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: The Church of Christ (centering in the city of Akita), Reformed Church in the United States, Protestant Episcopal Church (of U. S. A.) and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Missionaries: Rev. C. W. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart, Rev. T. T. Brumbaugh and Mrs. Brumbaugh, Rev. R. F. Shacklock (on furlough) and Mrs. Shacklock (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lois K. Curtice (on furlough), Blanche A. Gard (on furlough), and M. Helen Russell.

Institutions: To-O-Gijiku (Boys' Middle School). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten and Aiko Kindergarten.

M. YAMAKA, Superintendent

C. W. IGLEHART, District Missionary

NAMBU DISTRICT

Area: Miyagi Province, 3,220 square miles; part of Yamagata Province, 3,574 square miles; part of Fukushima Province, 5,038 square miles; part of Iwate Province, 3,355 square miles.

Population: (By Provinces) Miyagi, 961,755; Yamagata, 968,869; Fukushima, 1,362,689; Iwate, 854,510. Total, 4,147,823.

Industries: Farming, mining, fishing, manufacture of lacquer ware, fruit raising.

Sendai

Location: A garrison city, 215 miles north of Tokyo, on the east coast of the main island; important educational center.

Population: 118,978.

Industries: Manufacture of fossil-wood ornaments, pottery, silk weaving.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: American Board (Congregational), American Baptists, Christian Church, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal (American), Reformed Church in the United States and the Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. S. R. Luthy and Mrs. Luthy. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Carrie A. Heaton, H. Louise Perry and Ellison W. Bodley (on furlough).

Institution: *W. F. M. S.:* Union Orphanage.

T. MURA, Superintendent

S. R. LUTHY, District Missionary

TOKAI DISTRICT

Location: Tokai district is formed by uniting three districts under the old division of the Annual Conference. It contains Kanagawa province, 689 square miles; Shizuoka province, 3,000 square miles; Aichi province, 1,863 square miles; Gifu province, 3,999 square miles; Miye province, 2,165 square miles; Shiga province, 1,539 square miles; total, 13,255 square miles.

Population: (By provinces) Kanagawa, 1,323,372; Shizuoka, 1,550,167; Aichi, 2,089,730; Gifu, 1,070,366; Shiga, 651,051. Total, 6,684,686.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Yokohama in 1873, and in Nagoya in 1877. The latter was turned over to the Canadian Methodist Mission in 1921.

Yokohama

Location: The capital of Kanagawa prefecture, and an important seaport. Situated on the bay, about twenty miles from Tokyo. Connected with Tokyo by steam trains and electric trains which run every twelve minutes.

Area: Prefecture, 686 square miles.

Population: (1925) About 350,000. Kanagawa prefecture, 1,323,372.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Hephzibah Faith Mission, the Methodist Protestant Church, the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Reformed Church in America, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, the Apostolic Faith Movement, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association.

Missionaries: Rev. G. F. Draper and Mrs. Draper. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Marion R. Draper (on furlough), Anna B. Slate (on furlough), Winifred F. Draper (on furlough).

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* One kindergarten and two day nurseries and the Yokohama Christian Blind School.

Kamakura

Location: 32 miles south of Tokyo; a famous tourist summer and winter resort.

Population: About 18,251.

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Bernice C. Bassett (on furlough).

H. HIRATA, Superintendent

G. F. DRAPER, District Missionary

TOKYO DISTRICT

Area: The district of Tokyo covers the city of that name and extends into the surrounding country covering four provinces: Tochigi, 2,452 square miles; Chiba, 1,942 square miles; Saitama, 1,584 square miles; and Tokyo Fu, 615 square miles; total area, 6,593 square miles, about equal to the New England States.

Population: Tochigi province, 1,046,458; Chiba province, 1,336,108; Saitama province, 1,319,516; Tokyo Fu, 3,699,283; total, 7,401,365.

Tokyo

Location: The largest city in Japan, about the center of the eastern coast of the main island, Hondo. Capital of Japan since 1867.

Population: (1925) About 1,750,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Methodist, American Board, American Baptists, German Evangelical, American Friends, the Christian Church, the Evangelical Association, the United Lutheran Church in America, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Methodist Protestant, American Episcopal, American Presbyterian (North), Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Seventh Day Adventists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the United Brethren, Universalist General Convention, the Apostolic Faith Movement, Southern Baptists, the Plymouth Brethren, the Japan Evangelistic Band, the Lutheran Evangelical Society of Finland, the Oriental Missionary Society, the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the U. S. A., the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. R. P. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Rev. A. D. Berry, Miss Nellie Fairclo (contract), Rev. F. D. Gealy and Mrs. Gealy, Rev. F. W. Heckelman and Mrs. Heckelman, Rev. E. T. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart, Mr. J. V. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Rev. M. R. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, Rev. F. N. Scott and Mrs. Scott. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses B. May Bailey, Mary H. Chappel (on furlough), Laura Chase, Dora A. Wagner, Myrtle Z. Pider (on furlough), Lenora M. Seed (on furlough), Alberta B. Sprowles (on furlough), Ruth E. Weiss (on furlough), Nell M. Daniel, Olive Curry, Bernice C. Bassett (on furlough), Frances W. MacIntire (on furlough), Marie Killheffer (on furlough).

Special Workers: Mr. H. W. Johns in the Methodist Publishing House; Miss Mira B. Moon in Aoyama Gakuin.

Institutions: Aoyama Gakuin (Boys' School), includes Academy, College and Theological School (Philander Smith Institute); Tokyo School for Foreign Children (Union), and Kyo Bun Kwan (Publishing House). *W. F. M. S.:* Aoyama Jo Gakuin (Girls' School), and Women's Christian College (Union), and (Nihon Joshi Shin-Gakuin), Bible Institute for Women, (Union with Canadian Methodist Mission).

K. ISHIZAKA, Superintendent

F. W. HECKELMAN, City Missionary

G. F. DRAPER, District Missionary

WEST CONFERENCE

NORTH KYUSHU DISTRICT

Area: 2,701 square miles; includes the province of Nagasaki, 1,400 square miles; and Fukuoka, 1,893 square miles.

Population: Nagasaki province, 1,135,741; Fukuoka province, 2,187,755. Total, 3,323,496.

Nagasaki

Location: At the western end of the island of Kyushu. More than three hundred years ago Nagasaki was a Christian city but it became the scene of terrific persecutions. Twenty-six priests, Japanese and foreign, were crucified in one day on the hill where the Catholic Cathedral now stands, and within a few miles of the city are the ruins of the old castle where the Christian army made its last stand, and where 20,000 men, women and children were put to the sword. The first Protestant missionaries who came after Commodore Perry's visit landed at Nagasaki.

Population: 176,554.

Industries: Shipbuilding, coal mining, and the manufacture of porcelain.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Reformed Church in America, the Southern Baptist Church; the Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Mr. G. W. Bruner (on furlough) and Mrs. Bruner (on furlough), Rev. R. A. West and Mrs. West, Rev. W. W. Krider and Mrs. Krider, W. F. M. S.: Misses Adella M. Ashbaugh (on furlough), Pauline A. Place, Carrie S. Peckham, Anna L. White, Mariana Young, Helen Couch, Lois L. Davis, Vera L. Fehr, Mary B. Oldridge (on furlough).

Institutions: Chinzei Gakuin (Boys' Middle School). W. F. M. S.: Kwassui Jo Gakko (includes College, Academy).

Fukuoka

Location: Capital of Fukuoka province, in the northern part of the island of Kyushu. The seat of the Kyushu Imperial University with faculties of medicine, engineering and agriculture. An important educational center; the financial heart of one of the three most important manufacturing centers in Japan.

Population: 95,381.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Lutheran, Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. R. S. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, Miss Orpha M. Coe. W. F. M. S.: Misses Helen R. Albrecht (on furlough), Olive Hagen (on furlough), Elizabeth M. Lee (on furlough), Azalia E. Peet, K. Grace Wythe, Harriet Howey.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Fukuoka Jo Gakko (Girls' School).

K. KOBAYASHI, Superintendent

R. A. WEST and R. S. SPENCER, District Missionaries

SOUTH KYUSHU DISTRICT

Area: This district is composed of two provinces, Kumamoto Ken with an area of 2,774 square miles; and Kagoshima Ken, area 3,522 square miles. Within this area are seven quarterly conferences.

Location: In the West Japan Conference, southern part of Kyushu Island.

Population: Kumamoto Ken, 1,233,199; Kagoshima Ken, 1,415,538; total, 2,648,737.

Kumamoto

Location: Near the western coast of the island of Kyushu, the southernmost of the four main islands of Japan. An educational center, with 41 schools above higher primary grade, in which are 22,000 students. Twenty-four of these schools are middle schools or above, in grade. The student population, including primary schools, is 37,500.

Population: 133,500.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, United Lutheran Church, the Southern Baptists, Nazarene Church.

Missionaries: Rev. David S. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Elizabeth H. Kilburn, Mabel Lee, Carolyn M. Teague.

Kagoshima

Location: On Kagoshima Bay at the southern end of the island of Kyushu. Once the home of the great Satsuma clan. Now an educational center with 13 middle schools in the province, a high school, and the Imperial school of forestry and agriculture.

Population: 102,396.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1879.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Southern Baptists, the Congregationalists, the Reformed Church in America, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. E. R. Bull and Mrs. Bull. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses L. Alice Finlay, Mildred A. Paine.

K. KOZAKI, Superintendent

D. S. SPENCER, District Missionary, Kumamoto

E. R. BULL, District Missionary, Kagoshima

LOO CHOO DISTRICT

Area: Loo Choo District area, 934 square miles. Includes a group of 53 islands, 369 miles south of Japan proper.

Location: In the Pacific Ocean half way between Kyushu and Formosa.

Population: 571,565.

Naha

Location: Principal city of Okinawa, main island of the Loo Choo group.

Population: 56,481.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Northern Baptist Convention. The Japanese Congregational Church, the Churches of Christ in Japan (Presbyterian) and the Holiness Church are represented by Japanese workers only.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

E. R. BULL, District Missionary and Superintendent, P. O. Kagoshima

KOREA DISTRICT

(Japanese)

General: This district constitutes a mission to all Japanese residing in Korea and Manchuria. Its work is under the general supervision of the West Japan Conference of the Japan Methodist Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church has supervision of work among Koreans.

Missionaries: Rev. F. Herron Smith (on leave) and Mrs. Smith (on leave).

KOREA CONFERENCE

Area: 84,738 square miles; about the size of Idaho. Includes the work in Korea—thirteen provinces which are subdivided into 232 counties and 2,507 towns.

Location: A peninsula lying between Japan and China. Very mountainous, with many islands along the coast.

Population: 17,264,119.

Industry: Agriculture—rice, fruit, and cotton principal products. Mining—gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal and graphite. Fishing.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885 under the leadership of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D., the Rev. H. C. Appenzeller and W. B. Scranton, M.D. The mission was created a Mission Conference in 1904, and became an Annual Conference in 1908.

CHEMULPO DISTRICT

Area: Covers 13 circuits, with a total of 72 churches and 96 square miles of territory; includes Puchun on the mainland and Kanghwa among the islands, which are numerous.

Population: 183,101.

Industry: Farming and fishing.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church of England.

Chemulpo

Location: Twenty-six miles by rail from Seoul and port of entry for that city.

Population: 28,093 Koreans, 11,228 Japanese, 1,579 Chinese and about 30 foreigners; total 40,930.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Japan Methodist Church has work among the Japanese here.

Missionaries: Rev. J. V. Lacy (on furlough) and Mrs. Lacy (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret I. Hess (on furlough), Bertha A. Kostrup, R.N., Lula A. Miller and Jeanette Oldfather.

Institutions: Collins Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

KIM CHAN HEUNG, Superintendent

H. D. APPENZELLER, District Missionary, P. O., Seoul

CHUNAN DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles; two counties in North Chung Choong and three in South Chung Choong provinces.

Location: North and northeast of Kongju city. Seoul-Fusan railway intersects the district. Chunan, 65 miles from Seoul, is the district center. Auto-bus lines and two branch railroads give access to all parts of the district. One of the decisive battles of the Chinese-Japanese war was fought at Sungwhan; an excellent hot spring with bath houses is at Onyang.

Population: About 325,000.

Industry: Fruits and grains are abundant; largest English walnut orchards in Korea are within ten miles of Chunan; only mining dredge in Korea is at Chiksan.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. In the south and southwest the Presbyterians are at work; also several groups of the London Missionary Society.

KIM PYUNG CHAI, Superintendent

P. E. C. WILLIAMS, District Missionary, P. O. Kongju

HAIJU DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles along the Yellow Sea.

Location: In Hwanghai province; a hilly country, extremely fertile soil.

Population: 330,000.

Industry: Agriculture: some of the finest rice in Korea is produced here.

Haiju

Location: Prosperous town and capital of Hwanghai province, about three miles from the sea, and in about the center of the district.

Population: 1,512 Japanese, 13,269 Koreans, 94 foreigners. Total 14,875.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army, English Church Mission, Roman Catholic. The Presbyterians withdrew in 1909.

Missionaries: Rev. V. H. Wachs and Mrs. Wachs, Sherwood Hall, M. D., and Mrs. Hall, M.D., and Miss Pearl B. Lund, R.N. W. F. M. S. Miss L. Belle Overman.

Institutions: Louisa Holmes Norton Memorial Hospital, Boys' Common School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

V. H. WACHS, Superintendent

HONGSYUNG DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles; Hongsyung is the chief city; there are five other circuits; a branch railroad runs through the territory.

Population: Over 400,000; each circuit is practically a county with about 100,000 population.

KIM YU SOON, Superintendent

C. C. AMENDT, District Missionary, P. O. Kongju

KANGNEUNG DISTRICT

Area: Covers four exceedingly mountainous counties and extends north and south one hundred and thirty miles, and west to the great mountain range.

Only one tenth of the area is tillable. Itinerating difficult because of steep hills and bad roads.

Population: 150,000—farmers and fishermen.

Organization: Formerly a part of Wonju district, Kangneung became a separate district in 1916.

Kangneung

Location: Kang Ki Do province—third most important city.

Industry: A shipping center and distributing market for the fishing industry of this portion of the coast of Korea.

C. D. MORRIS, Superintendent, P. O. Wonju

KONGJU STATION

The work assigned to this station by the division of territory among the Protestant Missions in Korea comprises South Cheungchung province (except two counties in the southwest); one large county and parts of two others in North Cheungchung province. Because of its size and for administrative purposes the territory is divided into three districts: Chunan, Kongju and Hongsyung Districts. Kongju city is centrally located.

KONGJU DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles—including several islands lying to the west.

Location: In South Cheungchung province; mountainous, interspersed with broad plains. The islands off the coast are hard to reach—we have work in two. All important centers and railway stations are connected by good highways.

Kongju

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Amendt and Mrs. Amendt, Norman Found, M.D., and Mrs. Found, R.N., Rev. F. E. C. Williams and Mrs. Williams. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. Alice H. Sharp, Mrs. W. C. Swearer (on furlough), Miss Maren P. Bording, R.N., Hazel A. Hatch (on furlough).

Institutions: Kongju Boys' High School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Primary and High School, Dispensary, and Baby Welfare Work.

C. C. AMENDT, Superintendent

MANCHURIA DISTRICT

Area: About twice as large as Korea.

Population: About 20,000,000.

Chief Centers: Mukden and Harbin.

Circuits: There are six circuits.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1920.

PAI HYUNG SIK, Superintendent

W. A. NOBLE, District Missionary, P. O. Seoul

PYENGYANG, EAST AND WEST DISTRICTS

Area: Includes Mission work in the province of South Pyengan and eastern part of Whangai.

Population: 1,100,000; South Pyengan province has a population of 700,000. Eastern Whangai, 400,000; Methodist responsibility 350,000. There are thousands of villages and several large towns. The people are intelligent and sturdy.

Industry: Agriculture; soil is rich and fertile. A new source of wealth is being developed in the opening of mines. The city of Pyengyang has many manufacturing, beet sugar, an arsenal and arms factory, iron foundry, electric plants and coal briquettes.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Seventh Day Adventist, Congregational Church of Japan.

Pyengyang

Location: Capital of South Pyengan province, on the Tatong River. Important railway point. Oldest of Korean cities, dating from before the time of David.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Japan Methodist Church.

Missionaries: A. G. Anderson, M.D., and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Naomi A. Anderson, R.N., Rev. J. Z. Moore and Mrs. Moore, Rev. W. E. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ethel Butts, R.N. (on furlough), Mary M. Cutler, M.D., Ethel M. Dicken (on furlough), Grace L. Dillingham (on furlough), Marguerite C. English, E. Irene Haynes (on furlough), Henrietta P. Robbins, Edith F. Gaylord, A. Jeannette Walter, Harriett P. Morris, Bertha F. Starkey (for Japanese work in Korea and Manchuria).

Institutions: Boys' High School, Pyongyang Union Christian Hospital, School for Missionaries' Children. *W. F. M. S.:* High School for Girls, Hospital and Home for the Blind.

J. Z. MOORE, Superintendent

SEOUL DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work in and about the national capital and part of Kyungkui province.

Location: In the Han river valley. This region is easy of access by rail and water.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Presbyterian, Church of England, Salvation Army, Anglican Church Mission, Seventh Day Adventist, Oriental Mission and Roman Catholic.

Seoul

Location: Capital and most important city of Korea; a walled city twenty-six miles from the coast; intellectual, political and social center. A railroad center with two stations, electric lights, telephone, telegraph, postal service, water-works, banks, hotels and trolley cars.

Population: 250,000. Koreans, Japanese, Chinese and Europeans.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in U. S., Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, International Y. M. C. A. (Korea), Y. M. C. A. (Japanese), American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, English Salvation Army, Japan Methodist Church, Oriental Mission and Japanese Presbyterian Church.

Missionaries: Rev. H. D. Appenzeller and Mrs. Appenzeller, Rev. A. L. Becker and Mrs. Becker, Rev. B. W. Billings and Mrs. Billings, Rev. G. M. Burdick, Rev. E. M. Cable and Mrs. Cable, Rev. C. S. Deming (on furlough) and Mrs. Deming (on furlough), Rev. A. E. Noble and Mrs. Noble, Rev. W. A. Noble and Mrs. Noble, A. H. Norton, M.D., and Mrs. Norton, Zola Payne, R.N. (on furlough), Rev. J. D. Van Buskirk, M.D., and Mrs. Van Buskirk. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Alice R. Appenzeller, Blanche R. Bair, Charlotte Brownlee (on furlough), Marie E. Church, Marion L. Conrow, Nelda L. Grove (on furlough), Ada B. Hall, Mary R. Hillman, Esther L. Hulbert, Jeannette C. Hulbert, Jessie B. Marker (on furlough), Olive F. Pye (on furlough), Elizabeth S. Roberts, R. N., Mayme M. Rogers, R.N., Elma T. Rosenberger, R.N. (on furlough), Gertrude E. Snavelly, Myrta Stover, Monetta Troxell, Edna M. Van Fleet, Lola Wood (on furlough), Mary E. Young, Hanna Scharpf, Edith M. Royce (on furlough), Ada Smith (on furlough), Mrs. Anna B. Chaffin, Mrs. Rosetta S. Hall, M.D., Mrs. Mary S. Stewart, M.D. (on furlough).

Resident Bishop: Rev. Herbert Welch.

Institutions: Paichai Boys' High School, Union Theological Seminary, Pierson Memorial Bible Institute, Chosen Christian College (Union), Severance Union Medical College, School for Missionaries' Children, Christian Literature Society (Union). *W. F. M. S.:* Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital, Ewha College and High School (Day School and Kindergarten, six Day Schools), Bible Training School (Union), Social Evangelistic Center.

W. A. NOBLE, Superintendent

SUWON DISTRICT

Area: Includes the southern counties in Kyungkui province and part of North Chungchong.

Population: 150,000.

Industry: Great grain producing country, with many important market towns.

Organization: Part of Seoul district until 1908, when it became a separate district.

Suwon

Location: West central part and capital of Kyungkui province.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Lula A. Miller, P. O. Chemulpo.

HYUN SYUK CHIL, Superintendent

W. A. NOBLE, District Missionary, P. O. Seoul

WONJU DISTRICT

Area: Covers eight counties—six in Kangwon province, one in North Chungchong province, and one in Kyunghu province. Extends from the central range of mountains down through Korin to the east range.

Population: 450,000.

Industry: Production of rice.

Wonju

Location: In Kangwon province; a strategic point from which the entire territory can be easily reached.

Population: 3,000.

Missionaries: Rev. C. D. Morris and Mrs. Morris, Rev. C. F. Carlson and Mrs. Carlson, R.N., S. F. McManis, M.D., and Mrs. McManis, R.N. W. F. M. S.: Miss Maude V. Trissel.

Institution: Swedish Memorial Hospital.

C. D. MORRIS, Superintendent

C. F. CARLSON, District Missionary

YENGBYEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes mission work in North Pyengyang province and part of South Pyengyang province.

Location: Northwestern part of Korea; mountainous country with a few large, fine towns; many small and scattered villages; improved highways to larger places, with auto travel; but many mountain towns can be reached only over great passes, on foot or on pack pony.

Population: 600,000; Methodist responsibility 300,000, in the central part of the district.

Industry: Farming and mining.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian.

Yengbyen

Location: Central part of northern Korea, walled in by mountains, twenty-three miles from Sinanju, the nearest railway station; surrounded by a stone wall built five hundred years ago.

Population: 3,000.

Missionaries: Mr. C. A. Sauer and Mrs. Sauer. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ethel M. Estey (on furlough), Ethel Miller and Ada McQuie.

Institutions: Boys' High School (three years out of the five years in government school course). W. F. M. S.: Girls' Primary School (with three years of High), Kindergarten.

J. Z. MOORE, Superintendent, P. O. Pyengyang

YICHUN DISTRICT

Area: Includes eight circuits.

Population: More than 200,000.

Organization: Became a separate district in December, 1921.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Hanna Scharpf.

G. M. BURDICK, Superintendent, P. O. Seoul

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Philippine Islands, Malaya, Netherlands Indies and North Sumatra

MANILA AREA

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

Area: 115,026 square miles. Includes a group of 3,141 islands, of which 1,668 are named.

Population: 11,000,000, half of whom live on the island of Luzon (area 40,969 square miles), the largest in the group. Negritos (aborigines) inhabit the western coast; Igorots and other wild tribes live in the mountains; the Filipinos occupy the lowlands. They speak several dialects—Tagalog, Ilocano, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Ibanag, Gaddang, Isnay, Bolinao, and Zambal. One per cent speak Spanish. English and Spanish are the official languages.

Industry: Large quantities of rice, sugar, tobacco, mangoes, bananas, chicos, hemp, copra, papayas, lanzones, santol, guavas, are grown. Gold is mined. Coal mines are being developed. Iron, copper, gypsum, and asphalt clays are also found. Forty per cent of the islands is covered with merchantable timber, some of which is the finest in the world.

Organization: First evangelical sermon was preached by Bishop Thoburn, in March, 1899, but mission work began in 1900 upon the arrival of Rev. T. H. Martin. The mission was first attached to the Malaysia Conference as a district, but became a Mission Conference in 1905; and an Annual Conference in 1908. Rev. Homer C. Stuntz was the first superintendent, and first delegate to General Conference.

Missions at Work: The Evangelical Union was organized in 1902 by missions of the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in U. S., American Baptists, North American Board (Congregational), United Brethren, the Disciples of Christ affiliating. The Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventh Day Adventists, the American Bible Society, and the Y. M. C. A. also have work here.

Allotment of Territory: The Methodist Episcopal mission accepted assignment to the following provinces north of Manila: Zambales, Bataan, Rizal (part), Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, Pangasinan, Nueva Viscaya, Isabela, Cagayan, and Ilocos Sur, with about 2,500,000 people.

CABANATUAN DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles; includes provinces of Nueva Ecija and Nueva Viscaya.

Location: North Central Luzon; connected with Manila at Cabanatuan with a seventy-five mile branch railroad line. The Manila north highway branches off through the mountains of Nueva Viscaya and beyond. Many towns are off the railroad but are being rapidly connected by good auto roads. Each province has a high school, trade school, many intermediate schools and village primary schools.

Population: 252,000 Tagalogs and Ilocanos. There seems to be no reliable census of the Viscaya Igorotes as they are extremely nomadic.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventists.

Local Churches: Roman Catholic, Independent Filipino Church, Independent Methodist, Independent Evangelical.

Industry: Largest rice producing land in the islands.

Cabanatuan

Location: Center of Nueva Ecija on the Manila north road and a railroad terminal; capital of the province; buildings mostly of wood and corrugated iron; macadamized streets; electric light and water system.

Population: 20,000.

Industry: Rice harvesting with threshing machines, storing of rice in large warehouses and the operation of numerous rice mills.

Missionaries: Rev. C. J. Bernhardt (on furlough) and Mrs. Bernhardt (on furlough).

Bayombons

Location: Northwestern part of the Province of Nueva Viscaya, situated on the Magat River and the Viscaya government auto road, ninety miles north of Cabanatuan; capital of the province; buildings mostly of wood, brick and lime.

Population: 5,000.

Industry: Farming of rice and tobacco.

A. L. BECKENDORF and B. O. PETERSON, in charge.

CAGAYAN DISTRICT

Area: 6,500 square miles. Includes provinces of Cagayan and Isabela.

Location: In northeastern Luzon. Fertile fields and rich uplands are shut in on the east and west by inaccessible mountains. A new road has been built over the mountains to Manila and connects with the upper river, making the journey possible in four days. Usual approach is by small boats on the sea.

Population: 350,000, living in thirty-five municipalities and 350 villages.

Industry: Farming. Chief product is tobacco. Corn and rice are also raised. Hardwood and cattle are shipped to Manila.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Tuguegarao

Location: Geographical center of Cagayan valley, and capital of Cagayan province.

Population: 18,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Institutions: Boys' Dormitories, Girls' Dormitories.

Missionaries: Rev. R. R. Moe and Mrs. Moe. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ruth J. Atkins and Wilhelmina Erbst.

Ilagan

Location: Capital of Isabela province, in the southeastern part; the government high school has 950 pupils.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Dormitory.

Aparri

Location: At the mouth of the Cagayan River. All shipping passes through the storehouses here. A private high school has 400 pupils.

Population: 20,000.

Missionaries: O. G. Taylor, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Taylor, R.N. (on furlough).

R. R. MOE, Superintendent

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: About 2,500 square miles. Includes the province of Bulacan, just north of the City of Manila, excluding the towns of Polo, Obando, Meycauayan and Marilao.

Location: In the central valley of Luzon, well drained, fertile soil. There are forty-two miles of railway in the district. The main roads are excellent and many auto trucks carry passengers and freight. There are 185 primary and intermediate schools in the district; with one provincial high school at Malolos.

Industries: The chief field product is rice; also sugar cane and gardening. Fish ponds are cultivated and some open fishing engaged in. Duck farming commands large attention. Each town has some special occupation such as hats, pottery, silk, furniture, shoes, piña, and leather. Among our Protestant constituency we have a free and dependable class of tradesmen and craftsmen.

Population: 216,195. Practically the entire population is Filipino and speak one dialect, the Tagalog. A few other tribes are along the borders, and some of the mountain peoples in the eastern part. The Tagalogs show the finest culture of the Filipino people, there being many authors and painters among the educated classes.

Religions: Catholic, 206,006; Aglipayano, 3,909; Protestant, 3,045; Mohammedan, 76; Pagan, 18; Buddhist, 64; Others, 48.

Missions at Work: The Evangelical Union has assigned to Methodists the entire province. It is the sole Protestant body officially working in the district.

Malolos

Location: Capital of Bulacan province, on a branch of the Pampanga river, twenty-five miles north of Manila. There is a government high school here with 1,000 students; a trade school turning out excellent work; and an intermediate school, which this year is occupying their second large building as well as the fine concrete structure built some years ago. Malolos is of historic note, it being for a few months the seat of government of the Philippine Republic under Aguinaldo.

Population: 25,000.

Missionaries: Rev. A. L. Beckendorf and Mrs. Beckendorf. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Mary A. Klinefelter.

A. L. BECKENDORF, Superintendent

ILOCOS DISTRICT

Area: 400 square miles.

Location: West coast of Northern Luzon; that part of Ilocos province from the city of Vigan southward; 15 municipalities with about 300 villages. All municipalities but two are connected by first-class roads. Travel is by motor-bus or coastwise shipping. Manila Railroad terminal is 100 miles distant from Vigan.

Population: Entire province (1918 census), 216,274; Methodist territory, about 110,000. Principally Ilocanos, with a few villages of Tinguianes, and with scattered Igorotes in mountainous parts. 27,908 children are enrolled in public schools, 2,424 in high schools. There are also three private high schools and Roman Catholic Colleges.

Industries: Agriculture, grazing, sisal and hemp fiber extraction, lumbering, wood-working, fishing, weaving and a large variety of household industries.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1904. Now there are 28 congregations and 2,659 members.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Foreign Christian Missionary Society (Disciples of Christ).

Vigan

Location: Capital of province of Ilocos Sur; center of commerce and wealth, and of political and social influence; seat of provincial high school. Roman Catholic stronghold; with resident Bishop, seminary, girls' school, majestic cathedral and other imposing buildings, large staff of foreign and national priests and sisters. The city is compactly built up of numerous large, substantial buildings.

Population: (1918) 17,765.

Methodist Work: Principally among the more than 2,000 high school students.

Institutions: Student Church, Boys' Dormitory. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Dormitory.

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph W. Moore. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Rose E. Dudley and Ellen A. Scheidt (on furlough).

J. W. MOORE, Superintendent

MANILA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the City of Manila, Rizal province lying east and north of the city, a part of Bulacan province, a part of Cavite province, the Island of Corregidor, the provinces of Bataan and Zambales.

Population: 500,000 people, who are Zambales, Tagalogs, Ilocanos, Pampangos in the provinces with Americans, Spaniards and Chinese and Japanese, in the city.

Manila

Location: The "Pearl of the Orient" is situated on the Manila Bay, an oval body of water whose broad expanse of more than a thousand square miles must pass daily in and out the narrow "boca" at Corregidor, the only outlet. The quaint old walled city south of the Pasig River is rich in story and song and mystery, old convents, old schools and beautiful plazas and churches. Old palaces and council chambers with secret passages to the sea add flavor to the age of chivalry in which it yet stands. The Luneta, once the parade and execution ground of Spain, is now the show and play ground of the city. In the center of the wide lawns and beautiful drives stands a monument to Jose Rizal, who less than thirty years ago was shot as an enemy to church and state. North of the Pasig River lies the business part of the city. To reach it one must pass the

beautiful Jones Bridge erected in honor of William A. Jones, author of the Jones Bill which gave great autonomy to the Filipinos. There are many modern business houses, banks and markets. Thousands of autos and good electric car system furnish the transportation.

Industries: Vegetable oil, sugar, hemp, and tobacco stand first in production and exportation. Hats, baskets, and fine needle work also furnish employment for many people.

Missions at Work: Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, United Brethren, Plymouth Brethren, Adventists, Episcopal, Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal. The Methodist Church began work in December, 1899.

Missionaries: Rev. E. S. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons, Rev. J. F. Cottingham and Mrs. Cottingham, Rev. E. A. Rayner (on furlough) and Mrs. Rayner (on furlough), Rev. C. C. Herrman (on furlough) and Mrs. Herrman (on furlough), Rev. S. W. Stagg and Mrs. Stagg, Mr. William Akert, Rev. T. W. Bundy (on furlough) and Mrs. Bundy (on furlough), Rev. O. W. E. Cook and Mrs. Cook. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Anna Carson, R.N. (on furlough), Bertha D. Charles, Mary A. Evans, Hazel Davis (on furlough), Marguerite M. Decker, Hawthorne Darby, M.D., Mary L. Deam (on furlough), Elizabeth M. Grennan, R.N. (on furlough), Sallie C. Hawkins, R.N., Marguerite Hewson, Bertha Odee, R.N., Rebecca Parish, M.D., and Alice P. Maul.

Resident Bishop: Rev. Charles Bayard Mitchell.

Institutions: Methodist Boys' Dormitory, Union Theological Seminary, Methodist Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.:* Hugh Wilson Hall, Mary J. Johnston Hospital and Harris Memorial Training School.

J. F. COTTINGHAM, Superintendent

PAMPAÑA DISTRICT

Location: In central Luzon; the entire Pampanga province and part of Tarlac.

Industry: In natural resources, one of the richest districts in the islands.

Population: About 250,000. Pampangos, industrious and thrifty.

San Fernando

Location: Capital of province, has beautiful government buildings, a large high school and many private schools.

Population: 21,092.

Missionaries: Rev. H. J. Riley and Mrs. Riley. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Annette Finlay (on furlough), and Elizabeth Parkes.

Institutions: Boys' Dormitory. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Dormitory.

H. J. RILEY, District Missionary

ARCADIO DE OCERA, Superintendent

PANGASINAN DISTRICT

Area: Includes Pangasinan Province except the towns of Bautista, Alcala, Rosales, Santo Tomas and Balungao in the south.

Population: 565,000. Ilocano, Pangasinan, Zambale, Tagalog and Pampanga are spoken. Enrollment in the Public Schools of Pangasinan Province is 60,000.

Dagupan

Location: On the Lingayen Gulf, west coast of Luzon, a commercial center connected by fine roads and navigable rivers with nearby towns and by rail with Manila.

Population: 24,500.

Bayambang

Location: On the railroad to Manila in the southern part of the province. It has become a Normal School center.

Lingayen

Location: Capital of Pangasinan province, on the south shore of Lingayen gulf; educational center for the province. The government high school, normal and trade schools have 4,267 students. The intermediate and primary schools have over 2,000 students.

Missionaries: Rev. B. O. Peterson and Mrs. Peterson. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses

Mildred M. Blakely (on furlough), A. Armenia Thompson and Mina L. Pletcher.
Institution: W. F. M. S.: Bible Women's Training School.
 B. O. PETERSON, Superintendent

TARLAC DISTRICT

Area: About 2,925 square miles.

Location: Includes parts of Tarlac, Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan provinces, with 21 towns and 329 barrios. Important centers of Methodist work are Paniqui and Camiling in Tarlac, and Rosales, a commercial and railroad center, in Pangasinan.

Population: 200,988; Ilocanos, Pangasinanes, Tagalogs, and Pampangos.

Industries: Farming and commerce.

Paniqui

Location: In the center of Tarlac province: junction of important railroads to the three provinces: residence of the District Superintendent.

L. T. TAMAYO, Superintendent

SINGAPORE AREA

MALAYA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and Sarawak (Borneo).

Population: 3,500,000. Malays, Chinese, Indians, Javanese, Arabs, Japanese, Eurasians, and Europeans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by Rev. William F. Oldham, who arrived in Singapore in 1885. Mission was organized in April, 1889, the Mission Conference in April, 1893, and the Annual Conference in 1902.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of England (S. P. G.), English Presbyterian, Plymouth Brethren, Seventh Day Adventist.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work in the following states: Selangor and Perak, with an introduction of work into the non-Federated state of Pahang. The principal points for mission work are Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Kampar, Sitiawan, Taiping, Telok Anson and Klang.

Kuala Lumpur

Location: Capital of the Federated Malay States and an important railway center.

Population: 90,000.

Missionaries: Rev. Lester Proebstel and Miss E. Stella Cass. W. F. M. S.: Misses Thirza E. Bunce, Gazelle Treager, and Florence E. Kleinhenn (contract).

Institutions: Methodist Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School and Holt Hall Boarding School.

Ipoh

Location: State of Perak, the second city in the Federated Malay States.

Population: 65,000.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Horley and Mrs. Horley, Rev. R. A. Blasdell and Mrs. Blasdell, Rev. E. A. Malmquist (on furlough) and Mrs. Malmquist (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Carrie C. Kenyon and Marian D. Royce.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (Ipoh) with outstation schools at Kampar, Telok Anson and Parit Buntar. W. F. M. S.: Methodist Girls' School (Ipoh).

Sitiawan

Location: A Chinese agricultural colony near the west coast of the Peninsula, sixty miles by motor car from Taiping or Ipoh.

Missionaries: Rev. P. F. Mayer and Mrs. Mayer, R.N.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

Taiping

Location: Capital of the State of Perak.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie R. Crandall (on furlough), Norma Craven, Ruth M. Harvey, and C. Lois Rea.

Institutions: Crandon Home and Lady Treacher Girls' School (Taiping), Mission Sanatorium, "The Nest," is on Taiping Hills, altitude 4,000 feet, eight miles from Taiping.

Kampar

Location: Thirty miles by rail south of Ipoh.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School for boys.

Klang

Location: State of Selangor, near Port Swettenham.

Missionaries: Rev. Abel Eklund and Mrs. Eklund, Miss Margaret Shellabear.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (Klang), Branch School (Port Swettenham), Methodist Girls' School (Klang).

W. E. HORLEY, Superintendent

PENANG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the island of Penang, Province Wellesley on the mainland opposite Penang, the unfederated native states of Kedah and Perlis, up to the Siamese border.

Industry: Production of rubber, tin, coconuts and rice.

Penang

Location: On Penang Island, off the west coast of Malay Peninsula, 400 miles north of Singapore.

Population: 200,000, of which 123,200 are Chinese, Tamils and Malays.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of England (S. P. G.), and the Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Rev. G. F. Pykett and Mrs. Pykett, Miss Florence Clemans (contract). W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara Martin, Jessie Brooks, Lydia Urech (contract), C. Elbertha Conn (on furlough) and Amy L. Jewell.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School and branches (Anglo-Tamil School, and Bukit Mertajam and Nibong Tebal Schools). W. F. M. S.: Lindsay Girls' School, Winchell Home for Girls and Alexandra Home for Destitute Women.

G. F. PYKETT, Superintendent

MALACCA DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. Includes work in the British Colony of Malacca, entire state of Negri Sembilan and northern part of the Mohammedan state of Johore.

Population: 365,000, of which 172,000 are Malay Mohammedans, practically untouched by Christianity.

Industry: Production of rubber, coconuts and rice.

Malacca

Location: On the west coast of the Malay Peninsula about 120 miles north of Singapore. Oldest in the Straits. Contains an ancient cathedral built by the Portuguese early in the sixteenth century in which is a tablet marking the tomb of Francis Xavier, whose body was removed to Goa in 1553. Marks of Portuguese and Dutch occupation are seen on every hand. It is now a part of the Straits Settlements, which is a British Crown Colony.

Population (Town of Malacca): 30,671.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England (S. P. G.), Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. Marmaduke Dodsworth and Mrs. Dodsworth. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ada E. Pugh, Jane M. Dickinson (on furlough), and Della Olson.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School, Malay Hostel. W. F. M. S.: Rebecca Cooper Suydam Girls' School and Methodist Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

Seremban

Location: Southern part of Malay Peninsula, not on the coast, but one of the division points of the main line of the F. M. S. Railway. Capital of the State of Negri Sembilan.

Population: 17,272.

Missions at Work: Church of England, (S. P. G.), Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. T. W. Bowmar and Mrs. Bowmar.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

MARMADUKE DODSWORTH, Superintendent

SARAWAK (BORNEO) DISTRICT

Sarawak

Location: An independent state in Northwest Borneo governed by an English "Raja." Four days distant from Singapore by small steamer due east on China Sea.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1902. Our work is confined to a large and well organized Christian Chinese colony in and around Sibü. Wireless communication.

Industry: Rubber and rice cultivation.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England (S. P. G.), Roman Catholic.

Sibü

Location: Seventy miles from the sea up the Rejang River. Agricultural colony located here.

Missionaries: Rev. J. M. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover.

Institutions: A large agricultural colony (Chinese) has been established by our mission and has been for over twenty years under the direction of J. M. Hoover. Mrs. Hoover is in charge of a school for girls.

J. M. HOOVER, Superintendent

SINGAPORE DISTRICT

Area: 226 square miles. Includes the work on Singapore Island.

Location: The Island of Singapore, at the southern end of the Malay Peninsula.

Industry: Shipping and distributing centre for Southeastern Asia, including the Malay Archipelago.

Singapore

Location: Capital of the Straits Settlements. Chief emporium of Southeastern Asia, the second port in the East, and one of the largest ports in the world in tonnage. A coaling station for steamers plying between Europe and America and the Far East.

Population: 420,000. (273,000 are Chinese.)

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885, and is conducted in English, Malay, Tamil and five dialects of Chinese: Hokkien, Foochow, Hinghwa, Hakka and Cantonese.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England (S. P. G.), and Zenana Missionary Society, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian Church of England, Plymouth Brethren and Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. E. F. Lee and Mrs. Lee, Mr. C. D. Patterson, Rev. P. L. Peach and Mrs. Peach, Rev. F. H. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan, Rev. R. D. Swift and Mrs. Swift, Misses Grace Birlingmair, Ora J. Gjerde, Clare Norton (on furlough). Contract Workers: Miss Emma E. Walker, Mr. L. A. Chacey, Rev. W. S. Phillips, Mr. D. B. Rosenberry. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lila M. Corbett (on furlough), Mabel E. Harb, Ruth M. Harvey, C. Ethel Jackson, Eva I. Nelson, Mary E. Olson, Minnie L. Rank (on furlough).

Resident Bishop: Rev. Titus Lowe.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School and branches: (Geylang English School, Serangoon English School and Paya Lebar English School), Jean Hamilton Theological School, Oldham Hall (Boys' Boarding School and private Day School) and Methodist Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.:* Methodist Girls' School, Fairfield Girls' School, Mary C. Nind Home and Eveland Training School.

F. H. SULLIVAN, Superintendent

NETHERLANDS INDIES MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 336,139 square miles. Includes Java, Dutch Borneo, Banka and South Sumatra.

Population: 45,000,000—Javanese, Madurese, Malays, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans. Chinese are Buddhists and Confucianists; Europeans are nominal Christians; and most of the others are Mohammedans. There are also several aboriginal tribes, chiefly Dyaks and Battaks.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and various Dutch and German societies.

JAVA DISTRICT

Island of Java

Area: 48,400 square miles—equal to the State of Ohio. The larger towns are connected by 1,500 miles of railway.

Population: 36,015,000—more people than are found in all the States west of the Mississippi.

Industry: Production and exportation of sugar, coffee, tobacco, rubber, quinine, petroleum, and spices.

Batavia

Location: Capital of the Dutch East Indies, on the north coast of Java, west end of the island.

Population: 306,308—Malays, Sundanese, Javanese, Chinese, Europeans—the largest city in the East Indies.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Bower and Mrs. Bower, Rev. A. V. Klaus and Mrs. Klaus, Rev. J. B. Matthews (on furlough) and Mrs. Matthews (on furlough).

Institution: Methodist Book Depot.

Buitenzorg

Location: Thirty-five miles south of Batavia. Residence of the Governor-General is in the finest botanical garden in the East.

Population: 46,595.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: Rev. E. N. Dabritz and Mrs. Dabritz, Rev. A. H. Prussner and Mrs. Prussner, Rev. C. M. Worthington and Mrs. Worthington. W. F. M. S.: Misses Freda P. Chadwick (on furlough), Vera M. Edborg and Eleanor C. Rhode.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Boys' English School, Preachers' Training School. W. F. M. S.: Bible Training School, Boarding School, Malay Girls' School.

Tjisaroea

Location: Fifteen miles south of Buitenzorg, on the slope of Mt. Gedeh, one of Java's many volcanoes.

Population: Large Sundanese population.

Industry: Great rice estate and tea plantations.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1907.

Missionaries: Miss Alice I. Bielski, R.N. (on furlough), L. H. Bittner, M.D., and Mrs. Bittner, Rev. R. G. Perkins, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Perkins (on furlough), Miss Rose E. Fankhauser, R.N. (on furlough) and Miss Eva M. Sadler, R.N.

Institutions: Tjisaroea Mission Hospital, Boys' Preparatory School.

Soerabaja

Location: On the northeast coast of Java.

Population: 192,190.

Industry: Chief trading center of the island.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1909.

Malang

Location: Fifty miles south of Soerabaja.

Population: 43,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1924.

Palembang

Location: Sixty miles up the Moesi River, on the island of Sumatra, a port of call for ocean going steamers, largest city in Sumatra, and fourth in the Netherlands East Indies.

Population: 70,000. Head of a territory with a population of a million.

Industry: Large oil refineries at Pladjoe, three miles below Palembang.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1908.

Missionaries: Rev. Mark Freeman and Mrs. Freeman, and Miss June E. Redinger (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Lydia Oelschlaeger.

Institution: Methodist English School.

Island of Banka

Area: 25,000 square miles.

Location: An island off the east coast of Sumatra.

Population: 420,000.

Industry: Banka and its nearby neighbors produce one-tenth of the world's tin. The government has nationalized the ore deposits.

Pangkal Pinang

Location: Capital of the island of Banka.

Population: 10,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1911.

A. V. KLAUS, Superintendent

WEST BORNEO DISTRICT

Island of Borneo

Area: 288,000 square miles, one of the largest islands in the world; West (Dutch) Borneo, 55,825 square miles.

Population: Borneo, 1,800,000; West Borneo 550,300; the Chinese and Malays live along or near the coast; Dyak tribes occupy the interior.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventists.

Singkawang

Location: On the west coast of Borneo 100 miles north of the equator.

Population: 3,000 Chinese, Malays and Dyaks.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1907; Roman Catholic work about the same time.

Missionaries: Rev. J. P. Stamer (on furlough) and Mrs. Stamer (on furlough).

Institution: Girls' Boarding School.

Pontianak

Location: On the Kapoes River, capital of West Borneo.

Population: Malays and Chinese, 10,000.

Organization: Seventh Day Adventists, in 1920.

Pemangkat

Location: On the Sambas River, important port of West Borneo.

J. P. STAMER, Superintendent

NORTH SUMATRA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Island of Sumatra 162,000 square miles; includes all work in the Island north of Palembang; southern part of Island is in South Sumatra district of the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference.

Population: 4,700,000 for the Island: Mohammedans, except some animistic tribes in the interior: Methodist work among the Battaks.

Organization: As a separate Mission, February, 1922: formerly North Sumatra District of Netherlands Indies Mission Conference; a Mission Conference, January, 1925.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. The Rhenish Mission works among the Battaks.

Medan

Location: Capital of a division known as the East Coast of Sumatra; richest and one of the largest of such divisions on the Island.

Population: More than 40,000: mostly Chinese.

Industry: City is surrounded by tobacco plantations: rubber and tea estates have recently been developed.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Missionaries: Rev. R. L. Archer and Mrs. Archer, Miss Emma Olson (contract), Rev. C. J. Hall and Mrs. Hall, Rev. J. C. Hamel and Mrs. Hamel.

Asahan-Kisaran

Location: In the Asahan civil district; 100 miles south from Medan and 15 miles inland from Tandjong Balei, on the coast, the nearest large town. Surrounded by large estates of the United States Rubber Company.

Population: Estimated at 4,000. The people of this town and the surrounding region are largely Battaks. Forty miles inland from Kisaran is the heart of the Battak country, where Henry B. Lyman and Samuel Munson, first American missionaries to Sumatra, were killed and eaten by Battak cannibals in 1834.

Organization: Some Bible teaching was given in this region by Lamsana, a Methodist native pastor, himself a Battak, in 1912. He was compelled to leave, and the work was neglected for eight years, when Lamsana was permitted to return. Kisaran became a mission station in 1922.

Missionaries: Rev. N. T. Gottschall (on furlough) and Mrs. Gottschall, R.N. (on furlough). (P. O. Tandjong Balei.)

R. L. ARCHER, Superintendent

SOUTHERN ASIA

India and Burma

BANGALORE AREA

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Madras Presidency, part of Bombay Presidency, the State of Mysore, and part of the State of Hyderabad except the territory included in Hyderabad Conference. Mutual agreement with other missions limits our responsibility to approximately one-third of the territory of the conference.

Population: Dravidian languages are spoken—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayan; and Marathi in the north.

Industry: Agriculture. Sugar cane, cotton, rice produced in abundance.

Organization: Originally the Bombay, Bengal, and Madras Mission of the India Conference. It became an Annual Conference November 9, 1876. Out of the territory comprised within its boundaries, when it was organized in 1876, have grown the Bengal Conference, 1888; the Bombay Conference, 1892; the Central Provinces Conference, 1913; the Hyderabad Conference, December, 1925.

BANGALORE DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles (Bangalore civil district).

Location: Southeastern part of Mysore State.

Population: 2,000,000 (civil district).

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England Missionary Society, London Missionary Society, and English Wesleyans.

Bangalore

Location: Government seat for Mysore State, and second largest city in South India. Junction of four lines of railway, 3,000 feet above the sea. Temperate climate.

Population: 160,000, including many Europeans and Eurasians.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, London Missionary Society, Church of England Missionary Society, and English Wesleyans.

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Rev. Z. A. Olson and Mrs. Olson. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Muriel E. Robinson, Ruth E. Robinson, Frances E. Garden.

Resident Bishop: Rev. F. W. Warne.

Institutions: Baldwin Boys' High School. *W. F. M. S.:* Baldwin Girls' High School.

Bowringpet

Location: Eastern part of Mysore State, on the railway forty miles from Bangalore, and eleven miles from Kolar.

Population: 3,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Kolar

Location: Headquarters of Kolar civil district, forty-two miles from Bangalore. A place of great antiquity.

Population: 11,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. H. F. Hilmer and Mrs. Hilmer. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Elizabeth M. Beale, Alta I. Griffin, R.N., M. Marguerite Bugby (on furlough), Edith T. Morehouse, M.D., and Ethel C. Wheelock (on furlough), Thelka A. Hoffman, Retta Wilson.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School (Kannarese), Normal Training and Industrial Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage (Kannarese), Deaconess Home, Widows' Home, Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital.

H. F. HILMER, Superintendent

BELGAUM DISTRICT

Area: 70,000 square miles.

Location: Southern part of Bombay Presidency.

Population: 1,573,035, living in 1,680 villages and towns. Methodist work chiefly among Hindus and Mohammedans.

Organization: Work was begun by the London Missionary Society in 1820, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Mission in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Plymouth Brethren.

Belgaum

Location: Railway station, 2,500 feet above the sea—mild climate.

Population: 40,000. Marathi and Kannarese are spoken. Methodist work is chiefly among the Brahmins.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. J. H. Garden and Mrs. Garden, Rev. J. D. Harris and Mrs. Harris, Rev. C. W. Scharer (on furlough) and Mrs. Scharer (on furlough), Rev. E. A. Seamands and Mrs. Seamands, Florence W. Maskell, Emma K. Rex-roth.

Institutions: Beynon-Smith High School, Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

J. D. HARRIS, Superintendent

COKAK DISTRICT

Gokak Falls

Missionaries: Rev. A. B. Coates and Mrs. Coates, Rev. C. F. Lipp (on furlough) and Mrs. Lipp (on furlough).

Institution: Industrial Settlement.

A. B. COATES, Superintendent

GULBARGA DISTRICT

Area: 6,000 square miles. Mass movement area.

Population: 1,150,983 (1911).

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Gulbarga

Location: Capital of a division of Hyderabad State, and once a Mohammedan capital of great importance. Trade center and sacred place of pilgrimage.

Population: 32,437.

Missionaries: Mr. C. E. Gabel and Mrs. Gabel. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Julia E. Morrow.

Institutions: Training School for Pastor Teachers, Boys' Boarding School, Anandapur Orphanage.

NANAPPA DESAI, Superintendent, P. O. Gulbarga

MADRAS DISTRICT

Area: Madras Presidency, 150,000 square miles. The district includes the city of Madras with its chain of thirty villages; large unevangelized territory near Pondicherry, 150 miles south of Madras; and work in Tuticorin.

Population: 43,000,000. Madras Presidency. Methodist responsibility, 4,500,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, American Madura Mission, London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Mission, American Arcot Mission.

Madras

Area: Twenty-seven square miles.

Location: Capital of Madras Presidency, and third city in size and importance, politically and commercially, in India. Connected by three lines of railway with Hyderabad, Calcutta, and intermediate stations; with Poona, Bombay, and intermediate stations; with Madura, Tinnevely, Tuticorin, and intermediate stations. The city has fine streets, unusually attractive buildings, and numerous parks and groves. Important educational center, with a university, ten art colleges, three professional colleges, and many lower grade schools.

Population: 518,660. Fifty-eight per cent of the people speak Tamil; twenty-three per cent Telugu; most of the remainder Hindustani.

Industry: Important industrial center. Fifth among the ports of India, and fourth in tonnage.

Organization: Protestant worship in Madras dates from 1680. Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, Church of Scotland, English Wesleyans, American Baptists, London Missionary Society, Danish Missionary Society, British and Foreign Unitarian Association, United Free Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: Rev. J. B. Buttrick and Mrs. Buttrick, Rev. P. G. Dibble and Mrs. Dibble, R.N., Rev. W. L. King and Mrs. King, Rev. J. J. Kingham and Mrs. Kingham. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Joy Comstock, K. Evalyn Toll (on furlough), Urdell Montgomery (on furlough), Sara E. McCann, Margaret D. Lewis, M.D.

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House, Boys' Boarding and Industrial School. *W. F. M. S.:* Madras Christian College for Women, Deaconess Home, Skidmore Memorial Girls' School and Orphanage.

J. J. KINGHAM, Superintendent

RAICHUR DISTRICT

Area: 6,791 square miles.

Population: 996,684—mostly Hindus. Government is Mohammedan. Kanarese and Telugu are spoken.

Organization: 1885.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Raichur

Location: Headquarters of Raichur civil district, Gulbarga division. Commercial center between the rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna. Connected with Madras by rail.

Population: 30,000.

Missionaries: Rev. C. L. Camp and Mrs. Camp, R.N. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Judith Ericson, M.D.

Institution: *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Workers' Training School.

C. L. CAMP, Superintendent

HYDERABAD CONFERENCE

Area: In excess of 15,000 square miles for Methodist territory.

Population: 2,681,857, approximately; principal language, Telugu.

Industries: Manufacturing and agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Hyderabad in 1873.

The Conference was organized out of South India Conference in December, 1925, by authority of an Enabling Act of the 1924 General Conference.

BIDAR DISTRICT

Area: 3,750 square miles. A mass movement area in Deccan.

Population: 900,000. All castes. Most of the people are Hindus. Kanarese and Telugu are spoken; 909 villages.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bidar

Location: Headquarters of Bidar district, Hyderabad State. On a plateau, 2,330 feet above the sea, and surrounded by thousands of villages. Ancient city of importance with palaces and mosques.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Trade center for the district. Center of the manufacture of Bidar metal work.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. K. E. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, H. W. Knight, M.D., and Mrs. Knight. W. F. M. S.: Misses Fannie F. Fisher, Gail Patterson (on leave), Louise M. Jonte.

Institutions: Training School for Pastor Teachers, Boys' Boarding School, Hospital, and Dispensary. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

Hominabad

Location: A strategic point half way between Bidar and Gulbarga.

Institution: Dispensary.

K. E. ANDERSON, Superintendent

HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Population: 1,131,857. Telugu and Marathi are spoken. Very small per cent of the population is Mohammedan, but the territory is under Mohammedan rule. A mass movement area.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Hyderabad

Population: 500,000. Mass of the people are Hindus of several nationalities, speaking Telugu, Hindustani, Kanarese, and Marathi. There are also Indians, Persians, Arabs, and Africans in the city.

Location: Capital of Hyderabad State, fourth city in size in India. On the Musi River. Seat of the Nizam; educational center having three colleges. Also fine public buildings and mosques.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Baptists, and Roman Catholics.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins, R.N., Rev. C. E. Parker (on furlough) and Mrs. Parker (on furlough), Rev. J. W. Patterson (on furlough) and Mrs. Patterson (on furlough), Rev. G. B. Garden and Mrs. Garden. W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret Morgan (on furlough), Anna M. Harrod (on furlough), Elizabeth J. Wells, Mrs. Nellie D. Hancock (on furlough), Violet L. Otto.

Institutions: Hyderabad Bible Institute. W. F. M. S.: Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' High School, Girls' Industrial School.

J. T. PERKINS, Superintendent

SIRONCHA DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles. Picturesque country with extensive forests, hills, and rivers.

Population: 150,000. The chief language is Telegu; Marathi and Urdu are also used.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1893; organized as a separate district in 1917; transferred from Central Provinces Conference in 1923, in the interests of unifying the work in the Telegu language.

Sironcha

Location: Headquarters of subdivision of Sironcha, civil district of Chanda. On the Godavari River at its confluence with the Pranhita, 120 miles from the railway.

Population: 5,000. Marathi, Koi and Telugu spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S. Misses Stella L. Dodd, M.D., Nell F. Naylor (on furlough) Mabel E. Simpson, R.N. (on furlough), and Mabel Morgan (on furlough), and Mary K. Metsker.

Institutions: Boys' School and Hostel; Telugu Bible Training School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School and Hostel; Hospital and Baby Fold; Widows' Home.

ONGOLE DAVID, Superintendent, P. O. Sironcha

TANDUR DISTRICT

Location: Six circuits from the western end of Vikarabad district as it was in 1925.

Organization: Conference of 1925.

N. E. SAMPSON, Superintendent, P. O. Tandur.

VIKARABAD DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Divided into eighteen circuits.

Population: 500,000, mostly Telugus. Ninety-five per cent live in villages averaging 600 each. A mass movement center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873. Formerly Vikarabad was a part of Hyderabad District, but in 1912 it became a separate district.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Vikarabad

Location: In Hyderabad State, fifty miles from Hyderabad city. Headquarters of our work in the district.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. The Roman Catholics have a small chapel here.

Missionaries: Rev. M. D. Ross and Mrs. Ross, Rev. H. H. Linn, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Linn (on furlough); H. G. Noyes, M.D., and Mrs. Noyes, R.N. W. F. M. S.: Misses Rosetta Beck (on furlough), Nellie Low, Mildred Simonds.

Institutions: Crawford Boys' Boarding School, Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital, Charlotte Maurice Training School for Village Workers. W. F. M. S.: Mary A. Knotts Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

M. D. Ross, Superintendent

YELLANDU DISTRICT

Location: In Hyderabad State, 162 miles west of the capital.

Organization: Rev. C. B. Ward began work in 1888.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic.

SUHRUDIAT NOAH, Superintendent, P. O., Singareni Collieries, Deccan.

BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 230,000 square miles; includes all of Burma.

Location: Along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. In the north the uplands reach almost to the snow line; in the south are fertile plains. Islands are numerous along the shore, the largest being fifty miles long.

Population: 13,169,099 (1921). Burmese number 7,500,000. Other races,

in order of numbers, are the Shans, Karens, Talaings, Chins and Kachins, all of Mongolian origin. The Buddhism of the Burmans is mixed with spirit worship; they are free from caste restraint; and are the most literate of heathen peoples. The Animists (non-Buddhists) are spirit worshipers. There are also Mohammedans (500,000), Hindus (500,000), and Christians (210,000).

Organization: Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn. Later, the mission became the Burma District of the Bengal-Burma Conference; and in 1901, in accordance with action of General Conference of 1900, it was organized into the Burma Mission Conference by Bishop Warne. The Conference is divided into five districts, Pegu (Burmese), Rangoon (Burmese), Chinese, Indian and English.

Missions at Work: The Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The English Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupies Upper Burma.

Mergui

Location: Between Moulmein and Penang on the sea coast.

Industry: A center for mining of tin and other metals, rubber planting.

Missions at Work: The Church of England, Roman Catholic, American Baptist.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Mission in 1921.

Rangoon

Location: Capital of Burma; on both sides of Hlaing River at its junction with the Pegu and Pazunduang streams, twenty-one miles from the sea.

Population: 340,000, Methodists primarily responsible for 100,000.

Industry: Famous for its carvings in wood and ivory, and the beauty of its work in silver. Extensive trade in rice and timber, both of which are milled in Rangoon.

Historical: The Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon is the most magnificent shrine of Buddhism.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist Foreign Missions Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. V. W. Abbey (on furlough) and Mrs. Abbey (on furlough), Rev. W. W. Bell (on furlough) and Mrs. Bell (on furlough, Rev. D. C. Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin, Rev. H. J. Harwood (on furlough) and Mrs. Harwood (on furlough), Rev. B. M. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. C. H. Riggs and Mrs. Riggs. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Eathel V. Doddridge, M. Gladys Moore (on furlough), Elsie M. Power, Mabel J. Reid, Edith J. Stouffer, Sadie J. Woodruff (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' High School (Burmese), Anglo-Chinese School for Boys, Tamil Schools. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (English), Burmese Girls' High School, Vernacular Burmese Girls' School, Chinese Girls' School.

Pegu

Area: 5,574 square miles (1921). Circuit of Pegu, Lower Burma on the main line railway.

Population: Circuit 579,121; city 17,985 (1921). Methodist responsibility 250,000.

Historical: Formerly the capital of the kingdom of Pegu. The Methodist mission house is built on the old fortifications of the city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1895.

Missions at Work: Mission work is carried on by the American Baptists in Burmese; by the Methodists in Burmese, Tamil, Hindustani, and Chinese.

Missionaries: Rev. J. R. Boyles and Mrs. Boyles. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Sadie M. Smith.

Institutions: Methodist Tamil School, Chinese School.

Syriam

Area: Circuit 1,000 square miles.

Location: Five miles east of Rangoon on the Pegu river. Old Capital of the Portuguese kingdom in Burma centuries ago.

Population: Circuit 200,000.

Industry: The refineries of the Burma Oil Company are located here.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal; American Baptists and Church of England in the circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. M. A. Clare and Mrs. Clare.

Institution: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School (Syriam).

Thandaung

Location: In the civil district of Toungoo, 160 miles from Rangoon. Station is 4,500 feet above sea level, and connected by motor stage with the railway station at Toungoo.

Organization: Thandaung became a Methodist mission station by transfer from Rangoon in 1897 of the Methodist orphanage for European and Eurasian children.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Lela Kintner, Roxana Mellinger, Emma E. Amburn (on furlough).

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Coeducational Middle School and Orphanage.

Thongwa

Area: Circuit 120 square miles.

Location: Near the Gulf of Martaban, twenty-five miles east of Rangoon.

Population: Circuit 60,000. Methodist mission responsible for 55,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Church of England has work among the Tamils in the circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. C. E. Olmstead and Mrs. Olmstead. W. F. M. S.: Misses Stella Ebersole, Grace L. Stockwell.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Methodist School of Theology. W. F. M. S.: Burmese Girls' School, Women's Bible Training School.

Twante

Area: Circuit 1,000 square miles.

Location: Twenty miles from Rangoon on the Twante canal.

Population: Circuit 200,000.

Industries: Pottery, umbrella manufacture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1901.

Missionary: Rev. R. F. Spear (on furlough).

Institution: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

Yenangyuang

Location: On the Irrawaddy River, about 250 miles north of Rangoon.

Industry: Largely occupied by the Burma Oil and similar companies. About 200 American oil drillers are here.

J. R. BOYLES, Superintendent Pegu (Burmese) District

B. M. JONES, Superintendent Rangoon (Burmese) District

B. M. JONES, Superintendent Chinese District

V. W. ABBEY, Superintendent English District

D. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent Indian District

BOMBAY AREA

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Area: 48,075 square miles; includes the Bombay Presidency north of Belgaum civil district, and parts of Central India lying south of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude and west of Central Provinces Conference.

Population: 6,883,612. Marathi is the chief language of the Conference; Hindustani and Gujarati are also spoken.

Organization: Organization from parts of South India and Bengal Conferences in 1892.

BASIM DISTRICT

Area: 15,000 square miles. Comprises Basim, Mangrul, Pusad, Taluqs, Nanded District, and part of Purbhani District in Hyderabad.

Population: 832,000. Marathi spoken.

Industry: Agriculture, the chief crops being cotton and jawari (kaffir corn). Most of the land is fertile.

Organization: Work was begun by independent missionaries in 1884, and taken over by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1895.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Basim

Location: Head of the Basim Taluq, 1,858 feet above sea level, and fifty-two miles from Akola, its railway station.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Ginning factories, and cotton presses.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Collier and Mrs. Collier. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Anna A. Abbot and Leola M. Greene.

Institutions: Boys' Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Orphanage, including Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

Hingoli

Location: Thirty miles south of Basim. Reached by rail from the south.

Population: 14,000.

Nanded

Location: Head of Nanded civil district in Hyderabad State on the Godavari River, and on the railway. Contains the second largest Sikh temple in India.

Population: 23,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1915.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

STEADMAN ALDIS, Superintendent

BOMBAY DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles, includes Bombay city and surrounding country.

Population: 2,651,612.

Bombay

Area: Twenty-two square miles.

Location: On the island of Bombay; united to mainland by causeways. Capital of Bombay Presidency and principal seaport of West India. Noted for beauty of scenery and fine harbor. Houses are well built, streets broad with fine public buildings.

Population: 1,200,000. Great variety of national types.

Industry: Next to New Orleans, Bombay is the largest cotton exporting center in the world. Scores of cotton mills are in prosperous operation.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1871. Organized work in six languages, English, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindustani, Kanarese, Telugu.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board (Congregational), Missionary Settlement for University Women, Church Missionary Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, United Free Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodists, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Arthur Richards and Mrs. Richards, Rev. Frederick Wood, and Mrs. Wood. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Laura F. Austin, Bernice E. Elliott, Leona E. Ruppel (on furlough), Florence F. Masters and Mrs. Mabel G. Fisher (on furlough), Miss Annie Goodall (on furlough).

Resident Bishop: Rev. B. T. Badley.

Institutions: Seamen's Rest, Marathi Boys' Boarding School.

FREDERICK WOOD, Superintendent

NAGPUR DISTRICT

Area: 19,700 square miles, embracing much of the Marathi speaking section of the Central Provinces excluding Berar in part.

Population: 2,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Scottish Episcopal, Church of England (English work), United Free Church of Scotland and Y. M. C. A.

Nagpur

Location: Capital of Central Provinces, on the railway, 520 miles from Bombay, 701 from Calcutta, 740 from Delhi. Line under construction direct to Madras.

Population: 145,193. Eighty-five per cent Hindus; 4,000 Christians.

Industry: Leading industrial and commercial town in Central India—principal trade with Bombay.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland, Established Church of Scotland and Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. A. N. Warner and Mrs. Warner, Rev. J. E. Borgman (on furlough) and Mrs. Borgman (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Mildred G. Drescher (on furlough), Jennie A. Blasdell and Sula M. Corner.

Institutions: Boys' Primary and Middle School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Primary and Middle School and Orphanage, Normal School.

Kampti

Location: Ten miles from Nagpur; the cantonment for the capital.

Population: 10,000.

Industry: Rich manganese mines near the city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874. In 1889 the school and property of the United Free Church of Scotland were transferred to the Methodist mission.

Gondia

Location: A railway junction station in Bhandara civil district, 81 miles from Nagpur, and 601 miles from Bombay.

Population: 5,000. Vernacular is Marathi; Hindustani is also spoken.

Industry: Railway center, receiving goods from surrounding country.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

A. N. WARNER, Superintendent

POONA DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles, extending from Karjat to Dhend, 150 miles on the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with large unworked areas on both sides.

Population: 600,000; Marathis.

Poona

Location: 120 miles south of Bombay. This was formerly the capital city of the Maretta Kingdom, until it was annexed by the British in 1817. It is now an important Government center, and for several months each year is the capital city of the Bombay Presidency, the Governor and political staff residing here. It is the most influential Brahmin city in the Indian empire.

Population: 140,000.

Industries: Important center of trade; brass work; paper, cotton and silk mills.

Educational: In proportion to its population, one of the greatest educational centers in India, with six colleges: The Ferguson, the New Poona College, Deccan College, College of Engineering, College of Agriculture and the Medical College. There are seven high schools for boys, one being a Christian school; all the others are controlled by, or aided by, Government. This is true of the colleges, also, except that two of them, while receiving Government aid, are under Indian control.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1875: now the center of several circuits.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Free Church of Scotland, The Scottish Missionary Society (Church of Scotland), two Missions of the Church of England and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. W. H. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens, Rev. W. W. Bruere (retired) and Mrs. Bruere (retired). W. F. M. S.: Misses Agnes C. W. Dove, Edna Holder, Lucile C. Mayer (on furlough).

Institutions: Marathi Boys' High School. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Indian Home and Taylor High School for girls; six lower grade vernacular schools—three each for girls and boys.

Telegaon

Location: On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, twenty-three miles north of Poona.

Population: 4,000. An important center of a thickly populated country, four

hundred square miles of which are packed full of villages for which the Methodist Episcopal Church is entirely responsible.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: The Ordelia M. Hillman Girls' School.

PUNTUMBA-IGATPURI DISTRICT

Location: About 150 miles from Poona and includes Igatpuri, Kopargaon and Puntumba.

Population: Marathi speaking. Christian communities are in 47 villages.

Missionaries: Rev. Steadman Aldis and Mrs. Aldis (P. O. Puntumba), Rev. C. L. Wood and Mrs. Wood (P. O. Igatpuri), Rev. Leroy Lightfoot (on furlough) and Mrs. Lightfoot (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss May E. Sutherland (Puntumba).

Institutions: Marathi Bible Institute (Igatpuri); Orphanage (Kopargaon).

STEADMAN ALDIS, Superintendent

GUJARAT CONFERENCE

Area: About 12,000 square miles for Methodist territory.

Location: A compact area in western India; partly under the British government, partly under the Gaekwar of Baroda, one of the most enlightened of the Indian rulers.

Population: About 4,250,000, all speaking the Gujarati language.

Organization: A part of Bombay Conference until December, 1921, when it became a separate conference, Bishop J. W. Robinson presiding. Vernacular work began under Bishop Thoburn in 1892, the late Rev. J. E. Robinson (Bishop), Rev. E. F. Frease (now Superintendent of the North Africa Mission Conference) and the late Rev. G. W. Park; Karsan Ranchod, first Gujarati worker, traveled 300 miles to be baptized by Rev. H. C. Stuntz (Bishop), then pastor of Grant Road English Church, Bombay.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Includes part of Bombay Presidency. One-third of the territory is under British rule; the remainder is controlled by Indian chiefs.

Population: 2,000,000. Gujarati is spoken.

Organization: Formed from the northern part of Gujarat District, which was divided in 1909.

Ahmedabad

Location: Chief city in the northern division of Bombay Presidency, 310 miles by rail from Bombay.

Population: 300,000. Hindus seventy per cent. Next in importance are the Jains—traders, merchants, and money lenders—who have many fine temples in the city.

Industry: One of the most important cotton manufacturing centers in the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1895.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Salvation Army, and Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Nadiad

Location: On the railway, twenty-nine miles southeast of Ahmedabad.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center of an extensive trade in tobacco and grain.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (1895), Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. John Lampard and Mrs. Lampard, Rev. Alexander Corpron, M.D., and Mrs. Corpron, Rev. C. H. Conley (on furlough) and Mrs. Conley (on furlough), Miss Wilhelmina Cracknell, R.N., Miss D. E. Steepce, R.N. (on furlough), Mr. A. P. Young and Mrs. Young. W. F. M. S.: Miss Elizabeth J. Turner.

Institutions: Industrial and Engineering Institute, Boys' Boarding School, Thoburn Memorial Hospital, Widows' Home.

JOHN LAMPARD, Superintendent

BARODA DISTRICT

Area: 2,800 square miles, covering a large part of the territory of the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Population: 1,000,000. Four-fifths Hindus; remainder Mohammedans and Parsees. Gujarati spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875 by Rev. William Taylor's local preachers. In 1880 Baroda first appears as an out-station in Bombay District, South India Conference: first missionary stationed there in 1888. In 1895 people turned to Christ by hundreds. 1909 Gujarat District (organized 1896) was divided, and Baroda District was formed.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Salvation Army.

Baroda

Location: On the Vishwamitri River, 248 miles north of Bombay. Capital of Baroda State. Many fine buildings, including notable Hindu temples. An educational center and well equipped with hospitals. Has famous library, art gallery, museum and extensive parks.

Population: 125,000.

Organization: William Taylor's local preachers from Bombay began work in 1875. The first missionary was sent to Baroda in 1888.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. D. Bisbee and Mrs. Bisbee, Rev. L. E. Linzell (on furlough) and Mrs. Linzell (on furlough), Rev. L. G. Templin and Mrs. Templin. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elma M. Chilson (on furlough), Phoebe A. Ferris, M.D., Laura Heist, Joan C. Jones (on furlough), Ethel L. Laybourne, M.D. (on furlough), Myrtle Precise, Elsie M. Ross (on furlough), Mary L. Hannah and Emily Richards.

Institutions: Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Boys' High School, Boys' Orphanage, Evangelistic Training School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School, Girls' Orphanage, Butler Memorial Hospital.

R. D. BISBEE, Superintendent

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Location: Includes Kalsar, Ode, Umreth and Wagashi Circuits.

HENRY NAROTTAMDAS, Superintendent, P. O., Umreth

GODHRA DISTRICT

Area: 2,800 square miles. Includes the Pancha Mahals.

Population: 1,000,000. Hindus and Mohammedans.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Godhra

Location: Headquarters of the Pancha Mahals civil district, Bombay Presidency, on the railway, 288 miles from Bombay.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center of trade in timber and firewood extracted from the forests of the district and neighboring states, and exported to all parts of Gujarat.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1896.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. E. S. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Lucy M. Parker (retired). W. F. M. S.: Misses Minnie E. Newton (on furlough), Dora L. Nelson, Pearl Precise, Cora L. Morgan.

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Orphanage, Woman's Normal Training School.

JOHN LAMPARD, Superintendent, P. O., Nadiad.

KATHIAWAR DISTRICT

Area: Approximately 3,000 square miles; includes parts of Bhavnagar and Baroda native states.

Population: 250,000: 75 per cent Hindus, 25 per cent Mohammedans: all speak the Gujarati language.

Principal Centers: Ranpur, population 5,400, of whom 66 per cent are Hindus

and 34 per cent Mohammedans; Dhandhuka, population 8,044, of whom 60 per cent are Hindus and 40 per cent Mohammedans.

MUSA KARSHAM, Superintendent

P. O., Ranpur

INDUS RIVER CONFERENCE

Area: Includes all of the Punjab except our present Delhi District and parts occupied by other Missions; all of Rajputana, Sindh, and Baluchistan. From Lahore to Karachi, the two extremes of the conference, is 760 miles; Ajmer is central, but that is 400 miles from Lahore by rail.

Organization: Became a separate mission conference January, 1922, Bishop J. W. Robinson, presiding; made up of the Sindh-Baluchistan District of Bombay Conference and the following districts of the Northwest India Conference; Ajmer, Batala, Bikanir, Hissar, and Lahore; became an Annual Conference November 19, 1924.

AJMER DISTRICT

Location and Extent: Ajmer District as at present organized is a strip of southern Rajputana, about 100 miles long by 50 miles wide. It is bounded on the north by the Bikanir District; on the east by the Muttra District; on the south by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Work; and on the west by a great unoccupied field.

Missions at Work: United Free Church, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Church of England), and Methodist Episcopal are working in Ajmer City. No other workers live in the stations occupied by our preachers and evangelists.

Responsibility: We might speak of need or responsibility reaching to millions in our district: only thirty evangelists are this year planning to present the gospel in an effective way to 30,000 people through tracts, Sunday schools, public preaching and personal evangelism.

Ajmer

Location: Headquarters of Ajmer Merwara. Also headquarters of meter-gauge railway system. Contains many ancient buildings, beautiful gardens, a lake, and the tomb of Khwaja Sahib, Mohammedan saint.

Population: 86,000.

Industry: Manufacturing center. Thousands employed in the car and locomotive shops.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. C. B. Hill (Bombay) and Mrs. Hill, Rev. W. W. Ashe, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Ashe (on furlough), Rev. G. T. Eldridge and Mrs. Eldridge. W. F. M. S.: Misses Caroline C. Nelson, E. Lavinia Nelson, and Ellen L. Lawson.

Institutions: Church, Boys' Boarding Hostel, Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Apprentice Hostel, Primary School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

Phalera

Location: Important railway junction in the eastern part of Rajputana, receiving and sending out fifty trains daily.

Population: 1,200.

Industry: Four miles from Phalera are great salt lakes from which eight thousand tons of salt are taken annually.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1900. Only mission at work.

Missionaries: Rev. E. M. Rugg and Mrs. Rugg.

Tilaunia

Location: Between Ajmer and Phalera on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, twenty-five miles from either city. Here our inter-conference tuberculosis sanitarium for women and girls has been located for many years and now has a partial equipment of five buildings that are an honor to the builders and the Society.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Frances M. Bunger, R.N., Cora I. Kipp, M.D., Julia I. Kipp, Helen Matthew, Rose Riste, M.D., and Helena J. Fernstrom.
Institution: W. F. M. S.: Mary Wilson Sanitarium for women and girls.
 E. M. RUGG, Superintendent

BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT

Area: 134,638 square miles.

Location: In northern and western India.

Population: 834,703.

Religion: Islam claims 97 per cent of the people. The other 3 per cent are divided as follows, Hindu, Sikh, Neo-Hindu, Christian, Parsee, Jew, Jain, Buddhist and one listed as having no religion. The last census gives the Christians as 5,085, but this number has since increased.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in Quetta in 1889, by laymen among the Europeans and later an Indian Church was organized. Mr. James Cumming, now pastor of the English Church at Quetta, was the leader of the group who started work on the present district.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

Centers of Work: Methodist work, evangelistic and educational, is carried on in Chaman, Mach, Quetta, Sibi and Sheik Mandah, a suburb of Quetta.

Quetta

Location: Capital of British Baluchistan, in the Bolan Pass, the pathway from Persia, Afghanistan and Western Asia to India.

Population: 30,000.

Historical: In Quetta, a mound thrown up by Alexander the Great on his famous march is still used as a fort.

Missionaries: Rev. A. L. Grey and Mrs. Grey (on leave).

Institution: Blackstone Bible Training School.

A. L. GREY, Superintendent, P. O., Sheik Mandah

BATALA DISTRICT

Area: 477 square miles.

Location: Includes the civil districts of Batala Tahsil, Amritsar, Tahsil and Gurdaspur Tahsil.

Population: About 265,000 (census 1911); one of the most densely populated areas in the Punjab, averaging 560 persons to the square mile. Only two large towns, Batala, 29,000; Sri Gobindpore, 18,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Salvation Army.

Organization: District created at Annual Conference in January, 1920.

I. U. DANIEL, Superintendent, P. O., Batala

BIKANIR DISTRICT

Area: 27,055 square miles.

Location: Comprises the whole of Bikanir state and two districts of Jodhpur state.

Organization: Created at Annual Conference in January, 1920.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bikanir

Location: In the heart of desert, capital of Bikanir state; founded in 1489; has a college, a school for the sons of nobles, and a day school for girls; wide streets, pleasing architecture, well-planned park, beautiful public buildings, beautiful new palace of present native ruler, electric lights and city water works. It is headquarters of our Bikanir circuit.

Population: About 65,000.

Industries: Making jewelry, carpet weaving, iron work, leather work, the making of vases from camel skin.

Churu

Population: About 20,000. A commercial center.

Didwana

Population: About 10,000.

Industry: Salt, government salt works on a salt lake.

Hanumagarh

History: An old city with depleted population.

Organization: Most distant outpost of this district.

Nagaur

Population: About 15,000.

Industry: Chiefly iron work and dyeing.

Ratangarh

Population: About 19,000.

Industry: Commercial center, junction station of Jodhpur and Bikanir railway.

Sardarshahr

Population: About 25,000.

Industry: Commercial center.

Suratgarh

Location: Headquarters of circuit of same name and of a district of the Bikanir state.

ALFRED LUKE, Superintendent

P. O., Bikanir

BHATINDA DISTRICT

Area: About 25,000 square miles.

Location: In northern India and includes the major portion of the native states of Patiala, Nabha, Jind and Bahawalpur, and parts of Hissar and Ferozpur civil districts.

Population: 3,500,000.

Organization: The district was formed at the Conference in 1923 by including fifteen circuits from Hissar District and one circuit received from the Presbyterians in an adjustment of territory.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bhatinda

Location: One of the most important railway junctions in the Punjab. The town is marked by an old fort, at present unused. The Bazaar has been enlarged recently to accommodate the rapidly growing population. Cotton is the principal industry.

Population: 15,000.

Nabha

Location: Capital of Nabha State, in the midst of a fertile cotton producing area. The whole State is entirely agricultural.

Patiala

Location: Capital of Patiala State, noted for silk and dyeing.

Sangrur

Location: Capital of Jind State, a progressive and up-to-date city.

MOTT KEISLAR, Superintendent, P. O., Lahore

HISSAR DISTRICT

Area: 8,000 square miles.

Location: Entirely in the Punjab and includes most of the government civil district of Hissar.

Population: 800,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal; the English Baptists have a medical zenana work about 40 miles from Hissar City.

Organization: At the Conference in 1923 the district was divided, 15 Punjabi

circuits being placed in the newly formed Bhatinda District and 8 circuits in the Hindustani Area remaining in Hissar District.

Hissar

Location: Headquarters for the local administration. The town was founded in the fourteenth century by Firoz Shah and was named Hissar Firoza—the fort of Firoza. This has been contracted to Hissar.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Charlotte T. Holman.

I. D. REVIS, Superintendent

LAHORE DISTRICT

Lahore

Area: Native city covers one square mile. European quarters extend over a large area.

Location: On the Ravi River at the junction of three lines of railway. Important educational center. Rudyard Kipling was educated here. Punjab University is located in the European section.

Population: 210,000. Sixty per cent are Mohammedans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1881.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Presbyterians (North), Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Mott Keislar and Mrs. Keislar, M.D., Rev. P. W. Paustian and Mrs. Paustian, Rev. C. B. Stuntz and Mrs. Stuntz, Rev. W. M. Thomas, Jr. (Gujarat), and Mrs. Thomas. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lydia D. Christensen, Ethel M. Palmer, Grace P. Smith (on furlough), Alta Kehm.

Institutions: Forman Christian College (Union). W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

Raewind

Location: Important railway junction, 24 miles from Lahore.

Missionaries: Rev. W. C. Fawell (on furlough) and Mrs. Fawell (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School (Johnston Memorial), Blackstone Training School (Punjabi).

C. B. STUNTZ, Superintendent

SIND DISTRICT

Area: 47,000 square miles.

Population: 3,471,645.

Hyderabad

Location: 113 miles from Indian Ocean and on Sind River in heart of the province.

Population: 80,000, one-third Moslems two-thirds Hindus. The center for developing work among Sindhis.

Industry: Trading, manufacture.

Missionaries: Rev. W. L. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke.

Karachi

Location: Capital of Sind, at the extreme end of the Indus delta, close to the border of Baluchistan; 933 miles from Bombay by rail; 700 by sea; four days' journey by rail from Calcutta, 1,828 miles.

Population: 213,470. Hindus, 100,683; Moslems, 100,436; Parsees, 2,702; Christians, 9,649 (Methodist Episcopal, 1,200).

Industry: Owing to the value of the Indus as a means of communication, the development of irrigation projects, and building of great trunk lines of railway, Karachi is the second city of importance on the west coast of India, and the chief grain exporting city of India. The total exports for 1922 amounted to about \$90,000,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Missions at Work: Church of England and Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. G. B. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson.

Institution: Brooks Memorial English Church.

G. B. THOMPSON, Superintendent

CALCUTTA AREA

BENGAL CONFERENCE

Area: 79,000 square miles; includes the province of Bengal, the largest and most thickly populated province in India.

Population: 47,592,462.

Industries: Jute and rice extensively grown in the lower lands which are made fertile by the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers and their tributaries; tea is grown on the slopes of the Himalayas in the north; coal is mined in large quantities around Asansol. Government reports indicate that mineral ore deposits in this region exceed those of Europe. Bengal promises to be one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the world. The output of both agricultural and manufactured products will lead to the further development of the great port of Calcutta, which has an important position on natural trade routes.

Organization: Mission work was begun in 1873; the Conference was organized in 1888; it is divided into seven districts, partly according to area, but as far as practicable by languages.

ASANSOL DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles; includes work in Burdwan, Manbhum, Bankura, Hazaribagh and Birbhum civil districts; also work among the Santals.

Population: 1,250,000.

Asansol

Location: Headquarters of Asansol Civil Subdivision. An important railway junction, 132 miles from Calcutta.

Population: 23,798 (Native); 3,000 (European). English, Hindustani, Bengali and Santal spoken. City is surrounded by many villages.

Industry: Center of coal industry and iron, steel mills and engineering works; firebrick, pottery and glass manufacture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun (English) in 1883; Native in 1888.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. C. H. Archibald and Mrs. Archibald, Rev. F. G. Williams and Mrs. Williams, Rev. James Lyon (retired) and Mrs. Lyon (retired). W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary F. Carpenter, Lulu A. Boles, Eugenia Norberg (on furlough), Hilda M. Swan (on furlough).

Institutions: Bengali Boys' Boarding School, Dispensary, Hindi Boys' Boarding School, Agricultural and Poultry Farm. W. F. M. S.: Bengali Girls' Boarding School, Hindi Girls' Boarding School, Widows' Home.

C. H. ARCHIBALD, Superintendent

BIRBHUM DISTRICT

Population: 855,000.

Suri

Location: Headquarters of the Birbhum civil district, on the Ondal-Sainthia branch of the East Indian railway, 132 miles from Calcutta: seat of the collector and magistrate, district judge, and other officials; two high schools (one government) and many smaller schools.

Population: About 9,000, of all castes of Hindus and some Mohammedans; a large number of educated Indians connected with the law courts.

Historical: Mission work was begun in 1821 by Mr. James Williamson, who arrived in India in 1821 as a surgeon on board the "Heroine." He was sent by Doctors Carey and Marshman from Serampore. The present Rivers Thompson Girls' School was the first Girls' School in Bengal. In February, 1921, Bishop Frederick B. Fisher made the first appointment to this place, the station having been made over to the Methodist Episcopal Church by the English Baptists.

Industry: Agriculture, coal mining, export of wood.

Missionaries: Rev. H. E. Dewey (on furlough) and Mrs. Dewey (on furlough), Rev. C. H. S. Koch (on furlough) and Mrs. Koch (on furlough).

Bolpur and Rampurhaut

Location: Bolpur: on the railway, 99 miles from Calcutta. Rampurhaut: on the railway, 135 miles from Calcutta.

Population: Rampurhau has a small European community, and a large community of Bengalis, principally Hindus. This is the seat of the European magistrate. Bolpur has a large Bengali community. The International University of Rabindranath Tagore draws large numbers of visitors.

Industry: The production, milling and export of rice.

Missionaries: Bolpur—Rev. Gottlieb Schanzlin and Mrs. Schanzlin. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Katherine M. Kinzly.

H. E. DEWEY, Superintendent

CALCUTTA BENGALI DISTRICT

Area: Work among the Bengali speaking population of Calcutta and vicinity.
Population: 2,000,000.

Calcutta

(See Gazetteer, under English district)

Missionaries: Mrs. D. H. Lee, Rev. H. M. Swan and Mrs. Swan. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Mabel Eddy.

Institutions: Collins Institute, Collins Boarding and Training School, Jhanjra Boarding School, Lee Memorial Mission, Beliaghata Boys' Boarding School, Girls' High and Training School.

H. M. SWAN, Superintendent

CALCUTTA HINDUSTANI DISTRICT

Area: Work among the Hindustani speaking population of Calcutta and vicinity.

Population: 500,000.

Calcutta

(See Gazetteer, under English district)

Missionaries: Rev. H. M. Swan and Mrs. Swan. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Doris I. Welles.

H. M. SWAN, Superintendent

ENGLISH DISTRICT

Area: The work among Europeans in Calcutta, Darjeeling, Asansol, Gomoh and Rampurhau.

Calcutta

Location: Principal port in Asia, on the Hoogly river, ninety miles from the Bay of Bengal. Imposing government buildings, business blocks, residences and churches. One of the most famous streets in the world faces the commons and is given up largely to hotels and clubs. Streets, except in a part of the native quarters, are wide, well-paved and clean. Schools and colleges are numerous and standard of education high.

Population: Over 1,200,000: Hindus sixty-five per cent, Mohammedans twenty-nine per cent, Christians four per cent. Fifty-seven languages spoken.

Industry: Extensive docks and dockyards. Jute and cotton mills stud the river banks for forty miles. Mineral wealth and development of industries in surrounding districts offer unlimited opportunities for aggressive evangelism.

Organization: Work was begun in 1873 by the Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Oxford Mission, English Baptists, London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodists, Mission of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, Christian Women's Board of Missions, General Missionary Board of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Seventh-Day Adventists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. R. S. Gibbons and Mrs. Gibbons, Rev. G. S. Henderson, Rev. E. B. Joyner (on furlough) and Mrs. Joyner (on furlough), Rev. D. H. Manley and Mrs. Manley, Rev. G. A. Odgers and Mrs. Odgers, Rev. H. J. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Walter Mueller. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ruth Field, M. Pearl Hughes, Ava F. Hunt (on furlough), Pearl Madden, Jennie E. Moyer (on furlough).

Resident Bishop: Rev. Frederick B. Fisher.

Institutions: Calcutta Boys' School (English), Industrial Home for Men, Kidderpore Church and Seamen's Mission (English). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (English).

Darjeeling

Location: Headquarters of Darjeeling civil district, in the lower Himalayas, most northern part of Bengal province; 379 miles by rail from Calcutta; one of the most delightful health resorts in India; ideal climate for children.

Population: 17,000; steadily increasing.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of Scotland, Church of England, Union Chapel, and Tibetan Mission.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma J. Barber, Winifred E. King and C. Josephine Stahl.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Queen's Hill School for Girls: new property of 62 acres purchased and up-to-date buildings constructed; school opened in new building in March, 1926: question of founding a Boys' High School under consideration.

Asansol

(See Gazetteer, under Asansol district)

Missionaries: Rev. C. H. Archibald and Mrs. Archibald (also in charge of Vernacular District), Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Williams.

Institution: Asansol Methodist Church: English work chiefly among employees of the railway and collieries.

Gomoh and Rampurhau

(See Gazetteer, under Birbhum District)

Work: Both are growing stations and services are held on Sundays in the Railway Institute.

PAKAUR DISTRICT

Area: 3,488 square miles; along both sides of the railway for 100 miles; Ganges river, on the east, Raj Mahal hills on the west.

Population: 1,668,822.

Pakaur

Location: On the railway, 169 miles from Calcutta; residence of the Indian, Raja; English magistrate's Sub-Divisional Court.

Population: 12,000 in the city itself; Bengali, Hindustani, and Santali languages commonly spoken.

Industry: Center of one of the greatest stone and shellac producing countries in the world; over 6,170,000 pounds of shellac shipped from Pakaur in twelve months; also a great rice and jute exporting center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. B. W. Tucker and Mrs. Tucker. W. F. M. S.: Misses Pauline Grandstrand (on furlough), Rachel C. Carr, Mildred Pierce, Beulah M. Swan.

Institutions: Boys' Upper Primary School Industrial Farm. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Upper Primary Bengali School, Girls' Upper Primary Santali School, Lace School, Women's Industrial School, Hospital and Dispensary.

H. E. DEWEY, Superintendent

TAMLUK DISTRICT

Area: 710 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of Tamluk subdivision, Midnapore District, Bengal province: fifty miles from Calcutta, on the Rupnarain River, which joins the Hooghly River near Diamond Harbor.

Population: City, 8,000: in the subdivision there are 750,000 people living in 1,398 villages.

Products: Fertile fields of rice, and fish of all kinds.

Historical: Tamluk is a place of great antiquity, and was a seaport in A.D. 400; then a Buddhist city, known by the name of Tamralipti; now 40 miles from the sea.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church only.

Missionaries: Rev. W. P. Byers and Mrs. Byers.

Institutions: Girls' Boarding School; Boys' School.

Rev. W. P. BYERS, Superintendent

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Central provinces and feudatory states, southern central India, province of Berar, and a strip along the northern and eastern border of Hyderabad.

Population: 15,000,000.

Organization: Organized January, 1905, by uniting Central Provinces District (Bombay Conference) and Godavari and Raipur Districts (South India Conference). Organized into an Annual Conference by Bishop Robinson in 1913 in harmony with an enabling act of General Conference, 1912.

BALAGHAT DISTRICT

Area: 3,557 square miles; all territory of Balaghat civil district. Formerly the southern part of Jubbulpore District, Balaghat became a separate district in 1917.

Population: More than 500,000; of these, more than 430,000 are Hindus, 9,600 Mohammedans, 70,500 Aborigines, chiefly Gonds and Baigas; 17,500 are recorded as literate.

Organization: Rev. John Lampard opened work here in 1893, and it became a part of the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1906. It was set off from Jubbulpore District in 1917.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Baihar

Area: 1,744 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of the northern subdivision of Balaghat District, in the Satpura hills, 100 miles south of Jubbulpore, thirty-three miles from the railroad, and 1,800 feet above sea level.

Population: 100,000 living in 633 villages.

Organization: Work was begun in 1893 and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1906.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas Williams and Mrs. Williams. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary E. Sweet and Katherine Keyhoe.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage, Girls' School and Orphanage.

Balaghat

Area: Circuit area, 1,388 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of Balaghat District, on the railway.

Population: Town 6,000; circuit 270,000 living in 619 villages.

Organization: Work was begun by John Lampard in 1904.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Institution: Balaghat City School.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Superintendent

GADAWARA DISTRICT

Area: 1,200 square miles; includes two and one-half tahsils, one each belonging to Gadawara and Hoshangabad (Pachmari), and the half to Narsinghpur.

Location: On both sides of the Great Indian Peninsula railroad, surrounded by hills on three sides. There are several jungles, places of ascetics.

Population: 300,000, living in 675 villages, and speaking different languages.

Organization: Set off from the Jubbulpore district, February, 1922.

Gadawara

Location: Largest town of the district.

ONKAR NATH, Superintendent, P. O., Gadawara, C. P.

JAGDALPUR DISTRICT

Area: Bastar State, 13,062 square miles; one tenth of Central Provinces; State is 164 miles in length, north to south, and 128 miles east to west.

Location: Southeast corner of Central Provinces; north of Godavari River and bordering on Madras Presidency; no railways.

Population: 464,407; over half aboriginal; most of remainder Hindus; 2,671 Christians; State has 2,459 villages.

Languages: Chiefly aboriginal tongues; Halbi extensively used; Hindi is the court language and is taught in schools; Oriya is found toward eastern border and Telugu in south.

Industry: Chiefly agriculture; rice, pulses, millets, wheat, corn and sugar cane; jungle products exported—teakwood, sal and lac.

Historical: Present ruling family established here 500 years ago.

Organization: Rev. C. B. Ward visited Bastar State, first in 1892; next year work was opened at Jagdalpur.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only in the State.

Jagdalpur

Location: Capital of Bastar State, on Indravati River; plateau of 2,000 feet elevation; distance from Calcutta 700 miles, Madras 700 miles and Bombay 900 miles; Jagdalpur is 136 miles from railway on north, and 120 miles from nearest station to the east.

Population: Jagdalpur town, 7,000.

Missionaries: Rev. F. D. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell. W. F. M. S.: Miss Ada J. Lauck.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage, Bible Training School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

F. D. CAMPBELL, Superintendent

JUBBULPORE DISTRICT

Area: 3,900 square miles. Includes Jubbulpore and part of Narsinghpur civil districts. Part of the great water-shed of India.

Population: 500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Work is carried on among Hindus, Mohammedans; and Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.

Jubbulpore

Location: Headquarters of Jubbulpore civil district, 616 miles from Bombay, 733 miles from Calcutta, by rail. Situated in a rocky basin surrounded by low hills. Second city in the province, and includes a cantonment of troops. Commercial and industrial town.

Population: 100,000, including the cantonment population of 13,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Christian Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodists.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Lanham and Mrs. Lanham, Rev. C. F. H. Guse and Mrs. Guse, Rev. E. L. King (on furlough) and Mrs. King (on furlough), Rev. W. G. Griffiths (Bengal), and Mrs. Griffiths, Rev. A. A. Parker (Bombay) and Mrs. Parker, Rev. F. R. Felt, M.D., and Mrs. Felt and Rev. M. S. Pitt. W. F. M. S.: Misses Gertrude A. Becker (on furlough), E. Lahuna Clinton, Lucile Colony, Olive L. Gould, Lydia S. Pool (on furlough), Dorcas Hall, Letha I. Daubendiek.

Institutions: The India Methodist Theological College (English speaking), Thoburn Biblical Institute. W. F. M. S.: Johnson Girls' Boarding School, Teachers' Christian Training School, High School.

Narsinghpur

Location: Headquarters of Narsinghpur civil district, on the railway, 464 miles from Bombay.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Hand weaving, dyeing, and bookbinding.

Organization: Work conducted by Swedish missionaries, was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1891.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Sikes and Mrs. Sikes.

Institutions: Hardwicke Christian Boys' High School, Hardwicke Boys' Orphanage.

C. F. H. GUSE, Superintendent

KHANDWA DISTRICT

Area: 4,600 square miles. Includes part of Kandesh civil district north of Tapi River, and all of Nimar civil district. District is divided into eight large

circuits—Khandwa, Burhanpur, Pandana, Mortakka, Harsood, Jeswari, Manj-rod and Mokalgaon.

Population: 500,000, including the state of Makrai.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only evangelical denomination at work. The Roman Catholics are at work in much the same territory.

Khandwa

Location: Headquarters of Nimar civil district, 353 miles by rail from Bombay.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center for the exportation of cotton.

Historical: One of the chief seats of Jain worship in the twelfth century.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1880.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. O. M. Auner and Mrs. Auner. W. F. M. S.: Miss Margaret D. Crouse.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School and Orphanage.

Burhanpur

Area: Largest town in the district. Under Mogul rule the city covered an area of five square miles.

Population: 40,000.

Location: On the Tapti River, surrounded by a rampart of brick.

Industry: Manufacture of gold and silver brocade, silks, cotton, and muslin.

Historical: Once the capital of Kandesh. In the center is a brick palace erected by Akbar, who built here many marble halls, mosque and gardens now in ruins.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887. The property was purchased from the Burhanpur Faith Mission—the Free Methodist Mission.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Ethel E. Ruggles.

O. M. AUNER, Superintendent

RAIPUR DISTRICT

Area: 17,105 square miles.

Population: 2,500,000; Languages, Hindi, Chhatisgarhi, Maratha, Oriya.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Evangelical, American Men-
nonite Mission has work 48 miles south, and the Pentecostal Band has work 42 miles west of Raipur.

Raipur

Location: Headquarters of the Raipur civil district; of the Chhatisgarh Division and of the Political Agent of the Chhatisgarh Feudatory States; 515 miles from Calcutta and 708 miles from Bombay on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; on an open plain near the Karun river; commercial center.

Population: 38,000; eighty per cent are Hindus.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898.

Missionaries: Rev. D. G. Abbott and Mrs. Abbott. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. Alma H. Holland, Misses Hildegard Schlemmer and Edyth A. Huff (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

Drug

Area: 4.645 square miles.

Location: 23 miles from Raipur; 538 miles from Calcutta.

Population: Circuit, 676,000; Town, 11,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

D. G. ABBOTT, Superintendent

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Area: 75,000 square miles.

Location: Beginning about 200 miles from Calcutta the territory extends on both sides of the Ganges river for over 400 miles. The important cities Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad and Cawnpore are all within the bounds of the Conference.

Population: Over 50,000,000: in Tirhut district the average density reaches 900 to the square mile. We are responsible for nearly half the total, or 25 million.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1858: portions of the Conference have at various times been included in the North, Northwest and Bengal Conferences. The Lucknow Annual Conference was organized by Bishop F. W. Warne, in February, 1921.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist, Australian Methodist, American Presbyterian, Church of England, English Baptist, London Missionary Society, The Regions Beyond Missionary Society, Roman Catholic. Most of these work only in restricted sections of the area or in cities.

ARRAH DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles; includes the eastern half of the Shahabad civil district of Bihar.

Population: 1,600,000; Hindustani language spoken; Methodism responsible for entire population.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906; the present district was reduced in size by the formation of Buxar district in December, 1922.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Arrah

Location: Headquarters of the civil district of Shahabad and of the ecclesiastical district of Arrah. It is seven miles south of the Ganges and twenty miles west of the Sone, on a navigable canal which forms an important part of a large irrigation system extending over the northern and eastern parts of the district. On the E. I. Railway, between Calcutta and Allahabad.

Population: 46,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. M. G. Ballenger (on furlough) and Mrs. Ballenger (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses E. Hyneman, Mary A. Richmond and Maren Tirsgaard.

Institutions: Boys' Middle Boarding School, Boys' Primary Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

M. C. SINGH, Superintendent, P. O., Arrah

BALLIA DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles.

Population: 2,000,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Ballia

Location: Headquarters of Ballia civil district. On the Ganges near its confluence with the Gogra, about 100 miles east of Benares. Also on the railway. Seat of the great Dadri fair.

Population: 15,300. Hindi spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. F. M. Perrill and Mrs. Perrill.

Institutions: Conference Training School (temporarily closed), Boys' Boarding School (temporarily closed) (Rasra). W. F. M. S.: Dispensary (Rasra).

F. M. PERRILL, Superintendent

BUXAR DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Population: 2,500,000; Hindustani spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began 1907. The district was formed in December, 1922, by cutting off the western section of the Arrah District. It is located south of the Ganges river and extends both east and west of Benares.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Buxar

Location: Head of a subdivision of the Shahabad civil district, which has an area of 669 square miles, a population of 382,971 and 769 villages. It is known

in history for the battle of Buxar, which won for the British all the northern territory connected with Lucknow. It is on the south side of the Ganges near the western border of Bihar.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Edna M. Abbott.

EMANUEL SUKH, Superintendent

P. O., Raghunathpur, E. I. R.

CAWNPORE DISTRICT

Cawnpore

Location: On the Ganges, 125 miles above its junction with Jumna. The third largest city in the United Provinces.

Population: 200,000.

Industry: A manufacturing city, with numerous cotton and woolen mills. The largest tanneries and shoe factories of India are at Cawnpore.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1871.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the American Presbyterian Mission, and the Women's Union Missionary Society of America.

Missionaries: Rev. F. M. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Rev. J. H. Wilkie and Mrs. Wilkie. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie A. Bragg, Marion E. Dalrymple, Abbie M. Ludgate (on furlough), Ethel L. Whiting (on furlough), Rosa A. Hardsaw, Mathilde R. Moses.

Institutions: Hostel for apprentices. W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School (English), and Hudson Memorial Boarding School (Hindustani).

Allahabad

Location: Headquarters of Allahabad civil district, and the seat of government for the United Provinces. The fifth largest city in the United Provinces. A Hindu sacred city, at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges. Also the seat of a great university.

Population: 180,000 living in 11,000 towns and villages. Ninety per cent of the people are Hindus; the rest are Moslems, Jains, and Buddhists.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Presbyterian Board, Industrial and Evangelistic Mission of India, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, and the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America.

Institution: Boys' Primary School.

F. M. WILSON, Superintendent

GONDA DISTRICT

Area: 8,232 square miles—1,000 square miles of forest jungle.

Location: Includes Gonda, Basti and Baraich civil districts. Level, well-watered plain, with many small lakes utilized for irrigation purposes. Original home of Buddhism.

Population: 4,290,310. Hindus, 3,554,803; Moslems, 733,403; Christians, 1,532. Urdu-Hindi spoken.

Industry: Agricultural and lumbering country, suited to the production of rice.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was started in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and several small independent missions.

Gonda

Location: Headquarters of Gonda civil district, at the junction of four branches of railway, seventy-three miles east of Lucknow.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Trade in agricultural products.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was started in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. S. Raynor Smith and Mrs. Smith, Rev. G. W. Briggs (on furlough) and Mrs. Briggs (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth Hoge, Lemira B. Wheat and Ruth Eveland.

Institutions: Boys' Hostel. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding School.

S. RAYNOR SMITH, Superintendent

LUCKNOW DISTRICT

Area: Includes the civil district of Lucknow.

Location: West of the Gogra river. Railway passes through the district.

Population: 2,100,000; all castes.

Industry: Agriculture; various crops, particularly wheat, other small grains and vegetables.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Church Missionary Society (English), Seventh Day Adventists, the Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic.

Lucknow

Location: Largest city in the United Provinces on the Gumti River. Connected with Calcutta and Bombay by rail. Center of literary activity, education, and headquarters of the principal court in Oudh.

Population: 239,398. Purest center of Hindustani language.

Industry: Manufacturing city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1858.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. H. R. Calkins and Mrs. Calkins, Rev. T. C. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Rev. J. W. Pickett and Mrs. Pickett, Rev. M. O. Insko and Mrs. Insko, Rev. R. B. Porter and Mrs. Porter, Rev. E. R. Tweedie and Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. S. G. Thero and Mrs. Thero, Rev. E. W. Mumby (on furlough) and Mrs. Mumby (on furlough), Rev. B. C. Harrington (North India) and Mrs. Harrington, R.N., Mr. C. O. Forsgren (Northwest India), Mr. R. C. Rankin (Northwest India) and Mrs. Rankin, Rev. H. J. Sheets and Mrs. Sheets, Rev. S. L. Sheets, Mrs. W. C. Thoburn (North India), Mrs. R. C. Thoburn (retired) (North India), Rev. E. M. Moffatt (on furlough) and Mrs. Moffatt (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary E. Shannon, Joan Davis, Mabel C. Laurence, Vera E. Parks, Margaret Wallace, Florence L. Justin (contract), Margaret D. Landrum, Florence Salzer, Grace C. Davis, Enola Eno. On furlough: Misses Nettie A. Bacon, Marjorie A. Dimmit, Edna M. Hutchins, Helen K. McMillan, Ruth C. Manchester, Inez D. Mason, Florence L. Nichols, Alice C. Harris.

Institutions: Lucknow Christian College and High School, Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.:* Isabella Thoburn College, Lois L. Parker High School.

H. R. CALKINS, Superintendent

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

Area: 3,676 square miles. Southern part of the original Lucknow District.

Population: 2,010,400. Chief responsibility is with the Chamars and the Parsees.

Industry: Agriculture.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Rae Bareli

Location: On the railway fifty miles southeast of Lucknow. Connected by rail also with Calcutta.

Population: 5,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Seventh Day Adventists.

S. B. FINCH, Superintendent, P. O., Rae Bareli, U. P.

TIRHUT DISTRICT

Area: 9,000 square miles. Includes Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Barbhanga civil districts.

Location: A commissioner's division in Bahar Province.

Population: 6,500,000. Methodist responsibility is with all castes; but chiefly with the Mallas, Koeris, Dusadhs, Chamars, Lal Begis and Doms.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1888 by Rev. Henry Jackson.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Regions Beyond, Pentecostal Mission, and the Independent Mission Chapra.

Muzaffarpur

Location: Capital of Tirhut division, and of Muzaffarpur district. On the Little Gandak River, Bengal Province.

Population: 46,000, including a colony of English planters.

Industry: Center of indigo plantations.

Organization: 1888.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. I. Faucett (on furlough) and Mrs. Faucett (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie M. Smith, J. Caroline Whitcomb.

Institutions: Columbia Boys' School and Orphanage (temporarily closed). W. F. M. S.: Indiana Girls' School.

Samastipur

Location: A railway center with ■ European population.

Sitamarhi

Location: A sub-district government in the most populous part of Tirhut division.

Population: The depressed classes.

G. L. LORENZO, Superintendent, P. O., Muzaffarpur, Bihar

DELHI AREA

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: 32,000 square miles.

Location: Borders on the forbidden lands of Nepal and Tibet, and comprises the section of the United Provinces east and north of the Ganges. A stone road, 1,500 miles long and three important railways run through the Conference territory.

Population: 10,032,145 (estimated); Hindus, 7,934,688; Jains, 1,235; Mohammedans, 2,033,965; Christians, 60,933; others, 1,324.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1856 by Rev. William Butler. Mission Conference was organized in 1864, and became an Annual Conference in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, London Missionary Society (in the mountain tracts), and Salvation Army.

BAREILLY DISTRICT

Area: 2,600 square miles. Includes part of Bareilly and the Shahjahanpur civil districts.

Location: Geographical center of the North India Conference.

Population: More than 1,850,000; Christians, 11,550 (not including Europeans).

Organization: One of the three original districts of the Conference, constituted about Bareilly as a center in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and the Salvation Army.

Bareilly

Location: Headquarters of civil and military administrations of Rohilkhand District, on the junction of two railways, 812 miles from Calcutta; 1,031 miles from Bombay. Climate healthful.

City Population: 129,462.

Industry: Manufacture of furniture, carpet weaving.

Organization: Work was begun by Rev. William Butler in 1856. First public in 1857. The city was abandoned in 1857 during the mutiny and was reoccupied in 1859. First Methodist Press established in 1861, and Bareilly Theological Seminary was opened in 1872.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Mrs. N. L. Rockey (retired). W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura J. Shur, Edna G. Bacon, Eleanor B. Stallard, R.N., Dorothy Dunton, Ina Gourley, M.D. (on furlough), Mrs. Esther Gimson Bare, M.D., Misses Olive Dunn and Loraine Vickery, R.N.

Institutions: Bareilly Theological Seminary, Boys' Middle School. W. F. M. S.: Woman's Hospital, Nurses' Training School and Dispensary, Girls' Middle School and Orphanage, Women's Bible Training School, The Warne Baby Fold.

Shahjahanpur

Location: Headquarters of Shahjahanpur civil district, on the west bank of the Garra River; also on two railways, 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay.

Population: 71,778.

Industry: Growing of sugar cane and the refining of sugar. Large sugar refineries at Rosa, five miles from Shahjahanpur.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. J. N. West and Mrs. West, Rev. Conway Boatman (on furlough), Mrs. Boatman (on furlough), Rev. H. A. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna Ashbrook, Grace L. Honnell (on furlough), Alice Means, Evelyn R. Jacobson (on furlough).

Institutions: Abbie Leonard Rich High School, Primary School for Boys. W. F. M. S.: Bidwell Memorial Girls' Boarding School, Village Teachers' Normal School.

J. N. WEST, Superintendent, P. O., Shahjahanpur

BIJNOR DISTRICT

Area: 1,792 square miles.

Location: Between the hills of Kumaun and Garhwal, and the Ganges, in the northwestern part of the Conference. A main line railway runs through the district.

Population: 806,000. All castes of Hindus, and Mohammedans. Of the latter there are about 300,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Chief products are sugar cane, cotton, wheat, barley, rice and millet. Manufacture of ebony work, and glassware.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859, when the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Parker arrived. Bijnor was set apart as a district in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army (Najibabad), Seventh Day Adventists (Najibabad).

Bijnor

Location: Four miles east of Ganges. City is well paved and drained; residence of the district officials; climate healthful.

Population: 13,000.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses G. Evelyn Hadden, Mary Means.

Institutions: Lois Lee Parker Girls' School and the Vail Boys' Boarding School.

P. D. PHILLIPS, Superintendent, P. O., Bijnor

BUDAUN DISTRICT

Area: 1,600 square miles.

Location: Between the Ganges and Bareilly district. A level plain crossed by small rivers.

Population: 1,028,414. Christians, 15,180.

Industry: Sugar refining, and manufacture of indigo. Cotton, opium, wheat, rice, and millet are raised.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Salvation Army.

Budaun

Location: Headquarters of Budaun civil district. On the railway.

Population: 38,230.

Missionaries: Rev. L. A. Core and Mrs. Core, Mr. H. W. Lindsey (on furlough) and Mrs. Lindsey (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna Blackstock, Phoebe E. Emery and Laura S. Wright.

Institutions: Christian Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Sigler Girls' Boarding School, North India Conference Training School for Village Workers.

L. A. CORE, Superintendent

CHANDAUSI DISTRICT

Area: About 2,600 square miles.

Location: Made up of the Rampur native State together with portions from the Budaun, Bareilly and Moradabad civil districts.

Population: 966,000 of whom 13,598 are Christians; Chandausi City, 28,000.

Industries: Wheat, corn, rice, cotton and sugar cane.

Organization: The Rampur State, with portions of adjacent civil districts were created a district in 1923 and in 1924 were united with the Chandausi District.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

D. M. BUTLER, Superintendent, P. O., Chandausi

GARHWAL DISTRICT

Area: 5,629 square miles.

Location: In the Himalayas where there are many peaks with an altitude of over 22,000 feet. Rugged, steep, and rocky hills cover the district; also in places densely covered with forests; famous for its shrines.

Population: 550,000; ninety-eight per cent Hindus; two per cent Moham-medans, Christians, and others.

Industry: Agriculture is the only means of subsistence, and terrace upon terrace has been carved out from the steep hillsides and made into fields.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began work in Garhwal in 1865 at the invitation of Sir Henry Ramsey, Commissioner of Kumaon division.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Seventh Day Adventists.

Pauri

Location: Headquarters of Garhwal civil district, on the northern slope of the Kandaulia hills, Himalayas, at an elevation of 5,390 feet; fifty-one miles from the railway at Kotdwara.

Population: 500.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Nave and Mrs. Nave, Rev. H. H. Weak (on furlough) and Mrs. Weak (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Mrs. M. W. Gill (on furlough), Misses Nellie M. West (on furlough), Olive E. Kennard and Ruth M. Cox.

Institutions: Messmore High School. W. F. M. S.: Mary Ensign Gill Girls' School.

J. W. NAVE, Superintendent

HARDOI DISTRICT

Area: 2,300 square miles; much jungle and uncultivable land.

Location: Co-extensive with the civil district of the same name. Railway passes through the district.

Population: 1,084,000; all castes; Chamars most numerous and our work is chiefly with that caste and with the Pasis and Lal Begis; opposition from the Arya Samajists.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Hardoi

Location: Headquarters of Hardoi civil districts; railway station.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Center for export trade in grain, and celebrated for its wood work.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1871. The first foreign missionary to reside was Mrs. Lois S. Parker, who came there in 1907.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Ruth Warrington.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Girls' Boarding School.

J. N. WEST, Superintendent, P. O., Shahjahanpur

KUMAON DISTRICT

Area: 8,000 square miles.

Location: In the Himalayas, connected with plains by two railways terminating at the foot of the mountains; extends from the plains to Tibet 175 miles away. The great Tibetan road runs through the district.

Population: 500,000, mostly high caste Hindus; Christians 3,500.

Industries: Tea growing; raising sheep and goats; wheat and other grains; much fruit is raised.

Organization: Work began in 1858; Eastern Kumaon, with headquarters at Pithoragarh, was created a district in 1912; reunited with Kumaon in 1924.

Missions at Work: Some independent Missions.

Naini Tal

Location: Headquarters of Naini Tal civil district, on Lake Naini Tal in the Himalayas, 6,300 feet above the sea. Twelve miles from the railway terminus at Katgodam. A popular summer resort.

Organization: The earliest worship was held in a sheep fold. The first annual meeting was in 1858.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. P. S. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, Mr. R. C. Busher and Mrs. Busher, Mr. R. P. Fleming (Northwest India) and Mrs. Fleming, Rev. J. N. Hollister (on furlough) and Mrs. Hollister (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Rue A. Sellers, Nora B. Waugh, Ada M. Kennard.

Institutions: Philander Smith College (English), Anglo-Vernacular Mission School (Dwarahat, Indian), Anglo-Vernacular Mission School (Ranikhet, Indian). *W. F. M. S.:* Wellesley Girls' High School (English), Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School (Dwarahat).

Pithoragarh

Location: Central town in the Himalaya region called Shor, noted for the beauty of its scenery. At the crossroads of two trade routes leading into Tibet and Nepal.

Population: 37,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1874.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ida G. Loper, Mary L. Perrill and Blanche L. McCartney.

Institutions: Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Dispensary; Women's Home.

Chandag Heights

Location: A mountain station two and one-half miles from Pithoragarh. Fine scenery. A leper asylum of the Leper Association, but supervised by the Methodist district superintendent, is located here.

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Mary Reed.

Institution: Leper Asylum (Leper Association).

Champawat

Location: An important station in the Kali Kumaun region thirty-two miles from Pithoragarh.

Industry: A central place of trade between the hills and the plains.

Institution: *W. F. M. S.:* Dispensary.

Almora

Location: Headquarters of the Almora Civil District; connected by a motor road with the railway terminus at Katgodam, about 80 miles distant. An important trade and educational center for the mountains.

Organization: The work of the London Missionary Society was transferred to our Church on January 1, 1926. No other Church has organized work; the Seventh Day Adventists have a representative here.

Missionaries: Rev. E. S. Oakley and Mrs. Oakley. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Constance Blackstock and Jessie I. Peters.

Institutions: Ramsay High School, Leper Asylum (Leper Association). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School and Normal School, Dispensary, Woman's Home.

L. A. CORE, Acting Superintendent, P. O., Budaun

MORADABAD DISTRICT

Area: 2,285 square miles.

Population: 1,561,146. Methodist responsibility 1,500,000: all castes.

Industry: Agriculture; wheat, maize, cotton, opium, and sugar are extensively produced. Sugar is also refined and cotton is ginned.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Salvation Army and Seventh Day Adventists.

Moradabad City

Location: Headquarters of Moradabad civil district. Connected by rail with Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Peshawar.

Population: 82,671. One half are Mohammedans.

Industry: Center of exports in sugar, wheat, rice and cotton. Ornamental brass inlaid with shellac, known as Moradabad ware, is extensively manufactured and exported to all parts of the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. C. D. Rockey and Mrs. Rockey, Rev. M. T. Titus (on furlough) and Mrs. Titus (on furlough), Rev. M. W. Branch and Mrs. Branch. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lucy W. Beach (on furlough), Ethel M. Calkins, Eva M. Hardie, Ruth Hoath, Jean Bothwell.

Institutions: Parker Memorial High School, Parker Branch School (both are boarding schools). W. F. M. S.: Girls Middle School, Girls' Normal Training School (both are boarding schools).

C. D. ROCKEY, Superintendent

PILIBHIT DISTRICT

Area: 1,354 square miles.

Location: In the northeast part of Bareilly civil district of the United Provinces. The Rohilkhand and Kumaun railways cross the district, which is a level plain.

Population: 613,800.

Industry: Principally sugar refining; rice is most important crop; large trade in lumber.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1861. District first formed in 1892; with Bareilly District in 1915-21; again a separate district in 1922.

Pilibhit

Location: Headquarters of the civil district of the same name.

WILLIAM ZABILKA, Superintendent. P. O., Sitapur

SITAPUR DISTRICT

Area: About 4,500 square miles; includes the Sitapur and Kheri civil districts; much original forest and swamp; many large rivers.

Population: About 2,170,000.

Organization: Set off from Lucknow District in 1921.

Sitapur

Location: Headquarters of the Sitapur civil district; three railways.

Population: 25,000.

Industry: Chief commercial center of the district, having a large export trade in grain.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1861.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the "Assemblies of God" (in Lakhipur only).

Missionaries: Rev. William Zabilka and Mrs. Zabilka, Rev. E. Stanley Jones and Mrs. Jones. W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace M. Bates, Gladys B. Doyle and Viola B. Dennis (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Primary Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Christian Girls' Boarding School.

WILLIAM ZABILKA, Superintendent

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: 316,792 square miles.

Location: The western part of the United Provinces, including Delhi province.

Population: 18,463,000 (estimated); Hindus, 15,129,000; Jains, 137,710; Animists, 166,932; Mohammedans, 2,845,251; Christians, 128,081; others, 56,078.

Organization: Formerly part of the North India and Bengal Conferences, but was made a separate Conference in January, 1893.

ALIGARH DISTRICT

Area: 2,156 square miles.

Population: 1,166,163. Methodist responsibility is 1,000,000, with special work among the sweepers and Chamars.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and Church Missionary Society.

Aligarh

Location: Headquarters of Aligarh civil district. Connected by rail with Calcutta, Bombay, Bareilly, Delhi and the Punjab. On the East Indian railway, 825 miles from Calcutta and 78 miles from Delhi; also a junction of the Oudh and Rohilkund railway. The Muslim University, the largest Mohammedan College east of Cairo, is at Aligarh.

Missionaries: Rev. F. C. Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich, Rev. L. B. Jones and Mrs. Jones, R.N. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie L. Ball, Laura G. Bobenhouse, Anna M. Brown (on furlough), Ida A. Farmer and Mary C. Okey.

Institutions: Boys' Industrial School, Boys' Boarding and Anglo-Vernacular School, Training School for village pastors and their wives. W. F. M. S.: Woman's Industrial School, Louisa Soule Girls' Boarding and Anglo-Vernacular School.

F. C. ALDRICH, Superintendent

ANUPSHAHR DISTRICT

Area: 495 square miles, and includes about one half of the Bulandshahr Civil District.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Jumna and Ganges rivers.

Population: 700,000, of whom there are about 12,000 Christians; the remainder is divided between Hindus and Mohammedans.

Industry: Principally farming, as the soil is very productive.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventist.

Organization: Formed under separate district in November, 1923, from the Bulandshahr District.

Anupshahr

Location: Headquarters of the Anupshahr tahsil.

Population: 7,000.

ROBERT GARDNER, Superintendent, P. O., Anupshahr

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

Area: 500 square miles, and includes one half the Bulandshahr civil district.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Jumna and Ganges, the two great rivers of North India, and 150 miles south of the Himalaya Mountains.

Population: 700,000, of whom there are about 13,000 Christians, the remainder being equally divided between Hindus and Mohammedans.

Industry: Principally farming, as the soil is productive.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists.

Organization: First formed a district in 1893, at various times since a part of Meerut District: a district since 1920; has 14 circuits.

Bulandshahr

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Melya A. Livermore.

Institution: District Training School.

ROBERT JOHN, Superintendent, P. O., Bulandshahr

DELHI DISTRICT

Area: Covers three government districts and extends about seventy-five miles from north to south and sixty miles east to west. It is bounded on the east by the Jumna River, beyond which are Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts; on the west by the Hissar and Rajputana Districts; on the south by Muttra District; on the north by Sonapat District.

Population: 2,000,000, mostly Hindus and Mohammedans. Methodist responsibility is for about 1,500,000. Our work is principally among the sweepers, Chamars and Dhanuks.

Organization: Delhi became a separate district in 1911.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptist, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and Roman Catholic.

Delhi

Location: Capital of India. Said to be the ninth city of the name, the first having been built fifty years before Christ. Ninth largest city in India and the junction for nine railways.

Population: 232,837.

Organization: Work was begun in 1892. It became a mission station in 1910 when Rev. F. M. Wilson took up his residence there.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, English Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. S. W. Clemes and Mrs. Clemes. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lily D. Greene, Ida M. Klingeberger.

Resident Bishop: Rev. J. W. Robinson.

S. W. CLEMES, Superintendent

MEERUT DISTRICT

Area: 2,360 square miles, and includes the Meerut Civil District.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Ganges and Jumna Rivers. Climate healthful.

Population: 1,540,175. Hindus, 1,000,000; the remainder are Moslems and Christians.

Industry: Soil is fertile—half the population depends on agriculture for a living.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Church Missionary Society, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Ghaziabad

Missionaries: Rev. J. C. Pace and Mrs. Pace. W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma E. Donohugh and Estella M. Forsyth.

Meerut

Location: Headquarters of Meerut Civil District and of Meerut Commissioner's District. Connected by rail with Calcutta and Bombay. The scene of the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857.

Population: 150,000. Fifty per cent Hindus; forty per cent Mohammedans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875 among Europeans; among Indians in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. Benson Baker and Mrs. Baker, Rev. R. T. Templin and Mrs. Templin. W. F. M. S.: Misses Winnie M. Gabrielson (on furlough), Catherine L. Justin, Emma E. Warner (on furlough), Gertrude E. Richards, Marie I. Cline and Isabel McKnight.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Middle School, Bible Training School. W. F. M. S.: Howard Plested Memorial Girls' High School, Bible Training School.

BENSON BAKER, Superintendent

MUTTRA DISTRICT

Area: Includes Agra and Muttra civil districts, and Bharatpur native state.

Location: Extends 100 miles along the Jumna River, has three systems of canals, fine roads, and is the junction for four railways connecting with all the great cities of India.

Population: 4,000,000. The district has seven cities with population ranging from 10,000 to 80,000, besides many large towns and villages.

Industry: Agriculture.

Agra

Location: On the Jumna River, headquarters of Agra civil district. Fourth city in size in the United Provinces, and a great railway center. Contains many fine buildings, one being the famous Taj Mahal. Also St. John's College (C. M. S.), Agra College (government), and a Roman Catholic College.

Population: 185,000. Sixty per cent Hindus.

Industry: Famous for its native arts.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Baptist Zenana Mission, Church Missionary Society, and Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Sarah C. Holman.

Brindaban

Location: In Muttra civil district, six miles from Muttra up the Jumna River.

Population: 30,000. Mostly worshipers of Krishna for whom there are 5,000 richly endowed temples.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Loal E. Huffman, M.D., Eunice Porter, R.N., Linnie Terrell (on furlough), Rita B. Tower, M.D., and Mary E. Bricker, R.N.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Hospital.

Muttra

Location: In Agra division of United Provinces, on the Jumna River. Also on three lines of railway. The birthplace of Krishna, and the center of Buddhism long before the Christian era.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. Rockwell Clancy and Mrs. Clancy, Rev. E. E. Tuck (on furlough) and Mrs. Tuck (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace Boddy (on furlough), M. Adelaide Clancy, Faith A. Clark (on furlough), Garnet M. Everley and Loma Moss.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Training School, Normal School. W. F. M. S.: Blackstone Missionary Institute, Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Industrial School.

ROCKWELL CLANCY, Acting Superintendent

E. E. TUCK (on furlough), Superintendent

MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT

Area: 1,170 square miles; includes the larger part of Muzaffarnagar civil district.

Location: In the United Provinces, between the Ganges and Jumna rivers.

Population: 600,000; Methodist responsibility 400,000, mostly depressed classes. Two thirds of the population are Hindus, the remainder are Mohammedans.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Roman Catholic.

Muzaffarnagar

Location: Headquarters of Muzaffarnagar tahsil; large commercial center; very important native city.

Population: 24,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Margaret I. Hermiston (on furlough).

M. S. BUDDEN, Superintendent, P. O., Muzaffarnagar

ROORKEE DISTRICT

Area: 2,678 square miles; includes Debra Dun, Saharanpur, and part of Muzaffarnagar civil districts.

Location: In the United Provinces, between the Ganges and Jumna rivers.

Population: 1,194,719. Methodist responsibility, 800,000, mostly depressed classes; 80,000 chamars (leather workers); two-thirds of the population are Hindus, the remainder are Mohammedans; Hindustani is spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Presbyterian, American Presbyterian, Church of England, National Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Mussoorie

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Anne E. Lawson.

Roorkee

Location: Headquarters of Roorkee tahsil in Saharanpur civil district. Railway station. Thomason Engineering College, located here, is said to be the best of the kind in India.

Population: 20,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Reformed Presbyterians, and Mission to Lepers.

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Carlotta E. Hoffman and S. Edith Randall (on furlough).

Institutions: Dennis Clancy Memorial School, Roorkee Leper Asylum. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

J. T. ROBERTSON, Superintendent

SONEPAT DISTRICT

Area: Covers parts of three government districts and a native state and extends seventy-three miles north and south, and thirty miles east to west. It is bounded on the east by Jumna River, beyond which are Meerut and Roorkee districts; on the south by Delhi district; on the west by Delhi district and on the north by Karnal district.

Population: 1,000,000, mostly Mohammedans and Hindus. Our responsibility is for about 700,000 of these. Our work is mostly among the sweepers, chamars and dhanuks.

Organization: Became a separate district in November, 1923.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and Roman Catholic.

Sonepat

Location: Sonepat is located on the main line of the E. I. railroad, twenty-seven miles from the city of Delhi.

Historical: For a number of years an Indian pastor was stationed at Sonepat, which was the head of a circuit. About 1913 land was purchased by the Rev. Rockwell Clancy, which was added to in 1915 by the Rev. J. C. Butcher. In 1920 building was started under the supervision of Rev. R. E. Crane. There are now at Sonepat quarters for men and women attending the Training School, a dormitory for 120 boys and a residence for the missionary.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. F. E. Henninger and Mrs. Henninger, R.N., Rev. R. E. Crane (on furlough) and Mrs. Crane (on furlough).

Institutions: The George Warren Brown Training School for Village Workers, the Catherine Craine Kissack Memorial Boys' School.

S. W. CLEMES, Superintendent, P. O., Delhi

AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

CAPE TOWN AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. E. S. Johnson.

ANGOLA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Angola, a Portuguese province on the west coast of Africa.

Angola

Area: 480,000 square miles.

Location: One of the large political divisions of Africa, and important by reason of its rich soil and its mineral wealth. The coast line of 1,000 miles has fine natural harbors at Loanda, Lobito, Mossamedes, Port Alexandre, and Bahia dos Tigres. Inland are large plateaux reached by rail from Loanda, Lobito and Mossamedes.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Angola in 1885 by a party of missionaries under Bishop Taylor. In June, 1897, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the then Congo Mission Conference. In 1900 General

Conference divided the Congo Mission Conference into the East Central and West Central Africa Mission Conferences and the first session of the latter was held at Quilongua, Angola, in May, 1902.

Population: 5,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, in the governmental districts of Loanda, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, and Luunda. The English Baptists are at work in Congo district to the north, and the Plymouth Brethren and American Board have work in Benguela district to the south.

LOANDA DISTRICT

Area: In the province of Angola on the Atlantic ocean, between the Loje river on the north and the Cuanza river on the south, and east to the Malanje and Quiongua districts about 350 miles, within the government districts of Loanda, Cuanza, North and Congo.

Loanda

Location: Capital of Loanda Province, Angola, situated in the northwest on a bay on the Atlantic coast. The Mission has a property of twelve acres with several excellent buildings, on a plateau overlooking the sea.

Population: 10,000 whites, 30,000 natives.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885; suspended in 1893; resumed in 1901.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert Shields and Mrs. Shields, Miss Irene Shields (on leave), Miss Margaret Shields, Rev. August Klebsattel and Mrs. Klebsattel, Miss M. Lindquist, R.N. (on furlough), Miss Stella E. Stouffer (on furlough).

Institutions: Day School, Boys and Girls' Teachers' Training School.

ROBERT SHIELDS, Superintendent

MALANJE DISTRICT

Area: Includes our mission work in the districts of Cuanza Norte and Cuanza Sul not included in the Loanda and Malanje districts.

Population: The people are Ambaca, Bondo, Haco, Lubolo, Songo, and others without tribal identity.

Malanje

Location: Capital of the Malanje district and terminus of the Loanda railroad. Altitude 3,800 feet. Malanje is the hub of the important roads leading to Pungo Andongo; to Dondo the head of navigation of the Cuanza River, 160 miles to the south; to Luxico, 380 miles to the northeast; to Camaxilo, 200 miles to the north and east; to Mussolo 108 miles to the southeast; to Cambu Camana, 200 miles to the north; to Duke, 60 miles to the southeast; to Saurimo, the capital of the Lunda district, 340 miles; and then up to the Congo diamond mines. Nearly all of these are automobile roads.

Population: 3,136.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885; suspended in 1902; resumed in 1913.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. E. L. Pierce (on furlough), Rev. H. C. Withey (Cape Town), and Mrs. Withey (Cape Town), Rev. J. C. Wengatz and Mrs. Wengatz.

Institution: Patton Mission Press.

Quessua

Location: In the Malanje district, six miles from Malanje. Our Mission has here a choice farm of 8,900 acres at the foot of Mount Bangu.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1900.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. B. Kipp and Mrs. Kipp, Rev. A. H. Kemp, M.D., and Mrs. Kemp, Rev. E. E. Edling and Mrs. Edling, R.N., Mrs. H. A. Longworth, R. N. (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Maud E. Cone (on furlough), Cilicia L. Cross and Martha A. Drummer (on furlough), Alpha J. Miller, Marie Nelson.

Institutions: Intermediate Boys' School, Quessua Institute, including agricultural and industrial departments. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

E. E. EDLING, Superintendent

QUIONGUA DISTRICT

Organization: Set off from Malanje district in 1923.

Quiongua

Location: Near the center of the province, about 15 miles from the government sub-headquarters of Pungo Andongo. Our Mission has here timber land and a well-equipped farm totaling about 10,000 acres.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1890.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Nelson (on furlough) and Mrs. Nelson (on furlough), Rev. A. J. Gibbs and Mrs. Gibbs.

Institution: Intermediate School for Boys and Girls.

A. J. GIBBS, Superintendent

CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: About 150,000 square miles of the Katanga province of the Belgian Congo.

Location: In the heart of Africa. Boundaries are as follows: south, Rhodesia; west, Angola; north, along eighth parallel, south latitude, to near the Lualaba river; east, Lualaba river, to Bukama, thence along the line of the C. F. K. railroad to Sakania on the Rhodesia border.

Population: Native population about 2,000,000. The people live mostly in very small villages, in the cities or towns for natives adjacent to the towns for Europeans, and in the compounds of the great industrial centers. All are subjects of the government of the Belgian Congo, which holds sacred for natives the right of the occupation of land. Colonists and traders may not acquire land which natives refuse to give up. About 500,000 Europeans are now resident within the Katanga province.

Industries: Mining interests are foremost. Katanga is one of the very richest mineral sections of the entire world. There are great deposits of copper, tin, lead, zinc, iron, coal, cobalt, gold, silver, diamonds and uranium. Platinum also exists, as well as vanadium. Lime and cement for all the local needs are now manufactured in the country. New veins and arteries of commerce and transportation are springing up. Over 600,000 natives are employed in the industries each year by various companies. As the native prefers his old easy life, he usually needs to be induced to come out to labor. This recruiting is done by large organized labor recruiting bureaus, as well as by licensed private recruiters. While in the village life the women largely support their families, those that accompany their men folks to the mines and industrial centers are rationed freely and live in comparative idleness.

Organization: This territory was explored by the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Springer in 1907. Work was established within the Katanga in 1911. In 1915, the Mission was organized by Bishop Hartzell; in 1917 Bishop Johnson organized the Congo Mission Conference.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Seventh Day Adventist. Outside our area are the London Missionary Society, the Plymouth Brethren and the Industrial Missions on the east and south; the South African General Mission also on the south, and the Southern Presbyterians and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the north.

ELISABETHVILLE-LUBA DISTRICT

Elisabethville

Location: Capital of Katanga province, Belgian Congo, 2,300 miles from Cape Town, six days' journey on the Cape-to-Cairo railway. The administrative capital of the province; railway headquarters, wholesale mercantile houses, and a smelting plant of seven blast furnaces and a reverberatory furnace. The production of copper by the Union Miniere company for the year 1925 was nearly 90,000 tons. The town was founded in 1910 and has electric lights, macadamized streets, a powerful wireless station, and many other modern improvements, among which are five hospitals and ten garages.

Industries: In addition to the production of copper, there are railroad shops, a soap manufacturing company, flour mill, ice plant and a brewery.

Population: About 3,500 Europeans and 12,000 natives.

Missionaries: Rev. R. S. Guptill (on furlough) and Mrs. Guptill (on furlough), Rev. E. I. Everett, Rev. R. S. Smyres and Mrs. Smyres.
Institution: Congo Mission Press.

Panda-Likasi

Location: Ninety miles northwest of Elisabethville.

Population: In the town of Likasi there are about 150 Europeans and 2,000 natives; in Panda, the name of the mining settlement within the Likasi township, there are 800 white people and 15,000 natives. In the villages and country about, including other mining centers, there are 8,000 natives.

Industries: Two copper mines, lime quarries, brick works and the Chikalobwe uranium mine several miles away; a \$12,000,000 concentrating plant, an experimental leaching plant and an electrical furnace for producing cobalt. This concentrating plant treats all the loose ore from the mines. A new and enormous leaching plant for low grade ores that will cost approximately \$25,000,000 is now being erected. The railway station at Panda has seventeen side tracks for handling the traffic in ore, and roundhouses and shops are located here.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Shields and Mrs. Shields, Rev. J. M. Springer (on furlough) and Mrs. Springer (on furlough).

Kambove

Location: 20 miles northwest of Panda-Likasi on a branch railroad.

Population: 100 whites and 22,500 natives. In the surrounding country there are many villages with an estimated population of 8,000.

Workers: Native workers are in charge, directed from Likasi.

Katanga

Location: 55 miles northwest of Elisabethville on an excellent automobile road to Likasi; the chief village in this section.

Population: About 3,000 in the near vicinity.

Organization: Work was opened in 1922 by the Rev. Nelson Campempe, a local preacher. In 1924, a new church of sundried brick was erected. The work also includes Luishia, a mining camp, eleven miles away.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Kabongo

Location: 500 miles north of Elisabethville, on a high, healthful plateau in the heart of the largest native tribe in Central Africa, the Luba.

Population: Rawest heathenism; cannibalism was practised in this section at the time of the arrival of the Mission workers, but has gradually been eliminated by the work of the Mission and the pressure of government. The three government officials, two of whom have wives, and one trader, are the only white neighbors within 80 miles.

General: The small Lake of Boya is six miles away. Two ox wagons arrived at Kabongo for the first time in June, 1925; a motor lorry arrived in November following.

Organization: The district was explored by the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Springer, and the Rev. R. S. Smyres in 1917. The work was opened by the Rev. and Mrs. R. S. Guptill in October, 1917.

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Hartzler and Mrs. Hartzler, F. B. Morton, M.D., and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Priscilla Berry, R.N. (on furlough).

Institutions: Medical Work, Boys' Boarding School, Girls' School, School for Medical Assistants.

Kanene

Location: 26 miles west of Kinda government post, which in turn is 88 miles west of Bukama. Both are on the main government motor road to Sandoa from Bukama and other stations, on the new Bukama-Ilebo railway.

Population: About 20,000 people in a radius of 80 miles.

Organization: The work was opened in 1920 by Rev. J. M. Springer, Rev. W. E. Shields and Rev. J. N. Dana, who explored the district.

Missionaries: Mr. R. L. Smalley and Mrs. Smalley.

Institution: Congo Institute.

R. S. SMYRES, Superintendent

LUNDA-CHIOKWE DISTRICT

Kapanga

Location: 550 miles northwest of Elizabethville, in the center of the Luunda tribe, is the government post of Kapanga, the seat of administration for the Kapanga territory of the district of Lulua. Kapanga Mission Station is situated five miles northeast. A mile north of the mission station is the town of Mwata Yamvo, paramount chief of the Luunda people, among whom are found also a few of the Chiokwe and other tribes.

Population: About 100,000.

Missionaries: Rev. J. E. Brastrup, Miss C. M. Jensen, R.N., Rev. A. L. Piper, M.D., and Mrs. Piper.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Girls' Boarding School, Hospital-Dispensary.

Sandoa

Location: 100 miles south of Kapanga; the government post of Sandoa, the administrative center for the Lulua district. Eight miles west across the Lulua River is the Mission Station of Mujiuga.

Population: 60,000 Luunda and other people.

Organization: 600 acres of land have been granted for the Mission Station, and 50 acres have been cleared for agricultural purposes. Rev. T. B. Brinton began building this station in 1922.

Missionaries: Rev. T. B. Brinton and Mrs. Brinton.

Special Workers: Mr. and Mrs. Emile Vassamillet.

Institution: Boys' Boarding School.

T. B. BRINTON, Superintendent

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 62,500 square miles. Includes part of southern Rhodesia and a large stretch of Portuguese East Africa north of the railroad to Beira.

Location: The territory is governed by charter companies, and is divided into "commandant districts." Within each district a civil center is maintained where a native Commissioner, who is also magistrate, and his staff, and a camp of European and native police are stationed. In British territory all intertribal hostilities have ceased and all of the savage and inhuman practices of heathenism are prohibited. The land is divided into: farms which are surveyed and sold; unalienated land which is held by the government; and native reserve.

Population: There are four distinct tribes and languages, and many dialects within the territory. About 10,000 Europeans and Asiatics are scattered on farms and in small towns. Twenty years ago the people lived in kraals for protection against enemies. Now they are scattering, forming small groups of sometimes only two or three huts in a place and seldom over forty or fifty. Health conditions are better and social conditions much improved. A native may, under present governments, become a freehold proprietor of real estate. Under the direction of the Native Commissioner he may move about on the reserve, or he may enter an agreement with a European farmer and live on his farm.

Industries: The Europeans are engaged in mining, farming, and trading. The Asiatics, chiefly Indians, are engaged in trading with the native and in truck gardening. Twenty-five thousand of the native people, practically all male natives between the ages of ten to thirty years, are found selling their labor in mines, stores, shops, on farms, and as domestic servants. The other thousands of natives are scattered throughout the reserves, on farms, along the coast and streams, and on the tops of mountains. These natives are semi-nomadic agriculturists. They till the soil in the most elementary way and shift from one locality to another every three or four years to secure fresh soil. The greater part of this native population is accessible only by long, toilsome journeys, by foot or donkey back through swamps, jungles, across rivers, and over mountains. There are now, however, a number of good roads on which motor cars can be used to great advantage. Where this can be done one missionary can visit as many outstations as two or three men would do by the slow way of travel. Travel, except for very short distances from mission centers, is impracticable from the middle of November to the middle of March on account of the heavy rainfall.

Organization: The work in Rhodesia was founded in 1897 by Bishop Hartzell as part of the East Central Africa Mission Conference. In 1916 the Rhodesia

portion of the work was separated from the Inhambane section and became the Rhodesia Mission Conference. The work is now divided into three districts, Mrewa, Mutambara and Old Umtali.

MREWA DISTRICT

Mrewa

Location: 60 miles from Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia. Mrewa is the name of a paramount chief, a civil district, a Post Office center, and of our Mission and of a circuit. The nearest railway station is 40 miles away at Macheke. There is a small white community.

Population: 25,000 (Circuit).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1908.

Institution: Boarding School for boys and girls.

Missionaries: Rev. T. A. O'Farrell and Mrs. O'Farrell, Miss Pearl Mullikin, Rev. L. E. Tull, Rev. H. I. James (on furlough) and Mrs. James (on furlough).

Mtoko

Location: 100 miles from Salisbury and 40 miles from Mrewa. Mtoko is also the name of a paramount chief, a government district and center, and the center of our Mission, and Circuit. There is a small white community.

Population: 37,000 (Circuit).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1916.

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys, Day School.

Missionary: Rev. Wilfred Bourgaize.

Arnoldene (Headlands Circuit)

Location: 45 miles from Mrewa and 10 miles from Headlands and the railway. This is a farm of 2,300 acres of land intended to be the location of the educational center of the Circuit.

Population: 10,000.

Nyadiri

Location: Between Mrewa and Mtoko, sixty-eight miles from Salisbury. This is a 4,000-acre tract of land that was given by the government to be used as a center for the medical and educational work of the district.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began work in 1923.

Missionaries: S. R. P. Montgomery, M.D., and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. R. F. Wagner. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Frances Quinton, Bertha E. Ramsey and Ila Scovill.

Institutions: Washburn Hospital, Boarding School for Boys and Girls.

T. A. O'FARRELL, Superintendent

MUTAMBARA DISTRICT

Mutambara Circuit

Location: Mutambara Station is 50 miles from Umtali and is the southern center of our work. The Mission Farm of 3,000 acres affords excellent opportunity for industrial training and for the self-support of the boarding school. About 250 acres have been allocated to the use of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. There are three native out-stations near the central station.

Population: 3,280 (official government figures).

Missionaries: Rev. H. E. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Rev. M. J. Murphree (on furlough) and Mrs. Murphree (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Grace Clark, Sarah N. King, Beulah H. Reitz, Jennie L. Woodruff (on furlough), Marjorie L. Fuller and Ona M. Parmenter.

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys and Girls. *W. F. M. S.:* Dispensary.

Marange Circuit

Location: This Circuit lies entirely within the Marange Native Reserve, southwest of Umtali. The Chief Marange is one of the paramount chiefs and desires that our church, and that ours only, should occupy the whole of his territory. Several of our best evangelists are his children.

Population: 2,667 (Official government figures).

J. R. GATES, Superintendent, P. O., Umtali

OLD UMTALI DISTRICT**Old Umtali**

Location: 10 miles from Umtali, near the Mozambique border. The Mission farm consists of 3,000 acres, and from the various centers of our work men and women come here to prepare for evangelistic, educational and industrial service.

Missionaries: Rev. G. A. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. W. C. Gardner (on furlough) and Mrs. Gardner, R.N. (on furlough), Miss Ellen E. Bjorklund, R.N., Rev. R. C. Gates and Mrs. Gates, Mr. F. G. Mauger and Mrs. Mauger, Rev. E. H. Greeley. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Stella A. Hess, Georgia H. Beven, M. Ethel McMann, Agnes S. Moore, Lulu L. Tubbs.

Institutions: Central Training School, Boarding School for Boys and Girls, Mission Press, Medical Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.:* Fairfield Girls' School.

Gandanzara Circuit

Location: 20 miles north of Old Umtali. This circuit consists of six stations and three other preaching places, all of which are located within Native Reserves.

Umtali

Location: Third largest town in Rhodesia, healthful and beautiful. Railway and trading center, 204 miles from Beira, the nearest port, 196 miles from Salisbury, and 2,000 miles from Cape Town. The center of a double circuit—a native circuit with eight out-stations, and a European circuit. The town is planning for an electric light and large water supply, with swimming baths. It is the government and railway center. Besides their own church, Saint Andrew's, there are four other churches for Europeans: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian.

Missionaries: Rev. J. R. Gates and Mrs. Gates.

Population: 6,500—4,600 natives, and 1,900 Europeans.

Penhalonga

Location: Largest mining center in Rhodesia.

Population: 6,500. Of this number 500 are Europeans and Asiatics; 6,000 are natives from many tribes who come to work in the mines.

Odzi

Location: A railway station in Rhodesia. The mission has 650 acres of land three miles from the railway station, on the railway line. Also three acres at the station have been leased for a church and native school.

Chidiku Circuit

Location: This circuit of six stations lies within the Chidiku native reserve. It is a backward and neglected portion of our work and greatly needs a resident missionary.

Nyakatsapa

Location: 15 miles northeast of Old Umtali. The Mission farm consists of 6,000 acres, on which there are about 75 head of mission cattle. There is a good missionary residence, but at present there is no missionary stationed at this center. There are nine out-stations on the circuit, four of which occupy strategic points along the Portuguese border.

J. R. GATES, Superintendent

SOUTHEAST AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes all the Inhambane governmental district, a section of the Mozambique Company territory on the north, part of the Lourenco Marques district in the south, and the province of Transvaal in the Union of South Africa.

Population: 2,000,000.

Organization: The first Methodist missionary in Portuguese East Africa with headquarters at Inhambane was Rev. E. H. Richards, who was appointed by Bishop Taylor in 1890. At first it was a part of the Congo Mission Conference.

In 1901 Bishop Hartzell organized the work in Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa into the East Central Africa Mission Conference. By an enabling act of General Conference of 1912 the Inhambane section of the East Central Africa Mission Conference was organized into the Inhambane Mission Conference, which name was changed in 1920 to Southeast Africa Mission Conference when work was commenced in the Transvaal.

INHAMBANE DISTRICT

Area: Includes all the territory that lies between the Sabi River in the north and the Inharrime River in the south, from the Indian Ocean to the Transvaal, a district about 250 miles square.

Population: 800,000, representing two principal tribes; Batswa and Batonga. The entire Scriptures have been translated into Sheetswa, the New Testament into Gitonga; primers, hymnals and other literature have been published in both languages.

Gikuki

Location: Across the bay from Inhambane, on a bluff fifty feet high. The mission property includes forty acres of land, a church, three residences, a hospital, dispensary and several other buildings.

Missionaries: Rev. J. D. Pointer and Mrs. Pointer, Mr. C. J. Stauffacher, M.D., and Mrs. Stauffacher. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ruth Thomas, Ruth E. Northcott and Bess L. Phillips.

Institutions: Hartzell Girls School, Hospital.

Kambini

Location: Thirty miles inland from Inhambane. It is beautifully located and from many nearby points the waters of the Indian Ocean can be seen. The Mission property consists of 1,200 acres of which 140 are under cultivation. There are three missionary residences, church, press building and several other buildings.

Missionaries: Rev. I. E. Gillet and Mrs. Gillet, Rev. P. W. Keys and Mrs. Keys, Mr. J. S. Rea and Mrs. Rea.

Institutions: Bodine Boys' School, Christian Training and Normal School, Dispensary, Saw Mill.

LIMPOPO DISTRICT

Area: Includes the territory between the Inharrime River in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south, from the Indian Ocean to the Transvaal border in the west.

Population: 700,000, representing three principal tribes: Batswa, Bachopi and Shangaans.

Tavane

Location: About fifty miles from the port of Vila Nova de Gaza, on the railroad which runs north to Chicomo on the Inharrime River.

Missionaries: Rev. K. M. Harkness (on furlough) and Mrs. Harkness (on furlough), Mr. Johan Sorensen (on leave) and Mrs. Sorensen, R.N. (on leave).

W. C. TERRIL, Superintendent

TRANSVAAL DISTRICT

Area: Transvaal District includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Transvaal, principally among the Witwatersrand goldfields and the Witbank coal mines.

Missionaries: Rev. J. A. Persson (Cleveland) and Mrs. Persson, R.N., Rev. W. C. Terril (Johannesburg) and Mrs. Terril.

Institution: Inhambane Mission Press.

W. C. TERRIL, Superintendent

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

COVINGTON (U.S.A.) AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. M. W. Clair.

Area: 43,000 square miles, covering the republic of Liberia. The coast line is 350 miles long, but there are few good bays or estuaries.

Location: On the west coast of Africa between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, with French Guinea on the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the south.

Population: 2,000,000—mostly indigenous people of the bush. There are about 15,000 Americo-Liberians, descendants of the colonists and of subsequent immigrants.

Industry: Agriculture. Most of the territory is dense forest. There are splendid advantages for building up commerce in rubber, fiber, valuable woods, hides, oils, and minerals.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began with the founding of the Republic, although when Melville B. Cox arrived in Liberia in 1833, he found Methodist societies under the care of local ministers. The mission was organized in 1834. It became a Mission Conference in 1836, and later an Annual Conference.

BASSA DISTRICT

Location: Embraces the county of Grand Bassa and a portion of Sinoe county; beyond the thinly civilized centers it is a "wilderness of heathenism."

Organization: Present district includes work formerly in the Bassa and Sinoe districts, which were united at Conference session in 1923.

Lower Buchanan

Location: 60 miles from Monrovia; the chief trading seaport of Grand Bassa county.

Population: About 2,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, African-Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal and Baptist.

Institution: Hartzell Academy.

Special Worker: Rev. J. A. Dingwall, M.D.

Jacktown

Location: A native village on the Sinoe river, 13 miles from its mouth.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun during Bishop Taylor's administration by a local preacher. In 1898 the Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Robertson took charge of the work.

Missionary: Mrs. Friederika S. Robertson (Mrs. J. B.) (on furlough).

Institution: Sinoe River Industrial Institute.

J. T. DAYRELL, Superintendent, P. O., Lower Buchanan, Grand Bassa

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT

Location: Southeastern Liberia, near the mouth of the Cavalla river which forms the boundary between Liberia and the Ivory Coast. Most of the work of the district is among the aborigines.

Population: About 50,000; aborigines, 48,500; Americo-Liberians, 1,500.

Religion: Protestants, 5,000; pagans, 45,000; Methodism responsible for pagan constituency.

Garraway

Location: 30 miles northwest of Harper.

Organization: First mentioned among the appointments in 1879.

Missionaries: Misses Anna E. Hall and Hattie T. Hooks (on furlough).

Institutions: Garraway Training School and four primary schools.

Harper

Location: On the promontory of Cape Palmas, near the mouth of the Cavalla river.

Population: 700 Americo-Liberians and over 1,000 aborigines.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1849.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, African-Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

Missionaries: Rev. F. A. Price and Mrs. Price (on furlough).

Special Worker: Miss Rosa E. Lee.

Institution: Cape Palmas Seminary.

Wissika

Location: On the Cavalla River about 60 miles from its mouth.

Population: About 5,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun here during Bishop Taylor's administration.

Missionaries: Rev. D. D. Starks and Mrs. Starks, R.N.

Institutions: Cavalla River Industrial Institute and two primary schools.

El Bethel

Location: 12 miles inland from the city of Harper.

Organization: The work was begun by the late Rev. A. L. Warner, an independent missionary.

Special Workers: Rev. A. R. Harmon and Mrs. Harmon.

Institution: El Bethel Industrial Mission; emphasis is laid on agriculture.

F. A. PRICE, Superintendent, P. O., Harper, Cape Palmas

KRU COAST DISTRICT

Location: It extends coastwise from Grand Cess on the east to the Wah country on the west, a distance of about 70 miles.

Organization: This district, covering portions of Cape Palmas and Sinoe districts, was formed at the Conference in 1922. The work is solely among the Kru tribes.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Nana Kru

Location: A seaport town occupied by natives of the Kru tribe, 35 miles from Greenville, the county seat.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened during the administration of Bishop Taylor. For years no work was done, but activities were resumed in 1905. Sasstown Industrial Mission was made a part of Nana Kru Mission in 1925 by Bishop Clair.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Williams and Mrs. Williams, Rev. C. V. Adams and Mrs. Adams, M.D.

Institutions: Nana Kru Mission School and two Primary Schools.

W. B. WILLIAMS, Superintendent, P. O., Greenville, Sinoe

MONTSERRADO DISTRICT

Location: Embraces the counties of Montserrado and Cape Mount, and the territory of Marshall.

Organization: Includes the work in the former Monrovia and St. Paul River districts, united at the Conference of 1923.

Monrovia

Location: Capital of Liberia, at the mouth of the Mesurado river. The shoreward section of the city is occupied by the Kru and other indigenous tribes. The interior is occupied by the Americo-Liberians, foreign consuls and traders.

Population: 5,000; about 2,000 Americo-Liberians and 3,000 natives.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1833.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, African-Methodist Episcopal, Northern Baptist Convention, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. R. L. Embree and Mrs. Embree.

Institutions: College of West Africa, Stokes Bible School, Kru Town Primary School.

White Plains

Location: At the navigable head of the St. Paul river, 25 miles from Monrovia.

Missionary: Mr. C. H. Henry.

Institution: Saint Paul River Industrial Institute.

R. V. RICHARDS, Superintendent, P. O., Monrovia

GANTA MISSION

Location: In the far interior of the government district of Saniquelle, about 300 miles from the coast near the French boundary, northeast of Monrovia. Ganta is the name of the principal village.

Organization: Work attempted in 1923; purely virgin soil.

Population: Over 600,000 people waiting for the Gospel; Methodism's great opportunity in Liberia.

Missionaries: G. W. Harley, M.D., and Mrs. Harley, Rev. H. T. Miller and Mrs. Miller (P. O., Monrovia).

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico, Central America, South America

MEXICO CITY AREA

MEXICO CONFERENCE

Area: According to the Discipline the Conference includes the republic of Mexico. But according to the territorial distribution which was agreed upon by representatives of the Boards working in Mexico at a meeting held in Mexico City, in February, 1919, the present territory where we have work consists of the states of Guanajuato, Queretaro, Hidalgo, Puebla, Tlaxcala, most of the state of Mexico, and over half of the state of Morelos. The area of Mexico is 769,000 square miles. The Methodist Episcopal Church also shares the work in the Federal District which includes Mexico City and is neutral territory.

Population: Of the republic of Mexico, 15,000,000. Of the territory wherein we have work, 3,900,000. Twenty per cent of the population of the republic is white, forty per cent Indian, and forty per cent is mixed blood. There are thirty-seven indigenous languages and dialects spoken but Spanish is the common language nearly everywhere.

Location: Our work is carried on in the south central part of the republic. This portion of the country is a high tableland interspersed with mountains. The climate is varied but generally cool and pleasant.

Industry: Agriculture and mining are the chief sources of wealth. All kinds of fruit are grown.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873 by the Rev. William Butler, and Mexico became an Annual Conference in 1885.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: The Central District includes the work in Mexico City, the Federal District, and El Oro in the State of Mexico and the work in the States of Mexico and Morelos, formerly in the Mexico District, which was combined with the Central District at the Annual Conference of 1925.

Mexico City

Location: Capital of Mexico, in the center of the valley of Mexico, on a plateau 7,600 feet above the sea. Founded by the Spanish in 1522, on the site of an ancient Aztec city. Mexico has wide streets, public squares, stone buildings, and is the administrative and commercial center of the republic. It is also the terminal of most of the railroads of Mexico.

Population: Over 500,000, and in the whole Federal District 1,000,000. Chiefly full blooded Indians and persons of mixed blood. There are about 4,000 English speaking people in the city, and English is spoken in all the large commercial houses and hotels.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist, Presbyterian, Adventists and Episcopal. The Nazarenes and the Plymouth Brethren have congregations. The Christian Science Church has an English congregation, and there are many theosophical and spiritualistic bodies among the Mexicans.

Missionaries: Rev. R. A. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Rev. C. R. Wellman and Mrs. Wellman. W. F. M. S.: Misses Harriet L. Ayres, Christine Maltby, Zoia Mitchell (contract), Helen G. Murray, Mary N. Pearson (on furlough) Ethel E.

Thomas (on furlough), Laura Temple, Winifred W. Robertson (contract), Carrie M. Purdy, Mabel Marsh, Florence Knight and Mamie Baird (contract).

Resident Bishop: Rev. G. A. Miller.

Institutions: Union Publishing House (established 1875; Union, 1919), Evangelical Seminary of Mexico (Union), Aztecas Social Service Center. *W. F. M. S.:* Sarah L. Keen Girls' College, Girls' Industrial School, Bible Training School for Women.

Note: The work formerly done in English in Mexico City has been affiliated with the Union Evangelical Church of which Rev. W. E. Thomas (Methodist) is pastor.

V. D. BAEZ, Superintendent, P. O., Apartado 115 Bis, Mexico

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: Comprises the states of Guanajuato, Queretaro and Hidalgo; and includes all the northern part of our field from Leon in Guanajuato on the north-west, to the edge of the tableland near the Gulf coast in Hidalgo, on the north-east. The present District was formed by combining the former Northern and Eastern Districts at the Annual Conference of 1925.

Location: On the central tableland of Mexico.

Population: Mission work is carried on in important cities with populations from 12,000 to 90,000. Much of this region is noted for its strong adherence to the Roman Catholic Church. In the two northern states there are 52 divisions or municipalities. The church has work in only 11 of these.

Guanajuato

Location: Capital of Guanajuato, 200 miles north of Mexico City, on the Guanajuato river 6,500 feet above the sea. The city has large churches, fine residences and beautiful public and private gardens.

Population: From 35,000 to 40,000. *State population:* 1,075,000. There are 30 large cities and large towns, over 20 villages of considerable size, over 50 mining establishments, 400 immense farms and over 3,000 smaller farms.

Industry: Silver mining. This region is said to have produced one-fifth of the world's supply in silver bullion.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

Missionaries: Rev. L. B. Salmans, M.D. (on furlough) and Miss Edith Salmans (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Nellie E. Butterfield (on leave) and Ruth E. Copley.

Institutions: Good Samaritan Hospital, The Morelos School for Boys. *W. F. M. S.:* Mary Ann Cox Memorial School (Colegio "Juarez") and Training School for Bible Women.

Queretaro

Location: The capital of the State of Queretaro, situated on an elevated plateau 110 miles northwest of the City of Mexico, on the National Railways of Mexico.

Population: 35,000.

Industry: The city is an important industrial center and contains some of the largest cotton mills in the country.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1875, when a boarding school was started, with the Rev. S. W. Siberts as principal. This later became the Methodist Institute of Queretaro. Dr. Benjamin N. Velasco was its principal for twenty years and since his death it has been called the Benjamin N. Velasco Methodist Institute.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Institution: Benjamin N. Velasco Methodist Institute.

Pachuca

Location: Capital of Hidalgo, in the southern part, 7,800 feet above sea, fifty-six miles northeast of Mexico City. Connected with the city by three lines of railway.

Population: 60,000.

Industry: One of the richest mining centers in the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Clara M. Hill, Helen Hewitt (on furlough), and Neva Heath (contract).

Institutions: "Villagran School" for Boys. W. F. M. S.: Ludlow Institute for Girls. Social Service Center in Pachuca.

SIXTO AVILA, Superintendent, P. O., Apartado 26, Pachuca

PUEBLA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the States of Puebla and Tlaxcala.

Location: Eastern part of the Mexico Conference. Altitude varies from 3,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea.

Population: 1,200,000.

Industry: Agriculture is the chief industry. Next in importance is mining and manufacturing, there being a large number of cotton and woolen mills.

Puebla

Location: Capital of Puebla, 7,300 feet above the sea. Founded in 1531. It is an important Roman Catholic center. Five lines of railway enter the city.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874 in the face of intense opposition, and the first service was held under the protection of soldiers.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

Missionaries: Rev. J P Hauser and Mrs. Hauser, C. R. Illick, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Illick (on furlough), Mr. M. D. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Paul E. McGuire. W. F. M. S.: Misses Blanche A. Betz, Addie C. Dyer, Grace A. Hollister, May B. Seal, F. Mabelle Bennett (contract), Martha Daniels (contract), Mabel Helm and Lois J. Hartung.

Institutions: Mexican Methodist Institute, The Latin American Hospital (Baptist) is being organized into a Union Hospital, and we have supplied a trained doctor and a nurse. W. F. M. S.: Girls' and Normal School.

J P HAUSER, Superintendent

CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 55,000 square miles. Includes the republics of Panama and Costa Rica.

Population: 850,000.

Industry: Natural resources of this territory are vast, and in Panama largely undeveloped. There are large plantations of bananas and cacao, and great areas of fertile soil still covered with dense jungle.

Organization: Methodism had work on the Isthmus in the days of William Taylor. In 1916, Panama Mission was set off from the North Andes Mission Conference, and at the same time Central America was described as being included with Mexico for administrative purposes. Since then the Methodist Episcopal Church has been assigned to Costa Rica by the Committee of Cooperation for Latin America. On January 3, 1921, Bishop Thirkield presiding, acting under the authority of the General Conference of 1920, Panama Mission was organized into Central America Mission Conference.

Republic of Panama

Area: 34,180 square miles.

Location: On the Isthmus of Panama. Canal Zone (area 436 square miles; population 21,707) is the center of commercial interest, and is under American administration.

Population: 400,000. The population is scattered in the eastern section, but in the western end of the republic there are large towns and numerous villages.

Colon

Location: At the Atlantic end of the canal. The center of canal traffic and commercial interests of the inter-ocean shipping.

Population: 20,000.

David

Location: In the southwestern part of the Isthmus, province of Chiriqui.

Missionaries: Mr. E. W. Bossing and Mrs. Bossing, Rev. J. N. Smith (on furlough) and Mrs. Smith (on furlough).

Institution: Pan-American Institute.

Panama

Location: At the Pacific end of the canal. Claims to be the oldest city in the new world, having been founded at Old Panama in 1513. Spanish-American city, clean and healthful.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Missionaries: Rev. A. O. Bustamante and Mrs. Bustamante, Rev. R. E. Marshall, Mr. Walter Oliver and Mrs. Oliver, Misses Elsie J. Keyser (on furlough), Clara List and Marguerita Spear.

Institutions: Pan-American Institute, Guachapali School.

Republic of Costa Rica

Area: 23,000 square miles.

Location: Southeast end of Central America. Has delightful climate, great beauty of scenery, and fine cultivable territory.

Population: 450,000. Highest per cent white blood of any Central American republic. People are intelligent and progressive.

Industry: The lowlands are mainly devoted to the cultivation of cacao, bananas and sugar, while coffee and many products of the temperate zone form the staples of the highlands.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1917.

Alajuela

Location: 12 miles from San Jose. Name means "Little Gem."

Population: 5,000.

Missionaries: Mr. J. O. Swain and Mrs. Swain.

Institution: Escuela Metodista.

San Jose

Location: Capital of Costa Rica, a beautiful city with modern buildings, parks, and schools.

Population: 40,000.

Missionaries: Rev. L. D. Rounds and Mrs. Rounds, Mr. L. M. Fiske (on furlough) and Mrs. Fiske (on furlough), Miss Bereniece Miller.

Institution: Escuela Metodista.

San Ramon

Location: Center of a large farming district.

Population: 3,000.

R. E. MARSHALL, Superintendent

BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 570,000 square miles. Includes Bolivia, the third in size of the South American republics.

Population: 3,000,000.

Industry: Mining—tin, copper, gold, bismuth, wolfram. Vast forests, grazing lands, and rich farming lands not yet occupied.

Organization: In 1916, the work in Bolivia was separated from the Chile Conference and organized into a Mission Conference by Bishop W. F. Oldham at La Paz.

La Paz

Location: Capital of Bolivia, near Lake Titicaca, in a great crater 12,500 feet above sea level. The president, ministers of state, and foreign diplomats reside here. Congress convenes here, and official business is transacted here except that of the supreme court, which still convenes in the ancient capital, Sucre. La Paz is connected with the ports of the Pacific by three lines of rail.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Baptist, Salvation Army, and Adventists.

Missionaries: Mr. F. S. Beck (on furlough) and Mrs. Beck (on furlough), Mr. Irving Whitehead (on furlough) and Mrs. Whitehead (on furlough), Mr.

O. D. Dunbar (on leave) and Mrs. Dunbar (on leave), Mr. S. P. Smith, Mr. B. T. Hodges and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. K. L. Howell and Mrs. Howell, Rev. H. C. McKinney and Mrs. McKinney, Misses Helen B. Rusby (on furlough), Olive I. Given, Bertha J. Verkler (on furlough) and Florence Sprague.
Institutions: American Institute for Boys, American Institute for Girls and La Paz Indian School.

Cochabamba

Location: In the west-central part of Bolivia, in a fertile valley. Commercial and educational center for many large and small towns.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1912.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Baptist, Pentecostal and Adventists.

Missionaries: Mr. C. S. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Mr. C. L. Clugston (on furlough) and Mrs. Clugston, R.N. (on furlough), Mr. J. A. Hallet and Mrs. Hallet, Mr. H. J. Horton and Mrs. Horton, Mr. E. J. Lampertz, Mr. W. I. Gholz, Misses Helen F. Cutting, Elizabeth Danskin, Hazel McCray, Ruth Maxwell.

Institutions: Cochabamba Institute for Boys, Cochabamba Institute for Girls.

J. E. WASHBURN, Superintendent

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes all of Peru and Ecuador (695,730 sq. miles in Peru; as large as Texas, New Mexico, Nevada, Montana and Iowa combined).

Population: Peru, 5,000,000 (Texas and New Mexico); Ecuador, 2,800,000.

Industry: Copper mining is the chief industry. Gold, silver, vanadium, lead, quicksilver are also abundant. Irrigation is extensively used; the chief agricultural products are sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, and almost all kinds of fruits.

Lima

Location: Capital of Peru, on the Rimac River at the western base of the Andes. City has excellent systems of waterworks, lights, modern streets, transportation electric cars, omnibuses, autos, public parks, museums, statues. San Marcos University was founded in 1551.

Population: 250,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Free Church of Scotland, Seventh Day Adventist, Salvation Army, and the Evangelical Union of Peru.

Missionaries: Rev. C. W. Brewster and Mrs. Brewster, Mr. F. M. Stanger (on furlough) and Mrs. Stanger (on furlough), Rev. M. A. Rader and Mrs. Rader, W. F. M. S.: Misses Frances Blackburn, Minnie A. Clausen, Virginia Hayes, Ruth Holway, Frances C. Vandergrift, Gertrude Hanks (on furlough), and Ruth Ransom (on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-Peruvian College, Victoria Primary School, Central Church, Victoria Church, Wolfe Memorial Seminary. W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School.

Bellavista

Location: Between Lima and Callao.

Population: 10,000.

Institution: British-American Hospital and Nurses' Training School.

Missionaries: E. A. MacCornack, M.D., and Mrs. MacCornack, R.N., D. C. Gordon, M.D., and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. F. F. Wolfe (retired), Misses Katherine Hankin, R.N., Nelle B. Goddard, R.N., Serena Johnson (contract), Nelle Herbst (contract), Elsie Read, R.N.

Special Worker: Miss Ruth E. Earle, R.N.

Callao

Location: Capital of Callao Province, and principal seaport of Peru, on Callao Bay, seven miles west of Lima, with which it is connected by steam and electric railways, cement highway and bus lines.

Population: 55,000.

Industries: Commercial center. Manufacturing interests include refining of sugar, work in lumber and iron, railway shops, cement factory.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1877 by Bishop William Taylor, but was suspended after a brief period; the permanent work was established in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army and Pentecostal Church.

Missionaries: Rev. C. R. Snell and Mrs. Snell, Mr. M. C. Shurtleff and Mrs. Shurtleff, Misses Jeanette Hoffman and Louisa Kurath, R.N.

Institutions: Coeducational High School, Colon Primary School.

Huancayo

Location: Terminal of the Central Railway at one end of a rich agricultural valley. The seat of a prehistoric Indian fair, where the Indians (10,000) still gather weekly to exchange their products.

Population: 15,000.

Industries: Agriculture; mountains full of mineral are being opened up.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905, and was carried by the native pastor until 1914, when Mr. Snell opened a school.

Missionaries: Rev. C. E. Miller, Mr. Irving Whitehead and Mrs. Whitehead, Misses Hazel E. Mead, R.N., and Florence Howard, R.N.

Institutions: Instituto Andino, Bible Institute, Dispensary.

M. A. RADER, Superintendent

BUENOS AIRES AREA

CHILE CONFERENCE

Area: 270,206 square miles; includes the republic of Chile.

Location: Along the western coast of South America. Chile has a coast line of 2,700 miles.

Population: 3,870,001; Spanish is spoken; the majority of the native Chileans are of mixed Indian blood.

Industries: Mining, agriculture, and stock raising; country is rich in fruits, and has extensive forests. Chile is the principal source of the world's supply of nitrate of soda, iodine and borax. Much copper is mined.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1877 by William Taylor; organized in 1897 into the Western South America Mission Conference which then embraced the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chile, Peru and Bolivia. In 1901 it became an Annual Conference. In 1904 the name was changed to the Andes Conference. In 1905 the Conference was divided to form the Andes Conference, including Chile and Bolivia, and the North Andes Mission Conference which included Peru, Ecuador and Panama. In 1916 the work in Bolivia was separated from the Chile Conference to form the Bolivia Mission Conference. During the first twenty-five years the missionary work was carried on under the William Taylor self-support plan. During the first ten years the work was more educational than evangelistic, and the church work was limited chiefly to English speaking people. At the end of twenty-five years there was a flourishing church work among the native population. At that time the mission was taken over by the Board of Foreign Missions. The well organized schools and the possession of valuable properties were made possible through the generous gifts of Anderson Fowler and others.

A good idea of the size and shape of the Chile Conference may be had by imagining the State of Illinois extended north to the middle of Hudson Bay and south to Cuba. Our work reaches from one extreme of the country to the other.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: 20,170 square miles; includes four provinces of Chile.

Population: 1,282,926.

Industries: Mining—the northern part produces abundant copper. Agriculture—the central valleys are noted for the production of excellent fruits, especially the Huasco Valley for raisins. General agriculture is developing rapidly.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Southern Baptist, Native Pentecostal, Adventist, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Santiago

Location: Geographical, political and social center of Chile. The most populous city west of the Andes; on a fertile plain. Beautiful, modern, rapidly developing city with superb avenues and streets and parks, fine legislative and administrative buildings and many wealthy families.

Population: 507,296; there is a fairly large foreign population in which the Anglo-Saxon element is prominent.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in the United States, Southern Baptist, Adventist, Anglican, Pentecostal, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. G. F. Arms and Mrs. Arms, Rev. Paul Barnhart (on furlough) and Mrs. Barnhart (on furlough), Rev. C. F. Hartzell and Mrs. Hartzell, Rev. S. P. Hauser and Mrs. Hauser, Rev. H. C. Stuntz (on furlough) and Mrs. Stuntz (on furlough), Rev. A. F. Wesley and Mrs. Wesley, Rev. A. F. Zimmerman (on furlough), and Mrs. Zimmerman (on furlough), Mr. C. A. Irle and Mrs. Irle, Rev. J. S. Herrick and Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Mary F. Swaney (on furlough), Misses Olive Hull, Dorothy Morse, R.N., Lelia E. Sellars, Elma M. Becker, Blanche Miller, Hester A. Humble (W. F. M. S.).

Institutions: Girls' College, Theological Seminary (Union with Presbyterians), Anglo-Chilean Home for Girls, Dispensary, Book Depository (with Presbyterians), Sweet Memorial.

Valparaiso

Location: There is a spacious but not well-protected harbor, yet vast sums of money are being spent in overcoming this defect. It was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1906, but was much improved in the rebuilding.

Population: 182,422; large foreign population, especially English.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in the United States, Pentecostal, Adventist, Anglican, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

C. F. HARTZELL, Superintendent

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: 71,900 square miles; includes three provinces of Chile.

Location: In the northern desert region; water is brought from the mountains and food supplies in ships.

Population: 311,800.

Industry: Mining and exporting of minerals; here are found vast quantities of nitrate of soda, iodine, borax and copper.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Adventist.

Iquique

Location: Capital of Tarapaca province, on the coast 200 miles north of Antofagasta. The city has good stores, streets and banks.

Population: 37,420.

Industry: Shipping center for the nitrate trade.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in 1878.

Missionaries: Rev. Ezra Bauman (on furlough) and Mrs. Bauman (on furlough), Rev. W. O. Pfaum and Mrs. Pfaum, Rev. F. M. Kinch and Mrs. Kinch, Rev. L. B. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Misses Faye E. Bruneau, Achsah Skinner (on furlough) and Helen F. Cutting.

Institution: Iquique College for Girls and Boys.

Tacna and Arica

Location: Arica, a seaport, and Tacna the principal city, located about 40 miles inland in a valley which irrigation has made one of the most fertile spots of South America.

Population: 38,912.

Industry: Agriculture and a strong military post. Arica is a port of entry for the province and for the Republic of Bolivia. Here the boundary commission presided over by General Pershing were retained.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Antofagasta

Location: The principal seaport of this province and a seaport for the Republic of Bolivia.

Population: 51,531, the city is flourishing.

Industry: The deposits of nitrate of soda supply the principal source of wealth, but there is a vast production of copper, the Chuquicamata mine being one of the principal copper mines of the world.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Adventist.

W. O. PFLAUM, Superintendent

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Area: 29,527 square miles. Includes six provinces of Chile.

Population: 915,364. The hardy Araucanian Indians, who maintained their freedom for three hundred years after the Spaniards had established themselves in South America, are now allowed to retain a part of their settlement lands.

Industry: Farming, stock raising, lumbering and coal mining. The principal farm products are fruits, wheat, legumes, and potatoes.

Angol

Location: Between the coastal range and Andes mountains, about 80 miles south of Concepcion.

Population: 8,800.

Industry: Agriculture.

Missionaries: Mr. E. E. Reed and Mrs. Reed, Mr. D. S. Bullock and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. Phillip Griffin and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. F. L. Crouse (on furlough) and Mrs. Crouse (on furlough).

Institution: Bunster Agricultural Institute. Agricultural, fruit farm and nursery of 3,700 acres.

FREDERICO MUÑOZ, Superintendent

CONCEPCION DISTRICT

Organization: Formed out of former Southern District in 1926.

Concepcion

Location: Seven miles from the principal seaport of that region. It is 288 miles from Valparaiso by sea, and 365 miles from Santiago by rail. The capital of Concepcion province. It was founded before any city in the United States and was the first capital of Chile under Spanish viceroys. It is the most important educational center in the southern half of Chile and one of the strongholds of the liberal party.

Population: 64,074.

Industry: Chiefly commercial, much of the wholesale business being in the hands of foreigners. The principal coal mines of Chile are in the region about Concepcion.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun under Bishop Taylor in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Southern Baptist, Christian Missionary Alliance, Pentecostal, Adventist and Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Mr. W. A. Shelly (on furlough) and Mrs. Shelly (on furlough), Mr. N. D. Ireland and Mrs. Ireland, Rev. W. D. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Mr. P. E. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister, Misses Ruth D. Beyer, Eleanor G. Dukehart, Elizabeth D. Francis, Evelyn E. Gardner, Jennie M. Smith (on furlough), Florence A. Depew (on furlough), Emma R. Bass, Eudora R. Keys, Mary E. Floding and Mary L. Snider (on furlough).

Institutions: American College (Boys), Concepcion College (Girls), Dispensary.

MOISES TORREGROSA, Superintendent

MAGELLAN DISTRICT

Area: 65,100 square miles.

Population: 20,437.

Location: In the extreme south of Chile, in a latitude south, corresponding to that of Sitka, Alaska. Punta Arenas is a shipping port for ships passing through the Straits of Magellan.

Industries: Busy shipping center. Six large packing houses ship mutton to Europe; large quantities of hides are shipped to United States; home office of two

shipping and transportation companies, doing business along the Chile and Argentine coasts; sheep growing; lumber and farming.

Organization: A colony of Methodists from farther north brought Methodism into Punta Arenas in 1898. The first visit of a missionary was in 1902, and the first missionary, J. L. Reeder, arrived in 1907.

MOISES TORREGROSA, Superintendent, P. O., Concepcion

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

Area: 1,204,041 square miles. Includes the republics of Argentina (1,131,841 square miles) and Uruguay (72,200 square miles), the smallest republic in South America.

Population: 9,400,000. Argentina, 8,000,000; Uruguay, 1,400,000.

Industries: Stock raising and agriculture. Argentina ships more corn than any other nation in the world, and is close to the United States and Canada in the production of wheat, hay, cattle, and sheep. Besides the great wealth derived from stock-raising and agriculture, both countries have valuable mineral deposits and fisheries.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1836, when the Rev. John Dempster was sent to Buenos Aires. Work in this field was confined to English speaking and other Protestant colonies, and scattered residents, until 1864, when house-to-house work was begun in Spanish. Preaching in Spanish by J. T. Thomson was begun in 1867. In 1877 Rev. T. B. Wood founded *El Evangelista*, the first Protestant periodical in the Spanish speaking world. As superintendent of missions in South America from 1879 to 1887, Dr. Wood helped to open Brazil and Paraguay to Protestant education. From this period also dates his founding of the Theological School in Buenos Aires. First annual meeting was held in 1882 and South America Annual Conference was organized on July 4th, 1893. In 1908 the name was changed to Eastern South America Conference.

BAHIA BLANCA DISTRICT

Comprises the southern half of the province (state) of Buenos Aires, with its indicated field for extension westward over the regions of the national territories of the Rio Negro, Pampa, Neuquen and Chubut to the boundary between Argentina and Chile marked by the lofty ranges of the Andes.

Area: Province, 60,000 square miles; territories, 240,000 square miles, of which only a small part has been in any practical way occupied, since we have but four pastoral charges in the field. The territory is served by the main line and extensions of the Great Southern railway soon to reach the summit of the passes of the Andes, establishing communication with mid-southern Chile.

Population: In the more thickly settled portions and remoter regions, 1,250,000, and rapidly increasing, both from vegetative and immigration sources. There are many communities of recently foreign origin, and many prosperous towns are growing up in the hinterland surrounding the capital, the city of Bahia Blanca, with its 85,000 inhabitants. An important nucleus of population is forming about the Military Port, Naval Arsenal, Dry Docks and Basins for deep-sea shipping, established near Bahia Blanca.

Sources of Wealth: Agriculture and live stock, the region being among the richest in Argentina for the production of various cereal crops and for cattle and sheep farming. Near the western border the slopes of the Andes provide the conditions most favorable for fruit culture, which is assured a vast development.

Bahia Blanca

Location: 360 miles south of Buenos Aires, on the eastern coast of the Argentine. It is the principal seaport and naval base in this part of the Republic.

Population: 85,000.

Industry: 2,350,000 tons of cereals were shipped in 1924 to Europe and other countries, also large quantities of wool; naval arsenal and railway work shops.

FLORENTINO SOSA, Superintendent

BUENOS AIRES DISTRICT

Includes the federal capital, the city of Buenos Aires, with its civil district, and extends over the northern half of the province-state of Buenos Aires and the southernmost districts of the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba.

Area: About 70,000 square miles, of which it may be said that not more than one-third has been occupied even by our scattered outposts which extend in three directions to distances of from 125 to 250 miles from Buenos Aires.

Sources of Wealth: Stock raising and agriculture, growing industries, and a vast interior and overseas commerce. In natural productiveness this region has few equals anywhere, and the marketability of its products from field and herd in recent years has contributed enormously to the enrichment of the people inhabiting it.

Population: The city and federal district of Buenos Aires are credited by recent official estimates with a population of 1,900,000; the portion of the province-state of the same name, which is the most populous of the republic, included in this district, may be safely credited with a population of 2,000,000; so that Methodism here shares with other evangelizing agencies a mission to three millions and a half people. The older cities and communities have a nucleus of population to the manner born, representatives of the old Spanish-American stock, now mingling with new elements from widely derived immigration mostly of Latin origin, but with a very considerable proportion of immigrants from central and northern Europe and from Great Britain and Ireland. A new race type is coming into the family of man, due to the intermingling of many peoples—a fact that is difficult to measure fully as to its significance for the future.

Buenos Aires

Location: Capital of Argentina, on the Plata River, 175 miles from its mouth. First city in size in South America, and second largest Latin city in the world. Center of commerce and trade, and of political and social life in Argentina. It has fine thoroughfares, parks and buildings. Lines of railway connect the city with other parts of the country; steamers run to Montevideo and towns along the Parana and the Uruguay. There is also steamship connection with North America and Europe.

Population: 1,900,000. Fifty per cent are of foreign birth.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1836.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Reformed Church of France, Scotch Presbyterian, Southern Baptists, Lutheran, Salvation Army, Plymouth Brethren, and Disciples of Christ.

Missionaries: Mr. Fred Aden and Mrs. Aden, Rev. C. W. Drees (retired), G. P. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Rev. Otto Liebner and Mrs. Liebner, Mr. S. P. Maddock (on furlough) and Mrs. Maddock (on furlough), Mr. P. H. Spear (on furlough) and Mrs. Spear (on furlough), Mr. W. P. McCaffree (on leave) and Mrs. McCaffree (on leave). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Clara G. Barstow (on furlough), Ina M. Beissell, Edna B. Brown (on furlough), Ruby C. Hosford, Caroline B. Rubright (on furlough) and Miriam F. Whiteley (on furlough).

Resident Bishop: Rev. W. F. Oldham.

Institutions: American College and Ward Commercial School (Union), Union Bible Training School, Publishing House, Boca Social Work. *W. F. M. S.:* Rivadavia Lyceum.

Lomas De Zamora

Location: A suburb of Buenos Aires with which it is connected by the Southern railway electric street lines and by telephones.

Population: 30,000.

Missionaries: Rev. B. R. Truscott and Mrs. Truscott.

La Plata

Location: 35 miles southeast of Buenos Aires with Southern railway connections. Capital of State of Buenos Aires.

Population: 80,000.

Industry: Meat packing and preserving. Large docks and port facilities for foreign trade.

Chacabuco

Location: 100 miles west of Buenos Aires, and head of a department in State of Buenos Aires; Pacific railway connections.

Population: 35,000.

Industry: Agriculture.

Chivilcoy

Location: 100 miles southwest of Buenos Aires on the Western railway.

Population: 42,000.

Junin

Location: 125 miles west of Buenos Aires. Important railway center.

Population: 120,000.

Industry: Division shops and offices, Pacific and Central Argentine railroads; Agriculture.

Institution: Junior Day School.

Missionaries: Rev. E. N. Bauman and Mrs. Bauman.

Mercedes

Location: 66 miles west of Buenos Aires with which it is connected by three railway lines.

Population: 18,000.

Missionaries: Rev. McKinley Warren (on furlough) and Mrs. Warren (on furlough).

Institutions: Nicholas Lowe Institute, Evangelical Orphanage and Agricultural School.

G. P. HOWARD, Superintendent

MENDOZA DISTRICT

Location: In this district are included the three provinces, or states, of Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis. The territory lies on the extreme western boundary of Argentina, and its western limit is the boundary line with Chile, marked by the highest summits of the Andes Mountains. The principal field for the extension of our work lies to the northward in the provinces of La Rioja, Catamarca and Salta.

Population: Approximates 616,000. The principal cities are the capitals of these several states. Mendoza, San Luis and San Juan have had a prominent part in the history of Argentina, and are at this time centers of great political and social importance.

Industries: Fruit culture. The eastern slopes of the Andes and the neighboring territories are similar in climate and in topographical conditions to those of California, and are exceedingly favorable to the growth of the vine and many other fruits. These are likely to constitute an important contribution of Argentina to the wealth of the world, and are already exported in large quantities. The eastern ranges of the territory spreading out over the Pampas and reaching the boundaries of Cordoba, Santa Fe and Buenos Aires, offer conditions favorable to cereal crops and to pasturage for flocks and herds.

GABINO RODRIGUEZ, Superintendent, P. O., Espejo 913, Mendoza, R. A.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: This is the largest district in the Conference and includes the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba, Tucuman, half of Entre Rios and part of Buenos Aires. Its natural extensions are to the northward in the provinces bordering upon Bolivia, and watered by the River Parana and its tributaries.

Population: Approximately 2,000,000.

Rosario De Santa Fe

Location: Port of Argentina, on the Parana River, 250 miles from its mouth, second Argentine city and one of most important in South America.

Population: 292,000.

Industry: Important shipping center for cereals and live-stock.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Baptist, Plymouth Brethren, Seventh Day Adventist, Salvation Army and Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Pearl Bortell, Bernice Cornelison, Ruby C. Hosford, Josephine Packer, Frances E. Strever, Ruth V. Warner (on furlough) and Marion Weigel.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: North American Academy, Gleason Institute and community center and three schools for boys.

Santa Fe

Location: Capital of Santa Fe province.

Population: 95,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun here in 1915.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic.

Cordoba

Location: Capital of province of Cordoba and most important city in our district work, after Rosario.

Population: 162,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army and Roman Catholic.

Tucuman

Location: At foot of the Aconquija mountains in northern Argentina; capital of province of Tucuman.

Population: About 120,000.

Industry: Agriculture; this is called "Argentina's garden"; sugar is the principal product.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren and Roman Catholic.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1918.

Institutions: Boys' Schools.

Alejandra

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Industry: A cattle center; has no railways; the missionary work is a radius of 40 miles.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Institutions: Boys' Schools.

Parana

Location: On the high banks of the Parana river; capital of Entre Rios province.

Population: 86,900.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventists and Roman Catholic.

Arroyo Seco

Location: 22 miles about Rosario City.

Population: 7,000.

Industry: Cereals and potatoes.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic in circuits.

Ramallo

Location: Northern part of Buenos Aires province.

Population: About 5,000.

Industry: Cattle raising.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

San Pedro

Location: In grazing section of Buenos Aires province, south of Ramallo.

Population: 26,700.

Industry: Cattle raising.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1919.

Zarate

Location: In grazing section of Buenos Aires province, south San Pedro.

Population: 25,000.

Industry: Cattle raising.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1924.

Cañada de Gomez

Location: Santa Fe province; a railway center.

Population: 18,700.

Industry: Cereals and tanning.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1889.

Rosario Tala (Entre Rios)

Location: In the center of Entre Rios province.

Population: About 20,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1889. There is also work in the towns of Echague, Undinarrain and Villa Mantero.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Venado Tuerto and San Eduardo

Location: In southern part of Santa Fe province.

Industry: Cereals and cattle raising.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Institutions: Two schools for boys.

La Violeta

Location: In northern part of province of Buenos Aires.

Industry: Farming.

Organization: Methodist work begun in 1900.

F. A. BARROETAVENA, Superintendent, P. O., 562 Paraguay St.,
Rosario de Santa Fe

URUGUAY DISTRICT

Area: 85,000 square miles. Includes the republic of Uruguay and the eastern part of Entre Rios province, Argentina.

Population: 2,000,000. Predominant language is Spanish, traditions are Roman Catholic, and the civilization is Hispano-American.

Montevideo

Location: Capital of Uruguay, built partly on the Atlantic Ocean and partly on the Plata River. Has steamship connection with Buenos Aires, and with ports in North America and Europe.

Population: 400,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work begun in 1839.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Anglican Church, Baptist Church, South, Waldensian Church and German Lutheran.

Missionaries: Rev. T. A. Truscott and Mrs. Truscott, Mr. V. C. Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, Rev. E. M. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mr. E. P. Walters and Mrs. Walters. W. F. M. S.: Misses Helen C. Gilliland, Esther M. Hagar, Alice S. Webster, Alice A. Irwin, Jennie Reid, May Murphy, Ina L. Foster.

Institutions: Pan American Institute, North American Academy. W. F. M. S.: Crandon Institute.

SATURNINO TARDAGUILA, Superintendent, P. O., Quito 1618, Montevideo

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

COPENHAGEN AREA

DENMARK CONFERENCE

Area: 16,604 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Denmark.

Population: 3,381,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1857 by the Rev. C. Willerup, a Dane who had been educated in the United States and since then had been preaching in Norway. The work was organized as a Mission Conference in 1900, Bishop J. H. Vincent, presiding. In 1911, the Annual Conference was organized, Bishop William Burt, presiding.

Resident Bishop: Rev. Anton Bast, Copenhagen.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Copenhagen: Central Mission, includes 2 Children's Homes, Day Nursery, Old People's Home, Night Shelters, Good Will Industries, Evening Schools, and other social activities; Nexø: Sailors' Home.

A. A. ROBERT, Superintendent, P. O., Aarhus

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Aarhus: Theological Seminary, Deaconess Home, Old People's Home, Central Mission; Frederikshavn: Children's Home.

S. S. ROSENDAHL, Superintendent, P. O., Aalborg

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Vejle: Methodist Book Concern, 3 Children's Homes; Odense: Children's Home, Central Mission.

CHRISTIAN NIELSEN, Superintendent, P. O., Vejle

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Area: 149,543 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church among Finns in the Republic of Finland.

Population: 2,759,034 Finns and Russians.

Organization: Swedish work was begun in 1866 by Wilhelm and Gustave Barnlund. Finnish work was begun in 1887 by Rev. J. W. Haggman, through whose help a church was organized at Bjorneborg. In 1888 he preached at Helsingfors and also organized the Finnish church at Abo. He was the first director of the Theological Seminary which was established in 1897. The first four Finnish preachers, graduates of the seminary, were ordained in 1902. The work was under the Swedish Conference from 1881 to 1892, when Finland and St. Petersburg Mission was organized. This became the Finland and St. Petersburg Mission Conference in 1903, but was divided in 1911, forming the Finland Conference, and the Russian Mission. In 1923 the Finland Conference was divided into the Finland Annual Conference and the Finland Swedish Mission Conference. The established religion is Lutheran, but in 1891 the Methodist Episcopal Church was legally recognized. In 1924 these rights were enlarged and the legal paragraphs were written in full harmony with the Discipline of 1924, which Discipline also was recognized by the legal authorities. The Church Board (the Conference Board of Trustees) was incorporated and given right to hold, to buy and to sell properties in the name of the Church for houses of worship, parsonages, benevolent institutions, schools and burying ground. All the pastors were recognized as legal leaders of the local churches, with the right to sign legal documents in the name of the local church.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Kotha: Sailors' Mission; Viborg: Children's Home.

V. K. AULANKO, Superintendent

P. O., Viborg, Finland

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Helsingfors: Theological Seminary; Epila: Children's Home.

TBIVO RAJALINNA, Superintendent, P. O., Tammerfors, Finland

FINLAND SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes work among Swedish speaking people in the Republic of Finland.

Population: 340,963 people of Swedish descent, with Swedish culture and speaking the Swedish language. The Methodist pioneers in Finland were all of them Swedes or of Swedish descent, and accordingly the work in the first decades was mainly among Swedish Finns. The work was begun by Wilhelm and Gustave Barnlund, who were converted in New York, joined the Methodist Church there, and later returned to their home in Kristinestad. In May, 1881, a local

preacher from Sweden, K. J. Lindborg, established a Methodist society in Wasa and worked in several other places. From 1881 to 1892, the work was under the Sweden Conference, when Finland and St. Petersburg Mission was organized. This became Finland and St. Petersburg Mission Conference in 1903, but was divided in 1911, forming the Finland Conference and the Russia Mission. In 1923 the Finland Conference was divided into the Finland Annual Conference, consisting of all the Finnish speaking churches in Finland, and the Finland-Swedish Mission Conference, including all Swedish speaking people in Finland.

KARL HURTIG, Superintendent, P. O., Helsingfors, Finland

Western District

Institutions: Helsingfors: Deaconess Home, Children's Home; Jakobstad: Children's Home.

CARL HELLERSTEDT, Superintendent, P. O., Malm, Finland

Southern District

Institutions: Abo: Old People's Home; Hango: Children's Home.

FRITZ LARSON, Superintendent, P. O., Abo, Finland

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Area: 124,964 square miles; our field is 2,100 miles long and 108 miles wide at its broadest part. It has a coastline of 14,000 miles.

Population: 2,649,775.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. Olaf P. Petersen, who was converted in New York City, and returned to Frederikstad, Norway, in 1853. The first church was organized at Sarpsborg in 1856. In August, 1876, Norway Mission was organized as a Conference.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Oslo: Theological School, Book Concern, Central Building, Deaconess Home, Clinical Hospital, Old People's Home, 2 Children's Homes.

ABRAHAM ANDERSEN, Superintendent, P. O., Oslo

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Grorud: Children's Home; Vadso: Old People's Home.

THOMAS THOMASSEN, Superintendent, P. O., Narvik

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Bergen: Deaconess Hospital, Deaconess Home.

THORVALD STORBYE, Superintendent, P. O., Porsgrund

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Area: 173,157 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sweden.

Population: 6,005,759.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in Sweden by J. P. Larsson, who was converted in New York and returned to Sweden in 1853. The Mission was organized as an Annual Conference in August, 1876.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Stockholm: Central Building, Central Mission, Book Concern, Children's Home, Deaconess Home; Stocksund: Deaconess Home; Visby: Sailor's Home.

A. V. NORMAN, Superintendent, P. O., Stockholm

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Sailor's Home; Ostersund: Day Nursery; Kiruna: Day Nursery.

HERBERT LIHNDAKER, Superintendent, P. O., Gothenburg

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Malmö: Central Mission, Children's Home; Norköping: 3 Children's Homes.

WALTER HULPHERS, Superintendent, P. O., Malmö

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Gothenburg; Union Theological Seminary for all Scandinavia; (Upsala Theological School transferred here in 1923), Central Mission; Ahlefors: Deaconess Home and Infirmary, Deaconess Hospital; Hanneberg: Deaconess Home; 2 Children's Homes.

THEODOR ARVIDSON, Superintendent, P. O., Alingsås

BALTIC AND SLAVIC MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: (After definite settling of the border) 76,355 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the three Baltic Republics—the new states along the southern side of the Baltic Sea—Estonia 18,355 square miles; Latvia, 25,000 square miles; Lithuania, 33,000 (approx.) square miles.

Population: (According to the last official census) Estonia, 1,110,538; Latvia, 1,909,700; Lithuania, 2,011,173.

Organization: The work was begun in Lithuania by Rev. Heinrich Ramke of Germany, who during 1904 visited Kovno several times and preached there. In 1905 Rev. J. R. Durdis was appointed to Kovno and the work was connected with the Russian work. In 1921 mission work was organized by Bishop Nuelsen in Balticum, and in 1924 it was organized as a Mission Conference by Bishop Bast.

Missionary: Rev. G. A. Simons.

Institutions: Estonia: Reval Children's Home, Refuge Home, Sailor's Mission; Latvia: Riga Theological Seminary, Children's Home, Deaconess Home, Sailor's Mission; Lithuania: Kovno Children's Home.

G. A. SIMONS, Superintendent, P. O., Riga, Latvia

PARIS AREA

FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 207,054 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in France.

Population: 39,209,766 (colonies excepted).

Organization: France was entered on the initiative of Bishop Burt and approved as a mission field by the General Missionary Committee in November, 1906. Workers were appointed in May, 1906. In July, 1908, the organization of the mission was perfected at Lyons. Our Church has work in nineteen pastoral charges, including Paris, Lyons, Toulon, Grenoble, Chateau-Thierry, Albertville, Grasse, Cannes, Strassburg, Colmar and Hagenau.

Missionaries: Paris: Rev. R. A. Welker (contract) and Mrs. Welker (contract), Miss Mary A. Bracken, Rev. J. D. Townsend. Charvieu: Rev. A. T. Halsted and Mrs. Halsted. Chateau-Thierry: Rev. J. S. Wadsworth and Mrs. Wadsworth. Grenoble: W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace M. Currier (on furlough) and Gertrude C. Lochhead.

Special Workers: Charvieu: Mr. Edgar Blake, Jr., and Mrs. Blake.

Resident Bishop: Rev. Edgar Blake, Paris.

Institutions: Home Schools: Charvieu, for Boys, including farm of 400 acres; Champfleury, for Girls, combining the homes formerly at Cannes and Ecully. Day Nurseries: Chateau-Thierry, Toulon. Community Centers. Institutional Church work: Paris (Methodist Memorial), Lyons (Croix Rousse District), Toulon, Chateau-Thierry. Headquarters: Paris, 89a, Boulevard Haussmann, VIII. W. F. M. S.: Home School for Girls, Grenoble.

EMILE LANNIEE, Superintendent, P. O., 89a, Boulevard Haussmann,

Paris VIII, France

(For Italy see page 416.)

SPAIN MISSION

Area: 190,050 square miles (continental only). Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Spain.

Population: 20,950,756 (continental only).

Organization: Administered as a part of France Mission Conference.

Institutions: Schools, Alicante, Seville.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: North Africa is that part of northern Africa west of Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,400 miles; includes Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Tripoli, an area of 1,039,600 square miles, of which 482,100 square miles are in the arable belt.

Population: 17,000,000 including the desert section. The Moslem population is 15,300,000, of whom three-fourths are Berbers and one-fourth of Arab origin. The Berbers are of the white race (see Encyclopædia Britannica, latest edition), noted for vigor, steadiness and industry, and are capable of unlimited development. The great Berber hill tribes are called Kabyles. The few negroes found were brought across the Sahara desert as slaves. The European population is about 1,100,000, the greater part French, with Spaniards next, in Morocco and Algeria, and Italians next in Tunisia. There are 200,000 Jews.

Organization: Work in Algeria and Tunisia was begun in 1908 by Bishop Hartzell, and organized as the Mission in North Africa in 1909 with E. F. Frease as Superintendent. In 1913, by order of the General Conference of 1912, Bishop Hartzell organized the North Africa Mission Conference. It is now grouped with Europe because it is separated from the rest of Africa by the great Sahara desert; and all its historical, racial, economical and political contacts and interests are with Europe.

Algeria

Area: 210,000 square miles.

Population: 5,800,000. Natives, 5,000,000; Europeans, 800,000, principally French, Spanish next.

Government: A part of France, with three administrative departments, Algiers, Constantine and Oran.

Algiers

Location: On the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Marseilles; capital of Algeria; crowded native city on the hill slope, known as the White City, characteristically oriental; European section, great modern city.

Population: 250,000; chiefly French, Berber, Arabs, Jews and Spaniards.

Missionaries: Rev. E. F. Frease and Mrs. Frease, Rev. F. J. Kellar and Mrs. Kellar, Rev. N. W. Lindsay (on furlough) and Mrs. Lindsay (on furlough), Rev. Percy Smith and Mrs. Smith. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary Anderson, Martha Robinson, Emily Smith, Esther H. Van Dyne, L. Frances Van Dyne, A. Dora Welch and Martha D. Whiteley.

French Workers: Rev. Paul Villon and Mrs. Villon, Rev. Emile Girardin and Mrs. Girardin, Rev. Jacques Delpy and Madame Delpy, Rev. Vincent Danic, Miss Dessault, Miss Gilardi, Frédéric Rolot and Mrs. Rolot.

Kabyle Workers: Rev. Said Felici and Ali Deba, Areski Mouas.

Institutions: French Church and Social Center, Bab-el-Oued Annex, Native City Moslem Work Headquarters, Boys' Home, Bible Institute Mission Publishing Department. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Home, Student Work Center, Evangelistic Work.

Constantine

Location: 275 miles east of Algiers; capital of department of Constantine; picturesque, with fine public buildings and excellent public schools.

Population: 75,000; chiefly Arabs and Berbers, with 9,000 Europeans and 10,000 Jews.

Missionaries: Rev. J. L. Lochhead and Mrs. Lochhead, Miss Marjorie Lochhead. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emily R. Loveless, Nora Webb (on furlough) and E. Gwendoline Narbeth.

Special Workers: Rev. James Robb and Mrs. Robb.

French Workers: Rev. César Bardet and Mrs. Bardet.

Arab Worker: Mr. Abd-el-Wabad.

Institutions: French Church and Social Center and Arab Church and Social Center, Native City Hall, Boys' Home. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Home and Evangelistic Work.

Oran

Location: 250 miles west of Algiers on the sea; capital of Department of Oran.

Population: 160,000, about one-half of whom are of Spanish origin; small native town.

French Workers: Mr. René Bloch and Mrs. Bloch, Woman's Work, Miss Yvonne Place.

Institution: European Church and Social Center; Branch at St. Eugène.

Fort National, Kabylia

Location: 75 miles east of Algiers; important military station and administrative center in the mountains of the "Great Kabylia." 3,000 feet elevation; regional center for our work; out-stations, Agouni-Bourar and Taururth Abdalla.

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. C. Blackmore and Mrs. Blackmore.

French Workers: Miss A. Parker and Miss Rambaud.

Other Workers: Five Kabyle preachers.

Sidi Aich—Il Maten

Location: 75 miles by mountain road, east of Fort National, in the great Souman River valley; 25 miles from the seaport of Bougie; administrative center, with a dense population; our regional center in the "Little Kabylia."

French Workers: Rev. Henry Rochedieu and Mrs. Rochedieu, Misses. Labarthe, Gspann, lay workers, Henri Palpant, Industrial and Agricultural work.

Other Workers: Two Kabyle preachers.

Institutions: Kabyle Church and Social Center, Workers' Training School, Creche and Widows' Home, Carpet School, Industrial and Agricultural Work.

Tunisia

Area: About 50,000 square miles.

Population: 2,200,000, chiefly of Arab and Berber origin; European population, 250,000, chiefly French, Italians and Maltese.

Government: French protectorate; Moslem Bey.

Tunis

Location: Near site of ancient Carthage on Gulf of Tunis; capital of Tunisia; exceptionally fine Arab city; European section, modern.

Population: 250,000, including 110,000 Arabs of mixed blood, 55,000 Italians and Maltese, 52,000 Jews and 30,000 French.

Missionaries: Rev. S. L. Kiser and Mrs. Kiser, R.N., Mr. C. G. Kelly and Mrs. Kelly.

French Workers: Rev. L. E. Bénézet and Mrs. Bénézet.

Other Workers: One Arab and one Kabyle preacher.

Special Workers: Misses I. Marcussun, Nyburg and Karen (Swedish Missionaries).

Sousse

Location: 100 miles south of Tunis; seaport; center for great olive region and many Arab villages.

Population: 30,000, including adjacent villages open to us, 150,000; splendid roads; several thousand Europeans and Jews.

French Workers: Rev. Marius Chappuis and Mrs. Chappuis.

E. F. FREASE, Superintendent

MADEIRA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Area: Includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Madeira Islands. By action of the General Conference of 1920 it is a part of North Africa Mission Conference.

Population: 175,000.

Funchal

Location: On the South coast—principal city of the Islands, a port of call for ocean liners between Europe and Africa, Europe and South America and the Mediterranean and North America.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898, and its headquarters occupy a large building in which are missionaries' residence, day school, church, sailors' rest, recreation, reading rooms and drawing room.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

Institutions: Sailors' rest, daily educational classes, Sunday school and night school.

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Smart (retired) and Mrs. Smart, Rev. E. H. Haydock and Mrs. Haydock.

Other Workers: Mr. Julio Freitas and Mrs. Freitas, Mr. and Mrs. Anselmo F. Chaves, Misses Pereira, Aurora Camara, Bela Camara.

Mount Faith (San Antonio Da Serra)

Location: A station among the peasants, fifteen miles northeast of Funchal.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant Church at work here.

Other Workers: Mr. and Mrs. João Simeão

Machico

Location: A coast town in southeastern Madeira, with an out-station at Ribeira Grande.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant church at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. B. R. Duarte and Mrs. Duarte.

Other worker: Jeronymo Franco.

Santa Cruz

Location: A coast town in southeastern Madeira.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1923.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant church at work here.

Ribeira Brava

Location: A coast town on the southwestern side of the Island.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1912.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant Church at work here.

Other Workers: Mr. J. V. Dias and Mrs. Dias.

E. H. HAYDOCK, Superintendent

ZURICH AREA

AUSTRIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 32,396 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Austria.

Population: 6,526,661, nearly one-third of whom live in the city of Vienna.

Religious Denominations: Protestant State Churches, 250,000; Jews, 200,000; Roman Catholics, 6,000,000; other denominations—Methodists, Old Catholics, Greek Catholics, Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists, 50,000.

Industries: Vienna is the chief center of commerce and industry on the Danube River. In the section of Styria is one of the largest and richest iron fields in Europe. In the Alpine regions, cattle, wood, salt, magnesia.

Organization: The Methodist Episcopal Church has had work in this section since 1897. In 1908 it became a district in North Germany Conference and remained so until 1911, when it was organized as the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference and included all of the work in the dual monarchy. On the basis of the lines fixed by the Peace Treaty of 1919, the General Conference of 1920 established the Hungary Mission, Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference, and Austria Mission Conference, the first session of which was held July 16, 1920, in Vienna.

Institutions: St. Poelten: Day Nursery; Turnitz: Children's Home; Vienna: Deaconess Home, 2 Day Nurseries.

HEINRICH BARGMANN, Superintendent, P. O., Vienna VIII, Trautsohnsgasse 8

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 40,667 square miles; includes Methodist Episcopal work in Bulgaria.

Population: 5,034,000.

Chief Cities: Sofia, Philippopolis, Rustchuk, Plevan and Varna.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1857; first annual meeting held in April, 1876; Mission Conference organized in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational). Methodist work has so far been confined to that part of Bulgaria north of the Balkans.

E. E. COUNT, Superintendent of the Mission Conference

SOFIA DISTRICT

Location: Includes ten pastoral charges with Sofia, Lovech and Plevan as the chief centers.

Sofia

Missionaries: Rev. E. E. Count and Mrs. Count.

Institution: Headquarters of Mission.

Lovech

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Edith M. Perry and Mellony F. Turner, Mrs. Florence G. Reeves.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: American School for Girls.

PAVEL TODOROFF, Superintendent, P. O., Lovech

TIRNOVO DISTRICT

Location: Includes eleven pastoral charges with Tirnovó, Rustchuk and Varna as the chief centers.

M. D. DELCHEFF, Superintendent, P. O., Shumen

NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes North Germany.

Population: 35,000,000.

Industries: Hamburg and Bremen are the gates of the trans-Atlantic trade. Extensive docks and dock yards are there as also in Stettin, Danzig, Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. These and other large cities are manufacturing centers. Coal mining and the iron industry flourish in Westphalen, Sachsen and Schlesien. In the Leipzig district the chief industries are the weaving of wool, cotton and silk, and the embroidering of linen and silk which was introduced in 1844. In the Erzgebirge the industries are varied. Many great factories make machines for steam and electricity, also automobiles, typewriters, sewing machines and agricultural machines. Many families eke out a small income by making play-things, baskets, wood sculptures and brushes.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in 1849. The first annual meeting was held in 1852. In 1856 Germany Mission Conference was organized. In 1878 this became Germany Annual Conference and included the work in Switzerland and France. The churches in Switzerland and France were separated from this Conference in 1886. In 1893 Germany Conference was divided into the North Germany and South Germany Conferences. The work in Austria-Hungary, a part of the North Germany Conference, was separated in 1911.

BERLIN DISTRICT

Area: Includes northeast Germany with the provinces of Brandenburg, Pommern, East and West Prussia.

Population: About 9,000,000. Includes the large cities of Berlin, Stettin, Koenigsberg.

Industries: General manufacturing including furniture, bicycles, autos, brick, cement and textiles.

Institutions: Berlin: Deaconess Home and Hospital; Stettin: Deaconess Home.

BERNARD KEIP, Superintendent

P. O., Mommsenstr. 49a, Berlin-Steglitz

BREMEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes the northwest of Germany. Chief centers: Hamburg, Bremen, Hannover, Cassel, Kiel, Oldenburg, Bielefeld, Osnabruck.

Organization: In Bremen, in 1849, Rev. L. S. Jacoby began the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany.

Institutions: Bremen: Book Concern; Hamburg: Deaconess Home and Hospital.

MAX STEMMLER, Superintendent

P. O., Nordstr. 78, Bremen

DRESDEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes eastern Saxony, Silesia and small part of Brandenburg; chief centers, Chemnitz with large factories; Dresden, capital and art center; Breslau, university city, commercial metropolis and gateway to eastern Europe.

Organization: Became a district in 1913.

Institutions: Deaconess Homes in Chemnitz and Dresden; Home for Aged in Schwarzenberg; Children's Home in Bautzen.

HERMANN MEYER, Superintendent

P. O., Gravelottestr. 7, Chemnitz, Saxony

LEIPZIG DISTRICT

Area: 13 circuits are in Saxony, 6 circuits are in Thuringia and 2 are in the Prussian cities of Halle and Magdeburg.

Industries: Wool, cotton and silk are worked into tissues of most varying form and color. Lace and silk embroidery were introduced in 1844 and in the upper Vogtland have been developed by machinery since 1857. In the production of curtains and musical instruments this section has led the world. The cities are great centers of trade and traffic. Leipzig is the commercial center of Saxony.

Institutions: Deaconess Homes in Magdeburg, Leipzig and Plauen.

E. H. ZEUNER, Superintendent

P. O., Gutenbergstr. 1, Greiz I. V.

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes our work in Southern Germany.

Population: About 12,000,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in 1849. The first annual meeting was held in 1852. In 1856 Germany Mission Conference was organized. In 1878 this became Germany Annual Conference and included the work in Switzerland. The churches in Switzerland separated from this Conference in 1886. In 1893 Germany Conference was divided into North Germany and South Germany Conferences.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Population: About 5,000,000.

Chief Centers: In Bavaria—Nuremberg, 500,000, the Methodist center of Bavaria, chiefly machine manufacturing, large lead-pencil and playthings manufacturing and varied industries; Augsburg, 200,000, cotton mills and large manufacturing; Munich, 700,000, the first town of Bavaria, University, machine manufacturing and varied industries; Wurzburg, 60,000, University and varied industries; Hof a/Saale, large cotton mills and varied industries; Bayreuth, 35,000, varied industries, well known as Richard Wagner's town; Ansbach, 25,000, large button manufacturing and varied industries; Bamberg, 50,000, headquarters of Catholic Church and varied industries; Erlangen, 35,000, University, and varied industries; Fuerth, near Nuremberg, 80,000, large looking-glass manufacturing and varied industries; many other towns and villages in Bavaria with varied industries. In Wurtemberg: Heilbronn, Nekar, 50,000, large salt mine, paper manufacturing, machine manufacturing; Halle, 15,000, salt mine and varied industries; Crailsheim, varied industries.

Institutions: Deaconess Homes, Nuremberg, Fuerth, Munich; orphanage at Donndorf. Temperance Hotel at Augsburg.

JULIUS STRAEHLE, Superintendent

P. O., Ludwigstr. 8, Crailsheim, Wurtemberg

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Population: About 5,000,000.

Chief Centers: Frankfurt, 448,000; Offenbach, 16,000; Wiesbaden, 109,000; Duesseldorf, 415,000; Heidelberg, 56,000; all of which are great trading cities. Mannheim, 225,000; Ludwigshafen, 100,000; Köln, 400,000; Mainz, 100,000. Other centers of about 40,000 have varied industries such as mining, iron and steel goods. Only a few have chiefly agriculture.

Institution: Martin Mission Institute, Frankfurt. Temperance Hostel at Mannheim.

KARL JAHNKE, Superintendent

P. O., Mannheim

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT

Location: Includes Wurtemberg except the northwestern part.

Population: About 3,000,000.

Chief Centers: Stuttgart, 460,000; Ulm, 90,000. In the environs of Stuttgart, manufacturing and agriculture; in the Black Forest section, wood working and a little farming.

Institutions: Children's Home at Nagold; Old People's Home at Schwarzenberg; Rest Home at Freudenstadt.

JAKOB SCHNEIDER, Superintendent

P. O., Obere Birkenwaldstr. 204

HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 35,654 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hungary.

Population: 8,160,000; includes Hungarians, Germans, Slovaks.

Established Religions: Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Reformed, Lutheran, Unitarian, Jewish.

Free Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist.

Organization: Work was begun by Rev. F. H. Otto Melle in Budapest in 1906. In 1907 Austria-Hungary became a district of the North Germany Conference. Organization as a Mission Conference took place in 1911 under Bishop Burt. Under the new political conditions resulting from the World War the work in Hungary was established by the General Conference of 1920 as the Hungary Mission. In 1924, Bishop Nuelsen presiding, the work was reorganized as Hungary Mission Conference.

Institutions: Budapest: Book Concern, Training College for Preachers and Bible School, Temperance Restaurant, Legal Bureau (People's Office); Budukessi: Children's Home and Orphanage; Kispes: Girls' School for Needle Work.

MARTIN FUNK, Superintendent

P. O., Budapest

JUGO-SLAVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 96,134 square miles; Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jugo-Slavia.

Population: 12,017,323.

Organization: In 1908 this work became a district in North Germany Conference and remained so until 1911 when the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference was organized and took over all the work in the dual monarchy. On the basis of the lines fixed by the Peace Treaty of 1919, the General Conference of 1920 established Austria Mission Conference, Hungary Mission and Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference. The first session of the Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference was held on April 21, 1921, in Novi Sad. Twelve centers of work in Macedonia, were taken over from the American Board (Congregational) in December, 1921, and were officially united with the Mission Conference in May, 1922.

Missionary: Miss Ruth S. Wolfe.

Appointments: Crvenka, Mramorak, Pribichevichevo, Novi Sad, Novi Vrbas, Sombor, Stari Becej, Veliki Bechkerek, Strumitza, Murtino, Monospitvo, Koleshino, Radovishte, Velusa, Raklish, Skoplje, Pristina.

Institutions: Children's Homes: Srbobran, Novi Sad Training School for girls (for social and religious workers). *Social work:* Clubs for boys and girls, Stari Becej, Veliki Bechkerek, Novi Sad.

JOHN JACOB, Superintendent, P. O., L. Musickoga, ul 5, Novi Sad

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

Area: 15,976 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Switzerland.

Population: 3,880,320.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1856 by two preachers of the Germany Conference. In 1858 it was organized into a presiding elder's district, continuing as part of the Germany and Switzerland Conference and later of the Germany Annual Conference. In June, 1886, Switzerland Conference was organized.

Resident Bishop: Rev. J. L. Nuelsen, Zurich.

EAST DISTRICT

Area: Includes the cantons of Appenzell, Grison, St. Gall, Thurgovie, Schaffhausen and a small part of Argovie.

Population: 821,000 Protestants; 503,000 Roman Catholics.

Language: German.

Industries: Manufacturing, including embroideries, silk and machines and agriculture.

Institutions: Zurich: Methodist Publishing House, Bethany Deaconess Hospital, Young Women's Hostel; Horgen: Home for the Aged.

HANS LÜTHI, Superintendent

P. O., Birchstr. 66, Zurich 6

WEST DISTRICT

Area: Includes the cantons of Argovie, Basle, Berne, Geneva, Lucerne, Neuchatel, Soleure and Vaud.

Population: 1,193,000 Protestants; 425,000 Roman Catholics.

Language: French and German.

Industries: Agriculture, manufacturing, especially watches.

Institutions: Lausanne: Bethany Deaconess Sanatorium, Young Women's Hostel, Deaconess Rest Home at Spiez.

ALFRED HONEGGER, Superintendent

P. O., Victoriast. 102, Berne

RUSSIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 8,166,130 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Population: 131,546,065 (estimated 1922), including Russians, Turks and Tartars, Ugro-Finns, Jews, Armenians, Mongolians, and others. Millions of these people have yet to hear their first Gospel sermon.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work as begun in Kovauber in 1889 by the Rev. B. A. Carlson from Helsingfors. By appointment of Bishop Burt in 1907 the work was organized under Rev. G. A. Simons.

Appointments: There are fifteen pastoral charges.

Leningrad

(Formerly Petrograd and St. Petersburg)

Location: Former capital of Russia, on the Gulf of Finland.

Population: 1,067,328 (1923).

Institution: Deaconess work in charge of Sister Anna Eklund.

GENERAL DATA

Alphabetical List of Missionaries..... (Board)	514 (W. F. M. S.)	542
Appropriations for 1926..... (Board)	490 (W. F. M. S.)	502
Bishops Resident in Foreign Fields.....		514
Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws.....	561, 564,	571
Cooperative Endeavors		435
Educational Institutions, 416; (Statistics).....		420
Epworth League Statistics.....		414
Finances of the Board, 1907-1925.....		506
Finances of the Missionary Society, 1819-1906.....		504
Form of Bequest.....		574
Historical Statement.....		559
Hospitals and Dispensaries,.....		433
In Memoriam.....		558
Index, Topical.....		575
Medical Statistics.....		430
Mission Treasurers.....		507
Missionaries by Conferences and Missions.....	514,	528
New Missionaries of the Board.....		509
Printing and Publishing Agencies.....		432
Retired Missionaries of the Board.....		540
Statistical Tables.....		388
Summary of Statistics.....		410
Treasurer's Report.....		453
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	499,	542

I. EASTERN ASIA

GENERAL STATISTICS

For Educational Statistics, see page 420

I. Foochow Area

FOOCHOW

Repeated from

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Binghu.....	7	3	10	13	1	13	20	28	889	560	1449	..	1449	
Bingtang.....	12	7	21	..	..	53	15	37	1759	1368	3127	305	3432	
Foochow.....	..	7	5	10	4	26	22	1	12	4	2	31	14	21	94	111	1793	1253	3046	126	3172
Futsing.....	..	1	1	2	1	5	2	1	7	1	7	13	..	21	13	41	1827	1930	3757	172	3929
Kutien.....	..	2	1	3	..	6	3	1	9	4	14	28	7	34	41	96	1459	941	2400	148	2548
Lunghien.....	11	2	8	29	36	17	28	2242	2004	4246	242	4488
Mingau.....	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	6	4	3	15	4	11	32	16	530	266	796	23	824	
Neuka.....	6	..	12	9	20	17	10	1395	1544	2939	253	3192
North Mintsing.....	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	5	1	13	11	4	37	25	14	1090	1107	2197	21	2218	
South Mintsing.....	2	1	5	2	7	21	5	55	52	38	1817	1804	3621	470	4091	
Total.....	..	12	8	17	5	42	31	3	80	21	83	191	35	301	326	415	14801	12777	27578	1765	29343
Last Year.....	..	11	9	17	3	40	32	2	78	16	85	186	25	327	324	363	12095	11408	24403	1332	25735

HINGHWA

Compiled from

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Hankong.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	1	17	17	6	19	...	28	1080	827	1907	593	2500	
Hinghwa.....	5	1	6	1	13	10	1	33	9	51	42	13	66	...	35	2541	1642	4490	990	5480
Heoh Bing.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	20	24	2	25	...	32	1601	1490	3091	1095	4096
Sienny East.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	23	11	...	24	...	30	1461	1400	2870	811	3681
Sienny West.....	1	..	..	..	1	8	..	11	1	14	14	2	39	...	39	1416	880	2296	595	2891
Total.....	6	1	6	1	14	20	1	81	14	125	108	23	173	...	164	8099	6555	14654	3094	18648
Last Year.....	6	1	6	2	15	22	..	78	15	120	96	25	180	...	146	8285	7259	15544	4585	20129

SOUTH FUKIEN

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Tatien.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	12	7	2	20	16	1	591	361	952	273	1225
Tehwa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	10	2	7	28	30	1	661	480	1141	267	1408
Yung Chun.....	3	..	3	2	8	..	11	2	9	7	..	28	47	6	624	630	1254	363	1617
Total.....	3	..	3	2	8	..	22	9	31	16	9	76	93	8	1876	1471	3347	903	4250
Last year.....	3	..	3	2	8	..	10	14	41	21	16	85	101	12	1854	1451	3305	857	4162

YENPING

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Changhufan								9	1	6	8	...	29	4	8	966	309	1275	46	1321
Shabsien								5	1	5	3	2	10	14	8	239	348	587	20	607
Shunchang								4	2	6	5	7	15	...	3	902	915	1817	92	1909
Yenping	6	3	9	1	19	5		9	3	14	21	8	66	37	32	1446	720	2166	131	2297
Yuki						1		3	1	11	10	7	37	9	15	609	431	1040	58	1098
Yungan	1	...	1	...	2	...		3	1	8	3	2	14	11	7	279	213	492	28	520
Totals	7	3	10	1	21	6	...	33	9	50	50	26	171	75	73	4441	2936	7377	375	7752
Last Year	7	3	9	2	21	6	...	28	13	60	45	31	232	122	93	5162	4133	9295	301	9596

1924-25

For Medical Statistics, see page 430

CONFERENCE

1923 Report

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
118	69	20	1031	11	6930	10	5530	..	..	850	..	..	..	1268	149	..	1300	52	2769
150	148	28	1228	20	64400	16	12700	..	..	5000	18500	..	..	1499	48	123	1436	322	3428
147	70	15	3650	7	78000	8	15000	13	190000	408000	473100	..	..	3821	301	480	1700	1225	7617
220	126	20	1524	13	39800	7	7450	3	22000	21000	65000	..	..	2117	43	381	407	1201	4149
242	145	38	1954	20	24990	7	3780	2	20000	78500	24490	..	..	2100	172	8	770	258	3308
296	180	36	1820	38	47950	12	9250	1	7500	25500	29000	..	..	2417	364	480	1246	869	5376
63	22	27	1478	12	11325	4	1350	..	..	..	..	..	..	587	280	32	111	87	1097
169	69	22	1099	18	41300	11	10850	..	..	..	..	..	..	1759	44	165	2450	531	4949
260	23	21	1603	7	7125	6	4300	1	6000	27000	3800	..	..	1221	152	55	3500	96	5024
110	127	33	2858	11	19600	10	9000	..	..	13100	..	..	..	1996	34	665	3345	223	6263
1775	979	260	18245	157	341420	91	79210	20	245500	565850	626990	..	..	18785	1677	2389	16265	4864	43980
1220	808	252	15532	156	279460	85	65859	20	245500	453265	601990	..	..	18489	1429	4617	9029	4374	27937

CONFERENCE

Conference Journal, 1925

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

..	45	26	1098	24	45810	11	20600	..	..	..	..	..	..	1609	786	148	..	407	2950
85	119	54	3879	43	105660	22	27500	4	40000	..	..	..	..	3410	2085	553	2512	..	8560
55	89	36	1351	25	35400	18	19000	1	8000	..	..	..	..	1996	1090	..	992	80	4158
98	93	30	1449	31	38600	17	16460	..	..	..	..	..	..	2489	962	..	1735	37	5253
69	67	29	1851	27	40700	8	12100	1	6500	..	..	..	..	2615	1408	194	1087	355	5659
307	413	175	9628	150	266170	76	95660	6	54500	230000	152500	19286	..	12119	6361	895	6326	879	26580
889	438	179	10926	140	262250	72	92124	6	54500	230000	152500	19286	..	18042	79	1031	7014	2627	28793

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

..	19	28	1041	31	70900	24	41500	..	..	3500	..	..	..	2715	12	..	20	498	3245
21	25	33	1265	25	54900	19	35500	..	..	11030	..	..	..	3171	12	300	880	392	4755
34	18	27	1483	14	43160	12	37850	2	18000	41200	..	..	..	1793	11	930	110	432	3276
55	52	88	3789	70	168960	55	114850	2	18000	55730	..	..	..	7679	35	1230	1010	1322	11276
153	90	86	3662	69	166570	57	108600	2	18000	55730	..	..	..	11339	138	1552	5021	1557	19607

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

33	24	3	280	10	29860	9	6525	..	..	25000	2000	..	..	1446	21	..	10	192	1669
13	15	7	239	5	12900	5	2040	..	..	..	3600	..	..	937	7	..	69	103	1116
51	32	14	655	16	33900	15	7530	..	..	200	..	..	..	1797	9	..	243	48	2097
58	46	22	1162	21	32900	16	10000	7	35000	50700	19600	..	..	3164	46	..	366	420	3996
20	20	15	408	5	18000	5	3400	..	..	2750	6000	..	..	1328	10	..	422	112	1872
13	14	13	399	14	13700	7	2400	2	10000	6350	2740	..	..	1041	8	..	225	94	1368
188	151	74	3143	71	141260	57	31895	9	45000	85000	33940	..	..	9713	101	..	1335	969	12118
482	145	104	4711	56	128850	46	25840	7	33000	47900	21000	..	..	11339	138	1552	5021	1557	19607

2. Peking Area.

NORTH CHINA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD						Missions of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	MEMBERS OF CON-FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	21		
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single		Full Members		On Trial	Appointed											Not Appointed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Chingchao	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	5	16	8	3	4	17	14	1816	1256	3072	...	3072		
Lanhsien	1	1	1	1	2	1	10	2	17	14	4	37	32	30	2872	613	3485	...	3485		
Peking	11	6	18	4	39	11	7	20	4	14	39	2	19	55	32	2239	1236	3475	...	3475	
Shanhaikuan	2	2	4	1	8	4	11	4	8	10	5	11	53	29	1282	621	1903	...	1903		
Taianfu	3	4	4	1	7	7	13	3	24	11	4	9	24	20	2376	1691	4067	...	4067		
Tientsin	3	1	2	1	7	8	12	2	15	2	7	10	17	15	1493	1115	2608	...	2608		
Tsunhua	1	1	1	1	2	1	11	2	6	17	5	36	14	24	1715	988	2703	...	2703		
Yenchow	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	3	8	4	4	9	7	14	821	151	972	...	972		
Total	23	9	32	5	69	34	7	89	25	108	105	34	135	219	178	14614	7671	22285	...	22285	
Last Year	29	12	35	8	84	21	8	89	25	116	95	53	122	221	153	13910	7105	21015	2375	22390	

CHENG TU WEST CHINA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chengtu	7	1	7	3	18	7	1	6	2	11	29	9	39	28	35	1143	965	2108	22	2130
Tzechow	1	1	1	1	4	5	1	10	2	7	22	1	34	44	46	1410	1350	2760	56	2816
Total	8	2	8	4	22	12	1	16	4	18	51	10	73	72	81	2553	2315	4868	78	4946
Last Year	11	5	13	3	32	14	1	13	10	...	...	20	126	102	67	2828	3279	6107	146	6253

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chungking	3	3	6	4	16	7	9	4	...	...	5	12	31	14	847	574	1421	67	1488
Hochow	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	5	16	7	189	116	305	22	327
Jungchang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	23	...	...	990	891	1881	...	1881
Suining	2	2	2	4	4	6	...	...	...	...	6	4	46	29	674	521	1195	24	1219
Total	5	3	8	4	20	11	28	5	1	...	14	44	93	50	2700	2102	4802	113	4915
Last Year	6	2	8	4	20	17	19	16	...	...	20	58	114	67	2678	2526	5204	129	5333

3. Shanghai Area

CENTRAL CHINA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chinese local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.																				
Chinkiang	2	2	4	8	1	3	10	6	10	14	370	238	608	66	674					
Nanking-Kiangning	1	1	2	4	...	6	2	6	9	18	20	431	253	684	20	704				
Nanking-North Anhwei	8	3	11	4	26	9	6	1	5	10	6	17	9	989	321	1310	126	1436		
Ningkwofu	1	1	2	...	3	1	4	3	2	28	6	128	77	205	58	263				
Wannan	2	2	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	63	23	86	1	87		
Wuhu	1	1	2	2	6	7	5	1	4	3	3	15	26	477	286	763	54	817		
In Special Service	6	6	12	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21	4	25	6	56	34	1	25	5	32	16	29	89	75	2458	1198	3656	325	3981	
Last Year	16	3	17	2	38	25	3	20	5	34	14	5	22	119	73	2547	1213	3760	240	4000

KIANGSI

Compiled from

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

North Kiangsi	8	2	10	1	21	8	1	9	3	3	7	1	5	41	76	787	470	1257	102	1359
Nanchang	1	3	5	4	13	6	1	6	1	2	1	...	9	24	20	442	392	834	96	930
Hwangmei	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	1	3	...	3	10	10	26	364	331	695	52	747
Kienchang	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	5	...	...	5	4	5	225	282	507	86	593
Kan River	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	144	75	219	35	254
Total	9	5	15	5	34	18	2	27	5	9	17	4	30	79	126	1662	1550	3512	371	3883
Last Year	13	6	18	1	38	23	3	27	5	8	15	3	31	67	97	1918	1484	3412	365	3807

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
167	45	28	1551	33	29629	30	13040	..	...	...	...	...	...	1844	100	520	1052	245	3761
170	61	22	1805	23	49400	25	17191	..	...	...	...	...	...	4011	81	176	267	554	5089
214	80	11	2300	12	172000	8	30600	12	198000	865000	318000	...	...	3741	490	1617	200	1079	7129
92	24	17	1750	19	73930	18	16160	4	50000	50000	54000	...	...	2248	167	392	1914	538	5259
225	41	19	1643	24	44875	26	16450	4	53000	50000	61000	...	...	2781	203	405	1485	349	5223
158	247	20	1259	24	78300	15	35300	4	63000	110000	224000	...	...	7425	255	5550	5705	505	19440
58	12	17	1248	17	41000	17	12800	..	...	...	...	...	...	1053	67	201	25	113	1459
83	43	9	487	11	38588	8	12500	..	...	...	...	...	...	965	30	162	85	87	1329
1167	553	143	12043	163	527722	147	154041	24	364000	1075000	657000	...	...	24068	1393	8023	10733	3470	48687
1495	566	152	11258	148	499477	154	134911	24	364000	1075000	657000	...	...	18040	1966	8045	11506	12238	51795

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

74	12	25	1671	13	60950	6	2800	9	60968	75709	39550	80	420	1096	6	201	2168	2066	5537
87	10	25	1745	25	20296	11	5400	2	8532	52638	85150	900	....	1246	37	719	306	2616	4924
161	22	50	3416	38	81246	17	8200	11	69500	128347	124700	980	420	2342	43	920	2474	4682	10461
184	50	45	3473	40	81246	15	8500	11	69000	170000	151000	....	....	2000	85	167	1291	3535	7078

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

52	15	16	1201	22	58900	5	2500	5	29000	160000	130000	15000	5150	882	26	14	839	700	2461
13	5	7	540	6	7100	6	3900	1	5000	3000	2000	....	....	377	6	6	20	140	549
56	5	18	1153	43	20800	13	2950	..	....	10000	10000	....	....	1004	27	9	....	....	1040
62	5	14	1275	10	14500	3	3000	2	10000	35000	28000	....	....	420	9	9	959	445	1842
183	30	55	4169	81	101300	27	12350	8	44000	208000	170000	15000	5150	2683	68	38	1818	1285	5892
278	44	55	5517	62	82250	24	10200	7	36000	192100	191700	....	....	2161	85	667	3899	4557	11369

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

51	4	5	500	6	21800	4	6500	2	13000	10800	229140	2000	....	1294	30	....	10	118	1452
58	8	14	839	9	74800	6	4900	1	8000	10700	14846	....	....	1570	68	....	44	358	2040
100	15	13	1402	7	33770	5	3600	5	31000	54100	82688	....	....	1905	96	....	127	688	2816
13	14	7	532	3	8500	3	1800	..	....	41524	1000	....	....	466	49	....	4	392	911
...	1	5	450	1	5000	..	....	2	6000	6000	....	....	....	61	9	....	....	9	79
59	13	11	705	10	14900	10	8900	4	24000	61810	33950	....	....	1634	128	....	....	201	1963
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*44000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
281	55	55	4428	36	158770	28	25700	14	82000	184934	415624	2000	....	6930	380	....	185	1766	9261
380	287	77	5433	42	147670	21	21390	14	76200	1032524	392970	....	....	4712	2330	322	5	951	8320

Column 32, last year, includes Methodist share in Union Work. * W. F. M. S. Residences.

CONFERENCE

Conference Journal, 1925

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

40	17	19	1148	9	84960	7	10600	4	23000	....	....	800	....	1176	551	50	1712	390	3879
69	24	10	1084	7	53300	5	9700	7	39000	....	....	....	....	1270	87	35	....	1638	3030
30	...	9	672	9	16700	9	9700	..	....	....	....	....	....	523	25	13	....	218	779
37	19	10	702	8	16500	9	8500	..	....	....	....	....	....	578	33	46	....	230	887
9	...	5	270	4	9100	4	6800	..	....	....	....	....	....	171	26	3	....	93	293
185	60	53	3876	37	180560	34	45300	11	62000	231200	175000	800	....	3718	722	147	1712	2569	8868
298	117	57	4774	35	222800	32	48800	11	62000	174950	123625	800	....	2522	724	749	650	2006	6651

4. Seoul Area

KOREA

Compiled from Conference

Unit of local currency is the yen, which equals 50 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					M. F. M. S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordn'd	Unordained	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chemulpo	*	*	*	*	*	4		7	2	3	3	3	54		12	2065	1102	3167	987	4154
Chunan								5		9		9	15			314	226	540	93	633
Haiju	1	1	2	1	5	1		4	1	5		27	42		12	1171	590	1761	283	2044
Hongsung								3	1	3		14	15		4	376	201	577	151	728
Kangneung								1	2	2		9	15		2	361	206	567	162	729
Kongju	2	1	3		6	3		5	1	2	1	19	25		7	485	289	774	149	923
Manchuria								5		2		4	5			456	125	581	125	706
Pyongyang	2	1	3	1	7	9		13	2	7	3	63	189		26	3655	1065	4720	929	5649
Seoul	10	1	10	2	23	29		14	9	12	8	50	103		21	2021	576	2597	747	3344
Suwon								3	2	2	1	10	30		7	616	242	858	221	1079
Wonju	2	1	3	6	12			3	2	3	2	12	21		1	556	502	1058	1536	2594
Yengbyen		1	1		2	12		3	3	6	1	10	34		10	933	442	1375	322	1697
Yichun								3	1	2	1	27	31		6	613	301	914	218	1132
Total	17	6	22	4	49	50		69	26	58	20	257	579		108	13622	5867	19489	5023	25412
Last Year	19	3	21	3	46	46	1	61	19	49		281		406		13614	6530	20144	4242	24386

* Compiled from Board Records.

JAPAN MISSION COUNCIL—JAPAN

Unit of local currency is the yen, which equals 50 cents gold.

East Conference:		1	1	2	4	6	1	4	1	5					4	1186	589	1775		1775
Hokkaido		2	2	4	1	5	6	1	9						6	706	265	971		971
Ou Hokubu (Hirosaki)		1	1	2	2	6	2								1	631	87	718		718
Ou Nambu (Sendai)		8	1	8	1	18	3	2	23	10	7	14	25		15	5071	984	6055		6055
Tokyo		1	1	2		26	3	12				5			17	2837	649	3486		3486
Tokai (Yokohama)																				
West Conference:		2	2	1	5	11	8	1	5	2	2				8	1496	525	2021		2021
Kyushiu, North		1	1	2	4	7		5	1	1					6	875	124	999		999
Kyushiu, South						5	2	10	2	4					1	1351	196	1547		1547
Korea						4			2						3	815	473	1288		1288
Loo Choo		3	1	4	8	21														
Furlough																				
Total		19	2	20	2	43	46	90	17	51	23	56			61	14968	3892	18860		18860
Last Year		20	2	20	2	44	57	78	21	32	8	27	21	21	60	14454	3435	17889		17889

(a) These figures represent the districts of the Japan Methodist Church in which the Methodist Episcopal Church has work. The other
 * Only these figures were available for 1925. All other figures are repeated from the 1924 Report.
 For complete statistics of the Japan Methodist Church, see table following Summary of General Statistics by Divisions.

II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

1. Manila Area

Unit of local currency is the peso, which equals 50 cents gold.

Cabanatuan.	1	1	1			4	1	5	14	16	145	69	4687	3797	8484		8484	
Cagayan	1	1	2		4	5				3	85	10	2752	2751	5503	116	5619	
Central	1		1			5	1	2		5	142	7	1236	914	2250	206	2456	
Pampanga	1		1		2	11		14	31		117	16	6504	9350	15860		15860	
Pangasinan	1		1		3	5	2	2		29	294	69	3860	3523	7383	293	7676	
Tarlac						5	1	8	14		83	10	1308	4255	5563	97	5600	
Vigan	1				2	3	1	2		5	86	19	1939	820	2759	402	3161	
Manila	3	1	3		7	8	11	1	3	1	123	24	7290	1017	8307	179	8486	
West						6	2	3	1	6	110	11	11	1973	714	2687	134	2821
Total	9	2	9		11	16	55	9	39	61	66	30	235	31649	27147	58796	1427	60223
Last Year	14	2	14		30	23	54	14	33	57	155		177	33017	33327	66344	2240	68584

CONFERENCE

ournal, 1925, except as noted

For equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	36	37	38	39	40	41	
120	151	53	2194	62	56193	12	3910	†	†	†	†	†	†	5533	1131	1433	843	4809	13749	
36	19	28	1348	24	6370	9	3660	1	8000	63440	...	2380	440	1719	172	296	397	3875	6459	
45	37	47	2358	52	27485	11	6610	2	16000	44200	...	100	485	3748	526	1077	865	5139	11355	
18	20	24	921	21	8330	5	2490	...	...	3000	...	619	118	869	208	766	396	1300	3539
25	30	22	856	18	12690	4	1073	...	...	1500	...	80	150	1283	150	1115	211	1027	3786
55	19	31	1359	31	21180	7	5250	...	...	64400	...	600	170	2907	199	530	343	2100	6079
59	30	23	761	19	930	...	...	4	32000	...	...	...	...	799	242	350	1114	6280	8785
368	167	144	9888	84	270803	34	22593	4	25000	339740	...	4020	1190	18789	3132	4534	2591	38344	67390	
132	92	56	3856	32	107279	16	17400	6	48000	...	...	295	66	9068	1254	4878	864	25540	41604
50	31	30	1097	29	11346	9	1755	...	...	31000	...	551	466	1944	357	554	320	1861	5036
35	18	43	2417	27	21348	12	2390	2	20000	...	...	...	35	1871	257	1032	766	3348	7274
86	58	58	2550	40	24565	17	4077	2	15000	24100	...	255	239	3601	457	12471	534	3161	20224	
44	31	39	1732	49	25790	9	2520	...	...	...	...	100	165	2259	332	506	458	1997	5552
1073	703	598	31337	488	594309	145	73328	21	164000	571380	343230	9000	3544	54390	8417	29542	9702	98781	200832	
1216	832	615	32405	507	512698	141	51096	21	164000	1285807	343230	a4094	a4709	57471	9617	69923	80532	47172	264715	

† Repeated from 1920 Report.

† Repeated from 1924 Report.

a On church and parsonage property only.

METHODIST CHURCH—EAST AND WEST CONFERENCES (a)

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

133	12	*	*	39	3639	9	8	1	16000	8000	526380	7901	1382	1176	462	2682	13603
34	53	23		23	1496	4	4	1	12230		145230	2996	524	329	330	1516	5695
26		9		9	1155	6	4	1	14504		10750	2167	366	217	690	650	4000
478	76	36		36	4017	26	15	9	58750	2500000	175600	21412	3171	1370	13799	8280	48032
237	48	110		8020	20	20	20	2	60000		26300	12705	1895	1038	7980	4532	28150
193	61	41		2342	9		14	4	60000	180000	648000	6905	1664	905	3201	2091	14766
43	2	21		1391	7		5	1	11477			3037	667	522	3431	1155	8812
91	40	22		1876	8		11	1	9200			9123	1308	952	7429	3244	22056
47	43	8		566	2		2	1	4500			1457	276	69	149	299	2250
..
282	335	309		24502	91		83	21	246661	2688000	1532260	67703	11253	6578	37471	24449	147454
24	223	325		24808	89		75	21	77060	835550	1624400	49670	10670	4753	32476	126951	224520

istricts are the territory of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the United Church of Canada.

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

354	480	71	5606	39	50450	19	11250					6296			408	1888	460	9052
200	230	40	2811	17	22640	5	6800	2	14300	9000	5000	3137	34	23	814	592	4600	
120	169	46	3233	24	23903	11	3890	1	10000			3016	5		1888	460	5369	
465	308	46	5811	36	45504	13	6065	1	10000	40000	40000	5307	20	12	2682	2223	10544	
847	487	83	5626	47	70762	9	1679	2	29000	*10000	16400	7682	13	34	2853	582	11464	
253	438	20	2550	19	26389	5	3469	2	6000			2466		16	2202	353	5031	
140	121	29	2389	27	30480	1	200	1	20000			2031	59	10	635	540	3275	
379	152	44	4877	25	262400	10	46800	5	132000	†189000	315000	12472	61	51	1808	4640	19122	
221	111	31	2796	22	36450	8	6100					5344	20	20	1432	704	7520	
2879	2496	410	35699	256	568978	81	86253	14	212300	248000	376400	48045	212	574	16592	10554	75977	
2301	1961	355	30375	229	475642	72	46171	15	209000	243800	377400	44451	756	1287	10085	7582	64161	

* Sanitariums.

† Includes dormitory, publishing house and other institutions.

2. Singapore Area

Unit of local currency is the Straits Settlements dollar, which equals 55 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD						M. F. M. S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	MEMBERS OF CON-FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20		
	Ordned	Unordained	Wives	Single		Full Members		On Trial	Appointed										Not Appointed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Federated Malay States...	†	†	†	†	†	†	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1586	1028	2614	401	3015
Malacca.....	3	...	3	...	6	3	...	9	2	35	...	21	...	...	...	787	534	1321	153	1474
Penang.....	2	1	3	2	8	4	...	4	2	6	...	5	...	...	...	309	176	485	79	564
Sarawak.....	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	...	17	...	...	...	982	407	1449	...	1449
Singapore.....	4	4	3	4	15	12	...	4	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	957	252	1209	...	1209
Total.....	14	5	13	8	40	26	...	17	8	66	...	57	...	...	...	4621	2457	7078	633	7711
Last Year.....	16	4	14	8	42	30	...	17	8	66	...	57	...	...	...	4552	2565	7117	895	8012

† Compiled from Board Records.

* Repeated from 1923 Report.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Unit of local currency is the Dutch guilder, which equals 40 cents gold.

Java.....	5	3	8	4	20	3	..	4	1	...	...	11	....	...	7	490	219	709	200	909
West Borneo.....	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	....	5	1	206	209	415	26	441
Total.....	6	3	9	4	22	3	...	4	1	...	...	15	....	5	8	696	428	1124	226	1350
Last Year.....	10	2	12	4	28	2	2	4	1	...	...	25	2	13	714	330	1044	295	1339	

NORTH SUMATRA

Unit of local currency is the Dutch guilder, which equals 40 cents gold.

Total...	3	...	3	1	7	...	...	4	1	1	2	10	...	...	1	410	336	746	64	810
Last Year...	3	...	3	1	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	344	265	609	93	702

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

1. Bangalore Area

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Bangalore...	3	...	3	...	6	11	...	2	...	...	2	35	1	11	117	416	937	1353	414	1767
Belgaum...	2	...	2	...	4	3	...	1	...	2	...	48	...	19	17	465	3682	4147	2294	6441
Bidar...	1	1	2	...	4	2	...	3	1	3	...	64	...	25	22	758	6368	7126	2979	10105
Gokak...	2	...	2	...	4	1	...	2	...	2	...	61	...	5	21	307	3999	4306	1388	5694
Gulbarga...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	4	...	1	...	14	...	11	33	459	3535	3993	1582	5575
Hyderabad...	2	1	3	...	6	5	...	2	3	5	...	57	...	11	33	83	1164	2929	4140	1448
Madras...	4	...	4	...	8	4	...	2	1	3	...	49	...	4	33	83	1164	2929	4140	1448
Raichur...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	47	...	2	11	128	2260	2388	1165	3553
Siroucha...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	32	...	5	12	182	542	724	382	1106
Vikarabad...	1	2	3	...	6	3	...	4	1	4	...	89	...	26	48	4175	18059	22234	7405	29639
Yellandu...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	3	8	195	1641	1836	1085	2921
Total...	17	4	21	...	42	33	...	26	8	21	4	506	...	5	151	405	9459	46846	56305	22277
Last Year...	17	2	19	...	38	28	4	30	...	26	1	437	...	223	526	9054	45424	54478	21668	78582

SOUTH INDIA

BURMA MISSION

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Pegu: Burmese...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	191	151	342	65	407
Rangoon: Burmese...	5	...	4	...	9	5	...	3	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	189	259	448	53	501
Chinese...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	175	117	292	88	380
English...	1	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	260	31	291	209	500
Indian...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	20	...	1	1	299	246	545	184	729
Total...	10	...	9	...	19	12	...	8	...	1	...	66	...	1	3	1114	804	1918	599	2517
Last Year...	11	...	10	...	21	13	...	7	...	1	...	52	...	1	4	1152	615	1767	597	2364

CONFERENCE

except as otherwise indicated
For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid						
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
206	177	39	2245	15	87350	12	28600	†	8	65000	†	a	1992	a	1266	229	724	3238	32402
195	61	25	995	12	34800	4	13600			400000		1823	600		6771	40	394	3375	14850
50	31	7	607	2	24800	6	38100	2	35600	350000	110000	.....	.....	.....	4043	63	249	331	7203
55	116	4	335	17	22000	4	10000	1	5000	900000	250000	.....	.....	.....	3660	100	40	1500	5500
66	66	10	1289	4	110800	3	13450	8	100000			15000	1866		9008	185	279	44701	56114
572	451	85	5471	50	279750	29	103750	19	205600	1650000	555000	18815	3732	40609	617	1686	53145	20012	116069
527	466	85	5229	45	193475	35	103000	19	205600	1650000	555000	8000		38242	570	2375	18743	24665	84595

† Repeated from 1921 Report. a On church and parsonage property only.

MISSION CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

54	48	19	1469	5	97200	6	12400	3	50000	140000	68000	100000	1841	3755	5	529	1023	8320	13632
10	15	6	294	6	10600	2	1200	1	8000	800		1000		480		100	6092	220	6892
64	63	25	1763	11	107800	8	13600	4	58000	140800	68000	101000	1841	4235	5	629	7115	8540	20524
52	52	21	1401	16	116050	9	13800	4	56000	142800	65000	83500	870	5714	94	1284	1327	6818	15237

MISSION CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

29	50	16	567	4	59600	..	..	..	..	85000	..	15500	..	4353	..	133	..	..	4486
32	41	10	628	4	59600	..	..	..	..	85000	..	74145	..	3494	..	..	..	..	3494

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

46	53	139	3400	8	33735	6	32500	3	24000	247750	244401	82400	..	4160	416	162	232	4372	9342
21	102	63	1640	5	13400	9	53564	2	25000	58383	38500	26581	2100	4634	99	46	..	2659	7438
616	545	107	1679	..	..	13	14700	1	10500	32000	43500	10860	..	3634	87	79	..	13	3813
46	71	60	1285	3	1900	16	10670	1	12500	4830	..	..	..	1319	64	8	..	..	1391
95	87	37	447	..	..	10	21400	1	12500	7700	..	5089	..	1460	31	12	..	22	1525
129	132	95	2579	2	40000	19	69350	3	75000	127000	199400	90064	592	7427	193	175	450	2001	10246
193	187	106	1119	34	83635	17	138270	4	80000	75161	111600	92477	..	6775	259	69	549	4175	11827
48	56	40	725	..	..	17	17835	1	12000	14000	52500	4748	..	1681	43	50	..	..	1774
17	42	56	1282	1	150	3	8125	1	13000	8335	70095	..	..	711	45	234	292	598	1880
356	344	217	3878	..	..	44	62520	3	39000	164600	40000	9189	..	4594	112	58	203	..	4967
31	38	11	124	..	..	9	18564	1	18000	33000	..	20810	..	585	41	36	..	2914	3576
1598	1657	931	21158	53	172820	163	447498	21	321500	772759	799996	342218	2692	36980	1390	929	1726	16754	57779
2725	2485	1048	23344	54	172517	159	412864	20	313500	754438	731451	310825	..	35068	1472	1047	2098	13151	52836

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

31	21	10	469	2	9500	2	2090	1	8000	3300	1920	..	..	756	..	83	..	187	1026
21	5	35	1779	2	78000	4	2900	3	67500	624500	225600	115471	3000	2723	300	1085	3697	1038	8843
55	20	5	294	1	60000	..	..	..	..	172500	78000	120000	3775	2765	30	1299	7775	1986	13855
1	14	2	239	1	175000	..	..	1	12000	100000	400000	..	..	7363	..	2821	..	4549	14733
32	21	15	465	2	2000	2	750	1	10000	16800	..	14012	..	2012	10	241	..	1019	3282
138	81	67	3246	8	324500	8	5740	6	97500	917100	705520	249483	6775	15619	340	5529	11472	8779	41739
134	92	68	3091	7	321500	8	5640	6	97500	1048500	548920	219923	3920	12393	4132	1614	6888	11363	36390

2. Bombay Area

BOMBAY

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					W. F. M. S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN				MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Basim.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	24	..	1	34	217	234	451	35	486
Bombay.....	4	..	4	..	8	4	3	6	1	5	..	39	..	17	8	923	221	1144	381	1525
Nagpur.....	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	6	4	1	..	20	10	4	35	426	174	600	326	926
Poona.....	2	..	2	..	4	5	..	2	..	1	..	14	..	2	24	188	172	360	224	584
Puntamba-Igatpuri.....	3	..	3	..	6	3	1	3	..	..	..	18	..	2	15	755	823	1578	309	1887
† Special.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	12	..	12	..	24	18	4	19	6	7	..	115	10	26	116	2599	1624	4133	1275	5498
Last Year.....	10	..	9	..	19	10	3	16	7	7	..	138	..	12	125	2239	1383	3622	1467	5089

† In Isabella Thoburn College.

GUJARAT

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Ahmedabad.....	2	1	3	2	8	2	1	12	2	7	1	73	43	...	77	2065	4928	6993	3640	10633
Baroda.....	2	..	2	..	4	5	..	11	6	5	...	30	73	10	60	1247	5234	6481	3165	9646
Central.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	23	..	2	17	631	2609	3240	1935	5175
Godhra.....	2	..	2	1	5	4	..	12	2	..	..	48	..	42	570	5917	6487	4691	11178	
Kathiawar.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	5	..	10	543	371	914	352	1266	
Total.....	6	1	7	3	17	11	1	42	12	14	2	179	116	12	206	5056	19059	24115	13783	37898
Last Year.....	6	1	7	2	16	11	..	36	16	15	1	241	115	35	259	4895	18919	23814	14003	37817

INDUS RIVER

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Ajmere.....	2	..	2	..	4	8	..	5	..	8	..	31	..	15	22	1220	1291	2511	1087	3598
Baluchistan.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	6	..	7	10	103	239	342	124	466
Batala.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	19	..	115	20	1544	6653	8197	3576	11773
Bikanir.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	13	..	6	15	234	848	1072	506	1578
Bhatinda.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	9	..	19	..	34	24	3835	5970	9805	4649	14454
Hissar.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	10	..	1	11	1745	3059	4804	2177	6981
Lahore.....	1	..	1	..	2	3	1	4	3	7	..	22	..	302	49	4012	8563	12575	9148	21723
Sind.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	3	1	1	..	15	..	34	9	416	839	1255	573	1828
Total.....	6	..	6	..	12	12	1	24	7	35	..	135	..	514	160	13009	27462	40561	21840	62401
Last Year.....	8	..	8	..	16	12	4	28	3	41	..	169	..	457	183	11763	22080	33843	21880	55723

3. Calcutta Area

BENGAL

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Asansol.....	3	..	3	..	6	2	..	3	..	5	..	21	19	19	41	646	1654	2300	1126	3426
Birbhum.....	2	..	2	..	4	2	1	4	..	1	..	3	5	4	14	287	188	475	249	724
Calcutta Bengali.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	3	..	17	5	47	56	844	723	1567	475	2042
Calcutta Hindustani.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6	5	11	7	226	390	616	151	767
English.....	6	..	5	..	11	6	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	16	42	385	190	575	303	878
Pakaur.....	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	5	7	16	20	318	966	1184	306	1490
Tamluk.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	8	39	63	102	99	201
Total.....	13	..	12	..	25	15	3	16	..	9	1	57	43	113	188	2745	4074	6819	2709	9528
Last Year.....	15	1	14	..	30	18	7	18	14	12	..	67	14	64	146	2745	3587	6332	2444	8776

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Balaghat.....	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	4	..	11	..	4	..	8	23	195	293	488	175	663
Gadawara.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	4	..	6	..	7	..	11	8	206	824	1030	337	1367
Jubbulpore.....	3	..	3	..	6	4	..	12	..	20	..	18	..	9	62	540	539	1079	692	1771
Jagdalpore.....	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	8	..	31	..	18	21	255	1731	1986	685	2671
Khandwa.....	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	5	..	28	..	7	..	13	28	419	1471	1890	777	2667
Raipur.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	12	..	6	..	4	42	283	216	499	176	675
Total.....	8	..	8	..	16	11	..	28	..	85	..	73	..	63	184	1898	5074	6972	2842	9814
Last Year.....	10	..	10	..	20	13	..	22	..	84	..	89	..	73	209	2013	4959	6972	2462	9734

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
8	27	63	1159	1	3000	1	10000	*	20000	40800	29100			1347	7	340		80	1774	
46	63	33	1016	5	276000	4	67324			280000	145500	129380		15670	24	5324	2934	14613	38565	
6	27	67	2545	3	21000	12	53785	1	29850	104825	70000	50000		2656	17	466	3639	5075	11853	
5	8	26	762	3	32800	3	48500	2	38000	137300	122000	18000	1000	3555		4241		900	8696	
89	29	23	479	3	9300	2	8800			24600		1520		1166	5	512		58	1741	
154	154	212	5961	15	342100	22	188409	5	87850	587525	366600	198900	1000	24394	53	10883	6573	20726	62629	
168	221	249	6302	15	342100	22	188409	5	87850	360080	302600	147380	1000	24187	6030	3159	3103	18673	55152	

* Repeated from 1923 Report.

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

51	211	250	8707	4	22250	4	5850	3	55000	204047	30000	20782	6000	7952	409	499	...	642	9502
197	322	162	6685	8	44250	2	3500	3	36500	116500	160000	2279	...	6624	225	484	...	90	7423
17	94	57	2621	5	6500	1	1800	...	...	3070	...	...	...	2269	36	15	...	26	2346
104	161	200	6629	4	19600	10	10900	2	22000	45425	175000	7745	...	4979	215	153	...	99	5446
68	44	37	1245	...	...	2	650	...	...	395	...	...	...	747	28	15	...	11	801
437	832	706	25887	21	92600	19	22700	8	113500	369437	365000	30806	6000	22571	913	1166	...	868	25518
1178	1759	796	28978	21	104600	21	23700	8	113500	351542	648124	40620	16496	24580	1327	160	650	3550	30267

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

30	89	68	1286	3	27350	2	50000	2	23000	165850	153000	50000	8301	2839	1245	...	...	907	4991
4	14	8	162	1	20000	1	15000	1	10000	30000	...	...	...	2252	372	...	...	1197	3821
239	384	74	4492	1	200	6	1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	2542	24	...	...	10	2576
52	39	32	1258	...	...	2	5500	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	100	...	...	25	1106
265	299	74	4518	1	7000	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	1318	95	...	...	...	1413
121	128	37	2522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	51	...	...	143	1008
386	770	108	4732	5	15400	16	22778	1	15000	29678	70000	...	...	4499	253	...	...	745	5497
110	103	20	794	1	20000	1	12000	1	8400	3125	...	...	...	4617	636	...	...	1187	6440
1207	1826	421	19754	12	89950	28	107154	5	56400	229153	223000	50000	8301	19862	2776	...	...	4214	26852
1715	1991	473	22703	12	84950	24	78584	5	56400	179775	220000	800	960	19601	...	3033	746	3050	26430

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

223	143	50	1494	2	2200	5	33900	1	20000	27000	49080	...	...	2823	...	216	...	5474	8513
...	7	11	400	3	3900	8	47000	3	44000	6200	35900	18800	...	966	19	38	30	551	1604
25	58	34	1603	7	11120	8	15575	...	...	974775	500	216800	...	2898	...	...	...	51985	54883
32	25	18	697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1962	...	48	...	150	2160
1	24	4	415	3	256000	3	127500	2	107500	1970000	655000	776068	...	13585	77	16309	10216	292889	333076
36	20	25	594	8	15900	12	17950	1	17000	55600	12400	28000	...	432	...	...	...	5627	6359
2	7	3	127	1	1050	2	2400	...	...	10980	24200	8158	...	306	5	45	...	...	356
319	284	145	5330	24	390252	38	244325	7	188500	3044555	777080	1047826	...	22972	101	16656	10246	356976	406951
1065	486	174	6747	22	380550	41	205975	12	245000	3043141	778300	680197	62464	25838	515	18294	63716	340328	448691

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

30	42	57	1608	5	14500	3	20000	1	16000	42700	18500	2590	...	1055	122	134	...	553	1864
27	42	33	984	3	4600	4	6800	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	74	172	...	22	713
35	65	65	2466	9	60800	12	113900	6	105000	274150	134200	113000	...	5559	856	1688	...	1274	9417
88	87	72	1553	2	3300	3	18900	...	...	18500	40000	...	...	1238	174	205	200	172	1989
21	51	53	1245	2	7400	14	35760	2	20000	30350	35000	...	...	1719	206	177	30	339	2471
3	15	68	1622	1	12000	3	32800	2	36000	12700	65000	...	...	1137	118	106	...	103	1464
204	312	348	9478	22	102600	39	228160	11	177000	378400	292700	115590	...	11153	1550	2482	270	2463	17918
440	385	405	11567	20	98800	37	223960	11	95500	346900	287500	114775	12169	11288	...	...	1512	2520	19919

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					W. F. M. S. Missionaries of the Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CON- FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordn'd	Unord'd	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Arrah.....	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	2	2	3	1	19	4	21	175	1914	2089	961	3050	
Ballia.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	20	8	19	266	2622	2888	1116	4004	
Buxar.....	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	10	2	22	22	8	21	185	3331	3516	1574	5090	
Cawnpore.....	2	2	2	4	5	10	10	2	6	58	58	14	76	1032	3279	4311	1981	6292		
Gonda.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	7	7	22	22	5	35	512	848	1360	432	1792		
Lucknow.....	16	12	12	28	18	5	8	3	6	43	43	2	24	708	549	1257	529	1786		
Rae Bareilly.....	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	4	4	15	15	7	22	454	606	1060	454	1514		
Tirhoot.....	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	13	13	3	20	265	618	883	370	1253		
Total.....	22	18	17	40	32	5	37	9	30	1	212	252	43	238	3597	13767	17364	7417	24781	
Last Year.....	21	17	17	38	33	5	46	38	38	1	212	252	55	287	3474	13284	16758	7331	24089	

4. Delhi Area

NORTH INDIA

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Bareilly	3	4	7	9	1	14	1	12	85	35	96	3906	3635	7541	3423	10964
Bijnor	1	2	4	2	4	8	1	9	28	10	37	2010	5226	7236	2857	10093
Budaon	1	1	4	2	4	8	1	10	54	49	84	4550	5180	9730	5480	15210
Chandausi	1	1	2	3	3	8	1	3	24	23	30	2992	5768	8760	5066	13826
Garhwal	1	1	2	3	8	1	3	39	28	20	45	682	337	1019	410	1429
Hardoi	2	1	3	7	10	10	4	7	36	15	45	791	935	1726	727	2453
Kumaon	2	1	3	7	10	10	4	7	36	3	76	771	485	1256	390	1646
Moradabad	2	2	4	6	1	11	11	48	48	31	84	3634	8777	12411	5270	17681
Pilibhit	3	3	6	2	1	4	1	9	27	64	32	1655	2523	4178	1779	5957
Sitapur	3	3	6	2	1	4	1	9	17	2	26	536	417	953	356	1309
Lucknow College	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	17	2	26	536	417	953	356	1309
Total	13	3	17	34	34	2	65	13	80	386	252	555	21527	33283	54810	25758
Last Year	18	2	21	41	35	3	62	12	64	3	323	98	272	572	21130	30906
																80568
																76602

NORTHWEST INDIA

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ cents gold.

Aligarh.....	2	2	4	4	1	9	13	51	18	62	4240	8750	12990	8424	21414		
Anupshahr.....	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	19	27	15	3302	4114	7416	4528	11944		
Bulandshahr.....	1	1	2	2	1	4	4	42	9	24	2558	6118	8676	7323	15909		
Delhi.....	1	1	2	2	6	9	9	19	79	25	2299	9924	12223	8837	21060		
Meerut.....	2	2	4	4	11	9	9	98	24	88	10055	20117	30172	15127	45299		
Muttra.....	3	3	6	8	1	10	12	44	11	86	3334	4033	7867	4778	12645		
Muzaffarnagar.....	1	1	2	2	4	7	7	22	30	30	2660	6045	8705	4178	12883		
Roorkee.....	1	1	2	2	7	6	6	46	20	56	3818	8268	12086	4959	17045		
Sonepat.....	1	1	2	2	4	4	4	24	214	34	576	8751	9327	6047	15374		
Special and Furlough.....	3	2	3	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Total.....	10	3	12	23	28	4	58	12	68	365	441	420	33342	76120	109462	64201	173663
Last Year.....	10	2	12	24	32	3	44	11	66	400	730	517	28984	74763	103747	57424	161171

IV. AFRICA

1. Cape Town Area

†ANGOLA MISSION

Unit of currency is the

Loanda.....	4	4	3	11	1	1	3	7	8	302	270	572	246	818
Malanje.....	5	3	8	2	1	15	15	15	4	105	245	350	131	481
Quiongua.....	2	2	4	4	1	6	6	6	4	173	382	555	222	777
Total.....	11	9	3	23	3	1	3	28	16	580	897	1477	599	2076
Last Year.....	11	9	3	23	3	1	2	21	39	591	976	1567	495	2062

† Repeated from 1923 Report.

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	* 38	39	40	41	
53	79	34	1172	..	.....	3	2000	2	26000	27390	53000	33000	7000	2128	259	119	.....	125	2631
72	160	41	1504	..	4075	15	36200	1	11000	16000	9200	9000	.....	1222	187	.....	.....	21	1430
219	186	46	1688	..	1600	9	10375	1	6000	6240	.....	.....	.....	1859	49	.....	.....	58	1966
152	269	152	3378	8	114500	20	8300	4	54400	95333	139500	21000	.....	7234	1418	.....	2198	1585	12435
49	43	62	2680	5	32400	18	10300	2	27000	45000	49000	25400	.....	1626	232	.....	.....	187	2045
89	79	67	1877	6	71700	11	15400	2	60000	1450097	1300600	35000	20000	6598	845	1182	482	3807	12914	
107	60	38	1080	4	4200	10	5300	1	6000	7000	.....	.....	.....	1219	90	.....	.....	.....	1309
67	47	37	1146	2	5000	3	8817	2	22000	21650	60000	.....	.....	1790	230	.....	37	794	2851
808	932	477	14825	30	233475	89	96692	15	212400	1668710	1611300	123400	27000	23676	3310	1301	2717	6577	37581	
1341	1103	622	17873	30	232575	90	95592	16	246000	1444213	747850	150400	19600	20651	2537	1856	972	6573	32589	

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

72	366	124	4722	15	56500	36	81750	3	60000	222000	154050	25000	.....	7702	93	1277	1202	758	11032
880	538	88	2984	7	13150	18	32700	1	9000	78000	55000	.....	.....	2455	54	337	600	67	3513
277	630	117	2666	14	27150	31	14650	2	24000	15000	68000	22828	.....	5414	137	990	.....	.....	6541
333	476	79	1957	8	4350	26	7350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1520	57	107	.....	.....	1684
31	37	42	1121	8	7840	12	32350	2	45000	309900	48000	40500	.....	3540	242	176	1000	.....	4958
51	65	84	2887	6	13600	9	5950	1	18000	36300	36000	.....	.....	1789	195	277	.....	.....	2261
44	40	60	1556	9	133500	29	59800	3	48000	575850	256300	50600	.....	8521	104	2342	300	1167	12434
184	587	175	4245	12	47000	78	44250	3	48000	375900	140000	72094	.....	5100	89	1184	400	400	7173
87	275	50	1027	6	6050	18	22880	1	13500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1010	63	82	400	12	1567
87	38	44	984	5	34300	9	11651	2	30000	51900	30000	.....	.....	2127	116	400	.....	.....	2643
2046	3052	863	24149	90	343440	266	313331	18	295500	1664850	787350	211022	.....	39178	1150	7172	3902	2404	53806
1532	2697	1038	27992	89	278514	268	307296	18	295500	1664850	698450	52788	.....	33267	1562	8523	7779	4526	55657

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

262	982	143	3575	3	35590	7	31200	*	*	56000	175700	.....	.....	7256	264	398	.....	110	8028
504	783	93	4119	1	100	.....	.....	1	10000	150	26000	.....	.....	2288	74	60	.....	.....	2422
489	616	114	3649	2	2500	12	16100	1	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3802	86	112	.....	.....	4000
373	697	87	4142	1	3227	3	92032	1	20000	24477	21370	.....	.....	3237	211	195	525	101	4269
1099	2167	299	11735	2	23774	30	83500	2	35000	63700	101000	.....	.....	6163	298	390	100	80	7031
417	808	119	2778	2	23000	6	55350	2	25000	118936	178879	20000	.....	6468	237	406	142	630	7883
859	801	99	3465	1	6000	3	9300	1	15000	20000	.....	.....	.....	2157	74	92	.....	.....	2323
1109	1206	123	4126	4	51000	8	26600	.....	.....	18000	30000	.....	.....	4517	325	434	250	610	6136
321	363	106	5071	..	.....	4	21183	.....	.....	73645	.....	.....	.....	1080	116	99	.....	12	1307
5433	8423	1183	42660	16	145191	73	335265	8	110000	374908	532949	20000	.....	36968	1685	2186	1017	1543	43399
5033	6989	1526	53168	20	150866	74	276548	8	110000	319382	467379	14000	.....	38678	1830	2717	276	1915	45416

* Repeated from 1922 Report.

CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

78	56	11	1234	6	15800	12	26160	2	21000	8000	.....	.....	.....	835	1629	1865	.....	.....	3494
41	38	15	1290	9	1420	14	8410	7	10800	7950	20000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4343	770	.....	5948
7	22	5	628	5	3370	4	3170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	58
126	116	31	3152	20	20590	30	37740	9	31800	15950	20000	.....	.....	*835	*1629	*6208	828	*	9500
131	174	28	2648	20	21650	25	30645	9	31800	15950	14000	4700	.....	835	1629	6208	510	.....	9182

* Repeated from 1922 Report.

† CONGO MISSION

Unit of local currency is the Belgian franc, which equals 5 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					W. F. M. S. Missionaries of the Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Lunda-Chiokwe.....	4	..	2	1	7	..	2	..	..	1	..	30	..	4	6	82	111	193	12	205
Luba.....	2	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	4	2	15	27	42	5	47
Elisabethville.....	3	1	4	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	23	..	6	1	202	223	425	30	455
Total.....	9	1	8	2	20	..	2	..	1	1	..	74	..	14	9	299	361	660	47	707
Last Year.....	10	1	8	3	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	16	14	17	229	142	371	..	371

† Repeated from 1924 Report.

RHODESIA MISSION

Unit of local currency is the pound sterling, which equals \$4.86 gold.

Mrewa.....	4	2	3	1	10	3	..	..	1	..	..	*61	..	2	1	1003	1364	2367	574	2941
Mutambara.....	2	..	2	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	*17	..	3	4	343	394	737	115	852
Old Umtali.....	4	2	5	1	12	5	1	..	..	..	..	†44	..	16	6	2286	1263	3549	834	4383
Total.....	10	4	10	2	26	14	1	..	1	..	..	122	..	21	11	3632	3021	6653	1523	8176
Last Year.....	11	3	9	2	25	12	..	..	1	..	..	125	..	2	12	3238	2824	6062	1146	7208

* Includes one unordained traveling preacher, member of Conference on trial.

† Includes five unordained traveling preachers, members of Conference on trial.

† SOUTHEAST AFRICA

Unit of currency is the

Inhambane.....	5	3	8	..	16	2	..	2	2	..	..	91	..	..	8	1334	3757	5091	..	5091
Limpopo.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	1112	413	1525	..	1525
Transvaal.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	9	..	1400	874	2274	..	2274
Total.....	8	3	11	..	22	2	..	2	2	..	..	240	..	9	8	3846	5044	8890	..	8890
Last Year.....	8	3	9	..	20	2	1	2	2	..	..	87	8	128	15	2456	4597	7053	..	7053

† Repeated from 1924 Report.

2. Covington (U. S. A.) Area

LIBERIA

Unit of currency is the

Bassa-Sinoe.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	13	..	5	4	6	25	..	..	1004	373	1377	49	1426
Cape Palmas.....	2	..	2	2	6	..	..	5	1	3	..	13	44	1	12	1386	538	1924	127	2051
Kru Coast.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	4	5	4	..	18	..	25	8	1956	2851	4807	127	4934
Montserrado.....	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	14	2	3	..	..	24	3	14	2063	328	2391	41	2432
Total.....	4	2	5	3	14	..	..	36	8	15	4	37	93	20	34	6400	4090	10499	344	10843
Last Year (1923).....	6	1	7	2	16	..	..	28	13	..	..	77	..	..	..	7628	2528	10156	1043	11199

V. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

1. Mexico City Area

Unit of local currency is the peso, which equals 50 cents gold.

Central.....	2	..	2	..	4	11	1	10	3	..	1	4	16	..	7	1930	2061	3991	197	4188
Northern.....	..	1	..	1	2	3	1	7	1	..	..	8	17	5	9	654	653	1307	200	*1507
Puebla.....	1	3	3	..	7	8	..	11	2	2	..	18	37	..	..	2247	2318	4565	165	4730
Total.....	3	4	5	1	13	22	2	28	6	2	1	30	70	5	16	4831	5032	9863	562	10425
Last Year.....	6	4	9	1	20	18	1	31	1	1	..	45	65	2	14	4311	4953	9264	365	9629

* Emigration to other parts because of political troubles has reduced this number below total for Eastern and Northern districts (of which

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
20	9	2	288	3	2400	1	20000	4	45000	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1039	1039
15	3	1	203	1	4900	1	8000	2	16000	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1461	1461
41	25	4	518	3	284000	2	50000	3	300000	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10779	10779
76	37	7	1009	7	291300	4	78000	9	361000	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13279	13279
9	11	6	768	4	85500	4	39000	9	51000	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7000	7000

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

213	16	55	2792	71	1580	55	2111	6	4705	4270	1700	.....	.....	233	.....	.....	.....	645	878
43	57	18	1713	17	750	18	1166	3	2290	3906	5280	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	15	337	465
229	193	42	4384	38	3605	46	6645	10	5950	23000	5000	.....	.....	568	.....	.....	403	1095	2066
485	266	115	8889	126	5935	119	9922	19	12945	31176	11980	.....	.....	914	.....	.....	418	2077	3409
593	329	108	8444	123	4950	73	5970	12	5700	17704	7480	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	132	2170	2402

MISSION CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

214	164	91	3881	67	3810	3	275	6	28750	40000	.....	.....	.....	562	40	.....	.....	.....	602
129	91	69	1250	32	1350	2	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	19	.....	.....	.....	315
249	...	...	...	2	400	.....	.....	1	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2607	69	.....	.....	.....	2676
592	255	160	5131	101	5560	5	375	7	38750	40000	.....	.....	.....	3465	128	.....	.....	.....	3593
351	141	159	5279	97	5550	5	375	7	38750	40000	.....	.....	.....	1520	135	.....	.....	.....	1655

CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

95	49	20	1043	24	43192	3	2173	..	.....	45202	.....	.....	.....	1139	1473	4	437	151	3204
119	127	25	1654	14	28590	9	6210	3	18000	34803	.....	.....	.....	1554	431	13	1319	158	3475
91	112	31	1649	37	15500	3	200	2	3000	4305	.....	.....	.....	474	590	.....	318	250	1572
115	41	24	1881	24	130650	2	2800	4	25000	45365	.....	.....	.....	3725	3833	582	1920	988	11048
420	329	100	6227	99	217932	17	11383	9	46000	129675	.....	.....	.....	6892	6267	599	3994	1547	19299
1257	835	90	5757	88	199927	28	27897	..	.....	.....	.....	1261	113	5535	684	920	3243	2289	12671

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

153	197	30	1885	28	448900	12	69100	1	40000	55000	684000	6296	4280	16302	796	178	1200	2500	20976
46	58	21	1095	18	103850	13	91660	4	34750	196000	100000	1200	400	7093	727	792	1731	4442	14785
73	139	45	2714	25	168500	6	16000	1	18000	342500	136500	55000	1500	13797	999	1852	2314	2700	21662
272	394	96	5694	71	721250	31	176760	6	92750	593500	920500	62496	6180	37192	2522	2822	5245	9642	57423
253	256	105	5837	67	716350	33	174010	6	92750	457500	920500	41700	11210	31902	2754	9688	10912	4348	59604

it is composed) reported last year.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Unit of currency is the

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					W. F. M. S. Missionaries of the Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CON- FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Panama.....	3	1	3	3	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	5	144	150	294	42	336
Costa Rica.....	2	1	3	1	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	54	51	105	..	105
Total.....	5	2	6	4	17	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	3	3	11	198	201	399	42	441
Last Year.....	3	3	6	4	16	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	5	194	144	338	..	338

2. Buenos Aires Area

†BOLIVIA MISSION

Unit of currency is the

Total.....	2	10	9	10	31	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	12	10	59	35	94	8	102
Last Year.....	2	9	6	10	27	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	30	85	..	85

† Repeated from 1922 Report.

†NORTH ANDES

Unit of local currency is the sol, which equals 50 cents gold.

Central.....	2	2	3	7	7	..	2	2	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	160	239	399	150	549
Coast.....	2	5	7	7	21	6	..	5	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	399	246	645	100	745
Total.....	4	7	10	7	28	6	..	7	2	..	..	5	19	..	..	559	485	1044	250	1294
Last Year.....	4	8	9	4	25	5	1	7	2	..	..	7	20	..	..	487	741	1228	245	1473

† Repeated from 1924 Report.

CHILE

Unit of local currency is the Chilean peso, which equals 20 cents gold.

Northern.....	3	1	3	4	10	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	449	793	1242	136	1378
Central.....	5	1	6	9	23	..	..	8	2	1	..	5	20	..	..	996	1090	2086	30	2116
Southern.....	2	6	8	7	23	..	..	7	2	..	..	8	12	..	..	1203	1592	2795	344	3139
Magellan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	69	89	158	60	218
Total.....	10	8	17	20	56	..	..	20	4	2	..	17	46	..	..	2717	3564	6281	570	6851
Last Year.....	10	13	18	22	63	..	4	19	5	2	..	18	42	13	13	2698	3240	5938	426	6564

EASTERN SOUTH

Unit of local currency is the Argentina paper peso, which equals 42.4 cents gold.

Bahia Blanca.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	4	21	23	111	101	212	34	246
Buenos Aires.....	5	2	4	3	14	5	4	13	1	1	4	11	21	7	16	2216	791	3007	621	3628
Mendoza.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	7	..	..	190	179	369	28	397
Northern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	2	15	2	20	22	15	1705	854	2559	816	3375
Uruguay.....	3	..	2	..	4	..	..	8	..	1	9	..	20	13	30	1408	799	2207	444	2651
Total.....	8	2	6	3	18	5	4	37	3	4	29	16	72	63	84	5630	2724	8354	1943	10297
Last Year.....	8	6	14	2	30	13	1	33	3	7	22	18	76	14	30	5644	2884	8525	2120	10648

MISSION CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	36	37	38	39	40	41	
48 13	25 7	7 5	502 150	3 2	22000 7500	1 2	1000 3500	2 1	10000 5000	30000 2500	..... .....	8500	1000	900 100	..... 89	..... .....	175 537	126 429	1201 1155
61 84	32 46	12 11	652 753	5 3	29500 25500	3 3	4500 13000	3 1	15000 5000	32500 39550	..... .....	8500 9500	1000	1000 790	89 .....	..... 52	712 225	555 1130	2356 2197

CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

5	4 7	8 7	380 320	550000	45000 45000	500 400	500 400
---	--------	--------	------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	-------	----------------	-------	------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	------------

MISSION CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

17	45	9	346	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18162	53606	.....	.....	.....	585	38	12	.....	1532	2167
...	15	6	664	1	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	70000	.....	.....	.....	3205	163	119	.....	3168	6655
17	60	15	1010	1	10000	.....	.....	1	18162	123606	.....	.....	.....	3790	201	131	.....	4700	8822
7	93	17	1260	1	10000	.....	.....	1	18162	123606	.....	.....	.....	3819	389	273	.....	8511	12922

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

26	53	17	896	6	172750	2	50750	.....	.....	300000	.....	24000	.....	21730	1986	2515	10000	.....	36231
47	46	23	1458	15	524400	2	120000	1	100000	1300000	.....	12000	2000	21780	2289	1978	17250	.....	43297
103	96	37	3045	18	520000	5	39600	.....	.....	3400000	.....	243000	12000	24385	2068	1920	18674	.....	47047
14	10	4	240	5	154000	1	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	1000	7800	302	500	18000	.....	26602
176	205	81	5639	44	1371150	10	216350	1	100000	5000000	.....	280000	15000	75695	6645	6913	63924	.....	153177
184	219	78	5236	33	1247250	16	147000	2	70000	3682520	.....	120000	12500	69821	1918	6863	43900	21416	143918

AMERICA CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

10	9	10	459	4	57200	3	43000	.....	.....	200	.....	2970	317	667	6102	4615	14671
132	38	3295	16	1664000	10	314500	4	175000	440000	186000	13270	1100	40487	3146	10884	20429	95006
12	11	520	4	63000	3	56000	.....	.....	6000	.....	7379	2000	8966	192	502	2775	12435
14	166	35	2501	16	358500	10	188000	.....	.....	6000	155000	23557	2300	33320	1390	3603	3707
6	80	28	1975	12	753082	8	231417	.....	.....	121818	380000	20083	825	31376	2427	1658	1063
30	399	122	8750	52	2895782	34	832917	4	175000	573818	721000	64489	6225	117119	7472	17314	30932
53	489	125	9066	51	2557000	31	603290	3	125000	546200	1050000	49297	16269	110641	5825	13206	52998

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

1. Copenhagen Area

BALTIC AND SLAVIC

Unit of currency is the

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					M. S.	Missions of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5				MEMBERS OF CON-FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Estonia								7	3	3				56		3	780	200	980		980	
Latvia								11	4					18		4	418	151	569		569	
Lithuania								5	2	1				13		2	205	104	309		309	
Total	1				1			23	9	4				87		9	1403	455	1858		1858	
Last Year	1				1			14	19	3				66		5	1078	618	1696		1696	

†DENMARK

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 27 cents gold.

Eastern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	2028	114	2142	..	2142
Northern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1116	85	1201	..	1201
Southern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	854	116	970	..	970
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	3	20	..	..	3998	315	4313	..	4313
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	2	21	56	110	4187	388	4575	1736	6311

† Repeated from 1924 Report.

FINLAND

Unit of local currency is the Finnish mark which for property valuation equals 19 cents gold, and for

Eastern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	6	..	..	..	2	990	479	1469	27	1496
Western	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	9	1	..	..	1	595	200	795	..	795
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	..	15	1	..	..	3	1585	679	2264	27	2291
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	4	..	25	..	..	..	..	2313	760	3073	..	3073

FINLAND SWEDISH

Unit of local currency is the Finnish mark, which for property valuation equals 19 cents gold, and for

Western	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	10	..	..	790	87	877	..	877
Southern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	278	39	317	..	317
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	1	..	13	..	..	1068	126	1194	..	1194
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	..	1	3	11	..	..	1060	112	1172	9	1181

†NORWAY

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 26 cents gold.

North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	8	25	..	..	1053	168	1221	107	1328	
West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	1	2	60	..	..	2908	295	3203	459	3662	
East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	1	2	81	..	..	133	2934	222	3156	454	3610
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	2	2	12	166	..	..	133	6895	685	7580	1020	8600
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	3	1	10	162	..	..	133	6755	778	7533	1040	8573

† Repeated from 1924 Report.

†SWEDEN

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 26 cents gold.

Eastern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	3	..	1	5	47	..	14	4501	143	4644	..	4644
Northern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	7	..	2	37	..	..	2	2285	175	2460	..	2460
Southern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	6	..	3	2	33	..	4	4202	368	4570	..	4570
Western	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	5	..	2	4	63	..	18	4547	345	4892	..	4892
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	21	..	6	13	180	..	38	15535	1031	16566	..	16566
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	14	..	..	19	173	..	27	15629	888	16517	..	16517

† Repeated from 1924 Report.

MISSION CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
...	20	28	1662	5	67000	6	*	...	...	15000	...	...	...	552	...	44	...	...	596
...	9	16	978	4	181000	7	...	...	...	15000	...	...	...	1006	...	...	...	...	1560
...	9	12	660	2	62000	2	...	...	...	10000	...	...	...	640	...	28	500	...	668
...	38	56	3300	11	310000	15	...	...	...	40000	...	...	...	2198	...	126	500	...	2824
...	24	50	3272	11	310000	15	...	...	...	40000	...	...	...	111	...	80	...	...	191

* Included with churches (unde same roof).

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	83	26	2203	17	1058390	11	615080	...	...	1051450	...	614721	27265	43389	14955	7274	...	146910	212528
...	39	19	1400	12	407600	5	102200	...	...	433000	...	132429	6331	23463	7197	5121	...	86133	121914
...	29	16	1302	8	293830	8	148000	...	...	105000	...	125939	2251	18287	5344	3164	...	72345	99140
...	151	61	4905	37	1759820	24	865280	...	...	1589450	...	873089	35847	85139	27496	15559	...	305388	433582
...	174	66	5407	35	1671720	21	801280	...	...	1589450	...	1326000	21090	83942	27944	28284	14084	1440731	1694985

CONFERENCE

contributions (Cols. 36-41) equals 2½ cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	27	20	2033	8	1334000	6	300000	...	...	50000	...	269609	14000	147249	5606	112787	31087	...	296729
...	...	7	675	4	1316000	4	250000	...	...	110000	...	804087	14422	107677	6429	17286	60685	...	199972
...	27	27	2708	12	2650000	10	550000	...	...	160000	...	404200	20000	266263	8593	130073	91772	...	496701
...	37	55	4274	27	5240184	15	1735000	...	...	...	...	1411200	80428	316220	22639	79560	420345	1194104	2032958

MISSION CONFERENCE

contributions (Cols. 36-41) equals 2½ cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	4	15	1601	8	2207807	7	280000	...	...	728807	...	319920	39620	188017	26651	31824	50110	666370	992972
...	3	7	510	7	1799700	4	1150000	...	...	468000	...	804087	14422	107677	6429	3795	40162	297121	455184
...	7	22	2111	15	4007507	11	1430000	...	...	1196807	...	1124007	54042	295604	33080	35619	90272	993491	1448156
...	9	22	2206	15	3712184	12	1605000	...	...	...	...	1148866	112087	231746	14201	64026	211838	376734	808575

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

1	26	13	2240	11	676300	3	85000	...	...	...	...	208185	18630	44297	3032	14515	13753	43128	118725
3	125	22	5403	24	2285250	12	341000	...	...	450000	...	1064851	19793	107905	10059	15365	29723	135752	208804
4	121	28	6280	26	1617800	14	509000	...	...	360000	...	489732	11826	112394	10955	10897	123633	87483	354362
8	272	63	13923	61	4579350	29	935000	...	...	810000	...	1762768	50249	264596	20406	49777	167109	266363	771891
3	235	61	13399	66	4940150	30	966000	...	...	990000	...	2081437	41821	266642	14090	59646	159317	248293	747988

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	18	57	4399	49	1618228	12	329930	...	...	760000	...	633287	19724	102995	14797	46796	116159	101728	382475
...	28	43	3633	33	902890	16	324900	...	...	...	...	383025	5363	77461	6448	31419	17157	49661	182146
...	47	58	6613	41	1193900	16	257300	...	...	...	...	419497	9012	113591	13615	49660	37820	74447	289133
...	39	59	5567	60	1810667	16	853435	...	...	671000	...	1360274	18042	129844	13192	65403	97442	119665	425546
...	132	217	20212	183	5525685	60	1765165	...	...	1431000	...	2796083	52141	423891	48052	193278	268578	345501	1279300
...	89	222	21203	183	5506507	57	1555435	...	...	994107	...	2714836	61787	379243	46717	44995	220512	468423	1159890

2. Paris Area

†FRANCE MISSION

Unit of currency is the franc

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					W. F. M. S. Missionaries of the Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN				MEMBERS OF CON- FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total.....	3	1	4	..	8	12	4	15	3	..	..	5	12	..	..	848	302	1150	..	1150
Last Year.....	2	1	3	..	6	12	6	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	747	224	971	..	971

† Repeated from 1924 Report.

†ITALY

Unit of local currency is the lira, which equals 19 cents gold.

Central.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	..	1	2	10	3	15	743	112	855	228	1083
Northern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	..	..	3	2	8	8	1482	287	1769	135	1904
Southern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	7	..	3	1	2	14	828	280	1108	126	1234
Swiss.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	400	99	499	26	525
Total.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	43	4	9	1	8	14	13	37	3453	778	4231	515	4746
Last Year.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	35	6	2	1	12	10	30	14	3476	825	4301	83	4384

† Repeated from 1923 Report except as otherwise noted. * Repeated from 1922 Report.

NORTH AFRICA

Unit of local currency for North Africa is the franc, which equals 7½ cents gold.
Unit of local currency for Madeira Islands is the escudo, which equals 8 cents gold.

Algiers: European.....					3			2			3		3	60	17	77	27	104
Native.....	4	4		8	4		2	1			3		5	15	28	43	4	47
Constantine: European.....							1					4		1	44	11	55	6
Native.....	1	1	1	3	3			1	1				1	3	8	20	28	3
Fort National Region:																		
European.....																		
Native.....	1		1		2				1		4	1	1	2	25	56	81	21
Il Maten-Sidi Aich Region:																		
European.....																		
Native.....														11	4	15	2	17
Oran: European.....							1	1	1		4		3	7	11	46	57	20
Sousse: European.....												1		2	42	7	49	5
Tunis: European.....							1							1	8	5	13	2
Native.....	2	1	3		6	a3			1			1		1	23	19	42	1
										1		1		2	6	22	28	4
Total.....	8	1	9	1	19	10	a3	b7	b4	b4		b12	b12	b5	b27	258	235	493
Last Year.....	10	1	2	2	22	7	a3	b7	b4	b4		a14	b12	b5	b27	256	219	475
Madeira Islands (1923).....	3		3		6		a3					3		1	3	118	11	129
Last Year.....	2		2		4		3					3		1	3	116	25	141

a Swedish Woman's Missionary Society. b European, Kabyle and Arab.

3. Zurich Area

AUSTRIA MISSION

Unit of local currency is the Austrian shilling, which equals 14 cents gold.

Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	3	..	12	1	..	664	341	1005	286	1201
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	3	..	..	2	3	692	371	1063	273	1336

BULGARIA MISSION

Unit of local currency is the lev, which equals 1.35 cents gold.

Sofia.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	8	2	..	..	1	10	..	2	518	135	653	50	703
Timovo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	268	59	327	19	346
Total.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	15	2	..	..	2	19	..	2	786	194	980	69	1049
Last Year.....	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	14	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	731	241	972	75	1047

United States gold dollar

a Included in Churches.

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

c Reported from field in Col. 37 by error.

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

407

NORTH GERMANY

Unit of local currency is the gold mark, which equals 23.8 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					7	8	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN		6			MEMBERS OF CON-FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	2	3	4	5				9	10	11	12									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Berlin.....	23	2	2	8	..	37	..	3	3297	941	4238	1168	5436
Bremen.....	25	1	3	4	..	43	..	2	3291	846	4137	1342	5479
Dresden.....	19	3	4	11	..	71	..	2	4851	2396	7247	1663	8910
Leipzig.....	22	3	3	8	..	96	..	4	4353	2220	6573	1506	8079
Total.....	89	9	12	31	..	247	..	11	15792	6403	22195	5709	27904
Last Year.....	95	9	..	..	12	252	..	..	15131	6107	21238	5878	27116

SOUTH GERMANY

Unit of local currency is the gold mark, which equals 23.8 cents gold.

Eastern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	3	...	...	40	175	...	5	4908	1135	4938	984	5022
Northern.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	34	4	...	...	12	128	...	4	4968	993	5961	1551	7512
Southwestern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	3	...	...	43	326	...	10	6291	1018	7309	1492	8801
Total.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	101	10	...	...	a95	b629	...	19	15062	3146	18208	4027	22235
Last Year.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	101	6	...	...	88	616	...	14	14444	3562	18006	4133	22139

a Local Preachers. b Exhorters.

HUNGARY

Unit of local currency is the Hungarian crown, which equals 20 cents gold.

Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	...	1	1	13	2	4	408	261	669	163	832
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	...	...	3	10	...	4	358	351	709	36	745

JUGO-SLAVIA

Unit of local currency is the dinar, which equals 2 cents gold.

Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10	1	...	9	...	...	760	544	1304	327	1631
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	11	3	...	10	...	...	746	552	1298	501	1799

RUSSIA MISSION

Unit of currency is the

Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	1482	205	1687	28	1715
Last Year.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	750	100	850	...	850

† Repeated from 1919 Report except as noted otherwise. * 1924 figures.

SWITZERLAND

Unit of local currency is the Swiss franc, which equals 19.3 cents gold.

East.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	4	...	27	...	88	...	...	6671	604	7275	...	7275
West.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	3	1	6	...	37	...	...	4097	393	4490	...	4490
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	7	1	33	...	125	...	...	10768	997	11765	...	11765
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	9	...	27	...	126	...	...	10773	1082	11855	224	12079

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	82	37	3194	18	780000	13	409000	..	...	...	...	350000	...	45749	756	1305	9878	104105	161793
...	103	55	3294	25	602000	7	222200	..	...	1500000	...	230000	...	47662	558	1205	9925	92825	152175
...	132	77	5281	32	490000	11	200594	..	...	...	...	200000	...	87946	1057	1720	34537	143818	269078
...	90	60	5526	27	610000	10	247956	..	...	...	...	222000	...	68200	1377	1832	43693	148650	263752
...	417	229	17295	102	2482000	41	1079750	..	...	1500000	...	1002000	...	249557	3748	6062	98033	489398	846798
3	424	226	17713	89	4922412	37	698745	..	...	1500000	...	2241443	...	54215	3787	3132	...	212088	273222

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	89	97	3778	45	1507986	12	224000	..	...	...	...	224021	...	72314	710	5466	14580	82933	176003
...	122	99	6276	48	2327802	10	380000	..	...	700000	...	870955	...	98095	820	6857	9264	107925	222961
...	113	146	6225	67	1542209	11	346188	..	...	500000	...	118130	...	113410	1013	8539	50045	110125	283132
...	324	342	16279	160	5377997	33	950188	..	...	1200000	...	1213106	...	283819	2543	20862	73889	300983	682096
...	297	325	16784	159	5961790	27	509900	..	...	1705000	...	1127070	...	55251	2321	12221	...	155183	...

MISSION CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

2	18	20	405	3	93000	7	460000	..	...	142000	...	50000	...	3000	300	1300	...	220	4820
3	8	24	565	4	a30000	7	a100000	..	...	a60000	...	a10000	...	a507	148	919	...	2683	4257

a United States gold; Cols. 36-41 United States gold last year.

MISSION CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	27	24	1127	18	2818950	5	173000	..	...	300000	...	...	...	61327	735	13701	11445	165575	251783
1	61	26	1029	23	2636500	9	315000	..	...	300000	...	...	...	71106	3865	16852	54154	173106	319083

CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

...	10	10	1500	7	125000	7	125000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	900	7	125000	7	125000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see summary of Statistics

6	140	167	12001	54	4094900	32	1224800	..	...	1200000	...	3984577	54926	133665	9688	38018	54926	338459	574756
...	79	97	10294	39	2650000	9	326870	..	...	...	...	1525130	64023	87427	5749	22456	64023	224571	404226
6	219	264	22295	93	6744900	41	1551670	..	...	1200000	...	5509707	118949	221092	15437	60474	118949	563030	978982
3	224	263	22410	92	6385600	38	1497580	..	...	2900000	...	4280752	132715	197593	16826	271503	778735	752257	1916914

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					S. M. S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CON-FERENCE		LOCAL PREACH-ERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Com-munity, Cols. 19 and 20
	Ordned	Unordained	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed									
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I. EASTERN ASIA																			
CHINA: Shanghai	1	2	3	4	10														
1. Central China	14	6	20	4	44	39	1	25	5	32	16		89	75	2458	1198	3656	325	3981
2. Chengtu West China	11	5	13	3	32	18	1	16	4	18	51		72	81	2553	2315	4868	78	4946
3. Chungking West China	5	4	10	5	24	18		28	5	1			44	50	2700	2102	4802	113	4915
4. Foochow (1923)	13	11	22	8	54	46	3	80	21	83	191	35	301	326	1491	12777	27578	1765	29343
5. Hinghwa	6	1	7	1	15	24	1	81	14	125	108	23	173		164	8099	6555	14654	1848
6. Kiangsi	10	8	18	6	42	24	2	27	5	9	17	4	30	79	129	1962	1550	3512	371
7. North China	24	13	36	9	82	50	7	89	25	103	105	34	135	219	178	14614	7671	22285	371
8. South Fukien	3	3	3	2	8	7		22	9	31	16	9	76	93	8	1876	1471	3347	903
9. Yenping	8	2	10	1	21	7		33	9	50	50	26	171	75	73	4441	2936	7377	375
Total for China	95	52	142	43	332	226	15	401	97	457	554	155	1032	1046	1177	53504	38575	92079	7924
10. Japan	19	2	20	2	43	46	2	90	17	51	23	56			61	14968	3892	18860	18860
11. Korea	17	6	22	4	49	51		69	26	58	20	257			108	13622	5867	19489	5923
Total for Eastern Asia	131	60	184	49	424	323	17	560	140	566	597	468	1611	1046	1346	82094	48334	130428	13847
II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA																			
1. Malaya	14	5	13	8	40	26		17	8	66		57				4621	2457	7078	633
2. Netherlands Indies	9	2	11	4	26	4		4	1			15		5	8	696	428	1124	226
3. North Sumatra	3	1	4	1	9			4	1	1	2	10				410	336	746	64
4. Philippine Islands	13	2	13		28	22		55	9	39	61	66	1185	30	235	31649	27147	58766	1427
Total for Southeastern Asia	39	10	41	13	103	52		80	19	106	63	148	1185	35	244	37376	30368	67744	2350
III. SOUTHERN ASIA																			
1. Bengal	15	1	15		31	22	3	16		9	1	57	43	113	188	2745	4074	6819	2709
2. Bombay	11		11		22	16	4	19	6	7		115	10	26	116	2509	1624	4333	1275
3. Burma	10		9		19	14		8		1		66		1	3	1114	804	1918	599
4. Central Provinces	10		9		19	17		28		85		73		63	184	1898	5074	6972	2842
5. Gujarat	8	1	9	2	20	15		42	12	14	2	179	116	12	206	5056	19059	24115	13783
6. Indus River	10		10		20	14	1	24	7	35		135		514	160	13099	27462	40561	21840
7. Lucknow	16	3	17		36	34	5	37	9	30	1	212		43	238	3597	13767	17364	7417
8. North India	15	2	17		34	38	2	65	13	80		386		252	555	21527	33283	54810	25758
9. Northwest India	12	2	13		27	31	4	58	12	68		365		441	420	33342	76120	109462	64201
10. South India	20	4	24		48	38		26	8	21	4	506		151	405	9459	46184	56305	22277
Total for Southern Asia	127	13	134	2	276	239	19	323	67	350	8	2094	174	1616	2475	94346	228113	322459	162701
IV. AFRICA																			
1. Angola (1923)	10		10	4	24	5		1	3	28		16				580	897	1477	599
2. Congo (1924)	9	2	10	2	23		2		1	1		74			14	299	361	660	47
3. Liberia	6	2	8	2	18			36	8	15	4	37	93	29	34	6409	4090	10499	344
4. Rhodesia	10	4	10	2	26	14			1			122		21	11	3632	3021	6653	1523
5. Southeast Africa (1924)	7	2	9		18	3		2	2			240		9	8	3846	5044	8890	
Total for Africa	42	10	47	10	109	22	2	39	15	44	4	489	93	73	62	14766	13413	28179	2513
V. LATIN AMERICA																			
1. Mexico	4	3	5	1	13	24	2	28	6	2	1	30	70	5	16	4831	5032	9863	562
2. Central America	4	4	7	5	20		2	2				2	3	3	11	198	201	399	42
3. So. America: General	1	1	2		4														
4. Bolivia (1922)	2	10	9	8	2		1	2	1										
5. Chile	11	8	20	17	56			20	4	2		17	46			2717	3564	6281	570
6. Eastern So. America	7	6	13		26	19	4	37	3	4	29	16	72	63	84	5630	2724	8354	1943
7. North Andes (1924)	4	5	8	10	27	7		7	2			5	19			559	485	1044	250
Total for South America	25	30	52	35	142	26	5	66	9	6	29	38	137	75	94	8965	6808	15773	2771
Total for Latin America	33	37	64	41	175	50	9	96	15	8	30	70	210	83	121	13994	12041	26035	3375
VI. EUROPE AND NO. AFRICA																			
1. Austria								8	2	1	3					664	341	1005	286
2. Baltic and Slavic	1							23	9	4					9	1403	455	1858	
3. Bulgaria	1		1		2	3		15	2						2	786	194	980	69
4. Denmark (1924)								36				3	20			3998	315	4313	
5. Finland								18	6		15	1			3	1585	679	2264	27
6. Finland-Swedish								16	6							1068	126	1194	
7. France (1924)	4		3	1	8	2	4	15	3			5				848	302	1150	
8. North Germany								89	9	12	31					11	15792	6403	22195
9. South Germany	1		1		2			101	10			95				19	15062	3146	18208
10. Hungary								8	3		1	1				4	408	261	669
11. Italy (1922-3)								43	4	9	1	8				37	3453	778	4231
12. Jugo-Slavia				1	1			9	1	10	1						760	544	1304
13. Norway (1924)								46			3	1					685	685	7580
14. Russia (1919)								4	1			7					1482	205	1687
15. Sweden (1924)								141	21		6	13					15535	1031	16566
16. Switzerland								61	7	1	33						10768	997	11765
Total for Europe	7		5	2	14	9	4	633	84	40	93	145	1542	16	256	80507	16462	96969	12171
17. North Africa	8	1	10	1	20	10	3	7	4	4			12	12	5	27	258	235	493
Madeira Is. (1923)	2		2		4		3						3		1	3	118	11	129

BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS																				
of the Board are of June 1, 1926																				
BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
					\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
281	55	55	4428	36	79385	28	12850	14	41000	92417	207812	1000	...	3465	190	...	93	883	4631	
161	22	50	3416	38	40623	17	4100	11	34750	64174	62350	490	210	1171	22	460	1237	2341	5231	
183	30	55	4169	81	50650	27	6175	8	22000	104000	85000	7500	2575	1341	34	19	909	693	2996	
1775	979	280	18245	157	170710	91	39605	20	122750	282925	313495	...	...	9393	8391	1195	8133	2432	21992
307	413	175	9628	150	133085	76	47830	6	27250	115000	76250	9643	...	6055	3181	498	3163	439	13336	
185	60	53	8876	37	90280	34	22650	11	31000	115600	87500	400	...	1859	361	74	856	1285	4435	
1167	553	143	12043	163	263861	147	77021	24	18200	537500	328500	...	...	12034	697	4512	5367	1735	24345
55	52	88	3789	70	84480	55	57425	2	9000	27865	...	...	...	3840	18	615	505	661	5639
188	151	74	3143	71	70630	57	15948	9	22500	42500	16970	...	...	4857	51	...	668	485	8061
4302	2315	953	62737	803	983704	532	283604	105	328450	1381981	1177877	19033	2785	44015	5393	7373	20931	10954	88666	
1282	335	309	24502	91	287155	83	123331	21	123331	1344000	766130	...	...	33852	5627	3289	18736	12225	73729
1073	705	598	31337	498	297155	145	36664	21	82000	285690	176165	4500	1772	27195	4208	14771	4851	49391	100416	
6657	3353	1860	118576	1382	1280859	760	320268	147	533781	3011671	2115622	23533	4557	105062	15228	25433	44518	72570	262811	
572	451	85	5471	50	153863	29	57063	19	113080	907500	305250	10348	2053	22335	331	927	29230	11007	63830	
64	63	25	1763	11	43120	8	5440	4	23200	56320	27200	40400	736	1694	2	252	2846	3416	8210	
29	50	16	567	4	23840	...	...	...	...	34000	...	6200	...	1741	...	53	...	...	1704
2879	2496	410	35699	256	284489	81	43127	14	106150	124000	188200	...	...	24023	106	287	8296	5277	37989
3544	3060	536	43500	321	505312	118	105630	37	242430	1121820	520650	56948	2789	49793	439	1519	40372	19700	111823	
319	284	145	5330	24	130084	38	81442	7	62833	1014852	259027	349275	...	7657	34	5552	3415	118992	135650	
154	154	212	5961	15	114303	22	62803	5	25950	195842	122200	66300	333	81131	18	3628	2191	6909	20877	
138	81	67	3246	8	108167	8	1913	6	32500	305333	235173	83161	2258	5206	113	1843	3824	2926	13912	
204	312	348	9478	22	34200	39	76053	11	59000	129467	97567	38530	...	3718	517	817	90	821	5963	
437	832	706	25887	21	30867	19	7567	8	37833	123149	121667	10269	2000	7517	304	389	...	289	8499	
1207	1826	421	19754	12	29983	28	35718	5	18800	76384	74333	16667	2734	6821	925	...	...	1405	9151
808	932	477	14825	30	77818	89	32231	15	70800	556327	537100	41133	9000	7892	1103	434	906	2192	12527	
2046	3052	863	24149	90	114480	266	104444	18	98500	554950	262450	70341	...	13059	383	2391	1301	801	17935	
5433	8423	1183	42660	16	48397	73	111755	8	36667	124969	177650	6667	...	12323	562	729	339	514	14467	
1598	1657	931	21158	53	57603	167	139166	21	107167	257553	266665	114073	897	12327	463	310	542	5585	19227	
12344	17553	5353	172448	291	745636	768	653092	104	550050	3338736	2153832	796416	17222	84651	4422	16093	12608	140434	258208	
126	116	31	3152	20	20590	30	37740	9	31800	15950	20000	...	...	835	1629	6208	828	...	9500
76	37	7	1009	7	14565	4	3900	9	18050	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	664	664
420	329	100	6227	99	217932	17	11383	9	46000	129675	...	...	...	6892	6267	599	3994	1547	19299
485	266	115	8889	126	28484	119	48562	19	62913	151516	58223	...	...	4442	...	...	2031	10194	16667
592	255	160	5131	101	5560	5	375	7	38750	40000	...	...	...	3465	128	...	...	...	3593
1699	1003	413	24408	353	287131	175	101960	53	197513	337741	78223	...	...	15634	8024	6807	6853	12405	49723
272	394	96	5694	71	358175	31	87005	6	46375	228750	460250	20850	5605	15951	1877	4844	5456	2174	29802	
61	32	12	652	5	29500	3	4500	3	15000	32500	...	...	8500	1000	1000	89	...	555	2356
...	
...	4	8	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	550000	...	45000	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
176	205	81	5639	44	274230	10	43270	1	20000	1000000	...	56000	3000	15139	1329	1382	12785	...	30635	
30	399	122	8750	52	1227812	34	353157	4	74200	243299	305704	27343	2639	49658	3168	7341	13115	24680	97962	
17	60	15	1010	1	5000	...	...	1	9081	61803	...	...	...	1895	100	66	...	2350	4411
223	668	226	15779	97	1507042	44	396427	6	103281	1855102	305704	128343	5639	67192	4597	8789	25900	27030	133508	
556	1094	334	22125	173	1894717	78	487932	15	164656	2116352	765954	157693	12244	84143	6063	13633	32068	29759	165666	
...	7	13	922	6	98700	3	61600	...	...	82800	...	23763	...	557	112	195	...	2770	3634
...	38	56	3300	11	310000	15	...	...	...	40000	...	...	...	2198	...	126	500	...	2824
2	91	23	1171	14	99941	22	63450	...	...	25704	27810	16403	10935	1589	252	293	3375	40	5549
...	151	61	4905	37	475151	24	233626	...	...	429151	...	232734	9679	22988	7424	4201	...	82465	117068
...	27	27	2708	12	503500	10	104500	...	...	30400	...	76798	3800	6656	215	3252	...	2294	12417
...	7	22	2118	15	761426	11	271700	...	...	227393	213560	10268	7402	827	890	2257	24847	36223	...
...	43	29	1877	8	218080	...	...	...	...	232002	40000	45000	...	4593	292	267	...	5152	...
...	407	229	17295	102	590716	41	256981	...	...	357000	238476	...	...	59379	893	1443	23332	116477	201524
...	324	342	16279	160	1290070	33	226145	...	...	285600	288719	10000	...	67549	605	4965	17586	65624	156329
...	2	18	20	405	3	18600	7	92000	...	28400	...	...	...	600	60	260	...	44	964
...	2	82	70	3859	24	285000	19	356550	...	154400	229670	...	...	10194	738	4757	...	10385	26074
...	27	24	1127	18	56379	5	3460	...	...	6000	...	...	...	1227	15	274	209	3312	5037
...	8	272	63	13923	61	1190631	29	244100	...	210600	...	458380	13065	67793	6252	12942	43448	69254	199689	
...	10	10	1500	7	125000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	132	217	20212	183	1436678	60	458942	...	...	372060	...	726982	13557	112211	12394	50252	69830	89830	332517
...	6	219	22295	93	1301866	41	299472	...	...	231600	...	1063373	22957	140671	2973	11672	22957	108665	188938
20	1855	1470	113889	754	8761738	335	2797526	...	...	2713110	297480	3394189	84261	405607	33052	95789	183494	575997	1293939
26	13	32	1686	5	29250	6	12000	13	68250	13025	72385	48396	6661	2332	...	102	150	1341	3925	
...	...	4	158	2	26400	2	11200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	...	...	...	386

SUMMARY OF GENERAL

DIVISIONS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY						
	MEN		WOMEN					MEMBERS OF CON-FERENCE		LOCAL PREACH-ERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Com-munity, Cols. 19 and 20		
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I. Eastern Asia.....	131	60	184	49	424	323	17	560	140	566	597	468	1611	1046	1346	82094	48334	130428	13847	144275		
II. Southeastern Asia.....	39	10	41	13	103	52	..	80	19	106	63	148	1185	35	244	37376	30368	67744	2350	70094		
III. Southern Asia.....	127	13	134	2	276	239	19	323	67	350	8	2094	174	1616	2475	94346	228113	322459	162701	485160		
IV. Africa.....	42	10	47	10	109	22	2	39	15	44	4	489	93	73	62	14766	13413	28179	2513	30692		
V. Latin America.....	33	37	64	41	175	50	9	96	15	8	30	70	210	83	121	13994	12041	26035	3375	29410		
VI. Europe.....	7	..	5	2	14	9	4	633	84	40	93	145	1542	16	256	80507	16462	96969	12171	109140		
North Africa.....	8	1	10	1	20	10	3	7	4	4	..	12	12	5	27	258	235	493	99	592		
Madeira Islands.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	3	118	11	129	70	199
Total, Excluding Europe...	382	131	482	116	1111	696	53	1105	260	1078	702	3284	3285	2859	4278	242952	332515	575467	184955	760422		
Grand Total.....	389	131	487	118	1125	705	57	1738	344	1118	795	3429	4827	2875	4534	323459	348977	672436	197126	869562		
Last Year.....	409	138	514	126	1187	738	66	1677	378	1004	740	3731	4100	3591	4570	317094	344306	661400	191555	852955		
Increase.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	114	55	..	727	..	..	6365	4671	11036	5571	16607
Decrease.....	20	7	27	8	62	33	9	..	34	..	..	302	..	716	36	..	..	..	..	..

THE JAPAN METHODIST

The Methodist Episcopal Church (Japan Mission Council), the

Unit of local currency is the yen,

EAST CONFERENCE:																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hokkaido.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	5	1	4	1	5	..	..	..	4	1186	589	1775
Ou Hokubu (Hiroasaki).....	2	..	2	..	4	1	..	6	..	6	1	9	..	..	..	6	706	265	971
Ou Nambu (Sendai).....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	5	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	1	631	87	718
Tokyo.....	8	1	8	1	18	3	2	23	10	7	14	25	..	..	..	15	5071	984	6055
Tokai (Yokohama).....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	26	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	17	2837	649	3486
*Yamanashi.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	12	2	15	..	..	..	2	1656	150	1806
*Nagano.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	7	..	9	..	..	..	3	664	630	1294
WEST CONFERENCE:																			
*Hokuriku.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	5	2	2	..	..	..	8	767	99	866
†Kinki.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	6	3256	145	3401
†Sanyo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	10	2	4	..	..	..	1	1480	102	1642
†Hoyo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1435	116	1551
Kyushiu, North.....	2	..	2	1	5	11	..	3	1	15	..	2	..	..	..	2	1498	525	2021
Kyushiu, South.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	11	2	13	2	..	..	..	..	2	875	124	996
Korea.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	7	4	3	..	..	..	15	1351	196	1547
Loochoo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	13	3	5	..	..	..	5	815	473	1288
Furlough.....	3	1	4	..	8	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	19	2	20	2	43	46	2	124	34	106	34	90	..	..	..	97	24226	5194	29420
Last Year.....	20	2	20	2	44	57	2	124	34	106	34	90	..	..	..	97	23490	4444	27934

By mutual agreement work in Japan is divided as follows:

* United Church of Canada; † Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Unmarked, Methodist Episcopal Church.

** Only these figures were available for 1925. All other figures are repeated from the 1924 Report.

STATISTICS BY DIVISIONS

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
					\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
6657	3353	1860	118576	1382	1280859	760	320268	147	533781	3011671	2115622	23533	4557	105062	15228	25433	44518	72570	262811	
3544	3060	536	43500	321	505312	118	105630	37	242430	1121820	520650	56948	2789	49793	439	1519	40372	19700	111823	
2344	17553	5353	172448	291	745636	768	653092	104	550050	3338736	2153832	796416	17222	84651	4422	16093	12608	140434	258208	
1699	1003	413	24408	353	287131	175	101960	53	197513	337741	78223	.....	.....	15634	8024	6807	6853	12405	49723
556	1094	334	22125	173	1894717	78	487932	15	164656	2116352	765954	157693	2244	84143	6063	13633	32068	29759	165666	
20	1855	1470	113889	754	8761738	335	2797526	..	.....	2713110	297480	3394189	84261	405607	33052	95789	183494	575997	1293939
26	13	32	1686	5	29250	6	12000	13	68250	13025	72385	48396	6661	2332	.....	102	150	1341	3925
...	...	4	158	2	26400	2	11200	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	386	.....	.....	.....	386
24826	26076	8532	382901	2527	4769305	1907	1692082	369	1756680	9939345	5706666	1082986	43473	341615	34562	63587	136569	276209	852542	
24852	27931	10002	496790	3281	13531043	2242	4489608	369	1756680	12652455	6004146	4477175	127734	747222	67614	159376	320063	852206	2146481	
29940	29948	11082	529412	3192	14441375	2150	4330868	353	1866374	13764553	5842765	4560271	139130	609825	65996	219595	455296	787563	2138275	
...	...	...	.....	89	.....	92	158740	16	.....	.....	161381	.....	.....	137397	1618	.....	.....	64643	8206
5083	2017	1080	32622	..	910332	..	.....	..	109694	1112098	.....	83096	11396	.....	.....	60219	135236	.....	.....

CHURCH—EAST AND WEST CONFERENCES

United Church of Canada and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Cooperate which equals 50 cents gold

		**	**																	
133	12	39	3639	9	.....	8	.....	1	16000	8000	526380	.....	.....	7901	1382	1176	462	2682	13603
34	53	23	1496	4	.....	4	.....	1	12230	.....	145230	.....	.....	2996	524	329	530	1516	5695
26	.....	9	1155	6	.....	4	.....	1	14504	.....	10750	.....	.....	2167	366	217	690	650	4090
478	76	36	4017	26	.....	15	.....	9	58750	2500000	175600	.....	.....	21412	3171	1370	13799	8280	48032
237	48	110	8020	20	.....	20	.....	2	60000	.....	26300	.....	.....	12705	1895	1038	7980	4532	28150
106	14	25	2420	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4655	828	376	418	803	7080
85	13	53	4048	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2013	848	661	658	1514	5694
193	61	31	1951	9	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2785	613	405	2340	2275	8418
43	2	45	3341	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13342	4066	2279	1683	8852	30222
91	40	41	2841	8	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4685	680	1381	1900	2096	10715
47	43	50	3467	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4914	1017	957	1004	1970	9862
71	3	41	2342	18	.....	8	.....	4	60000	180000	648000	.....	.....	6905	1664	905	3201	2091	14766
391	19	21	1391	13	.....	11	.....	1	11477	.....	.....	.....	.....	3037	667	522	3431	1155	8812
196	30	22	1876	13	.....	9	.....	1	9200	.....	.....	.....	.....	9123	1308	952	7429	3244	22056
122	23	8	566	10	.....	10	.....	1	4500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1457	276	69	149	299	2250
.....	
2193	437	554	42570	162	.....	138	.....	21	246661	2688000	1532260	.....	.....	100070	19305	12637	45474	41959	219445
2193	437	585	43195	162	.....	138	.....	21	246661	2688000	1532260	.....	.....	100070	19305	12637	45474	41959	219445

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEMBERS

FOR ALL FIELDS

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Seniors	Juniors	CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Seniors	Juniors
I. EASTERN ASIA			IV. AFRICA		
China			Angola.....		
Central China.....	889		Congo.....		
Chengtu.....			Liberia.....	340	63
Chungking.....			Rhodesia.....		
Foochow.....	2,237		Southeast Africa.....		
Hingwa.....					
Kiangai.....	421		Total for Africa.....	340	63
North China.....	1,935		V. LATIN AMERICA		
South Fukien.....	152		Mexico.....	1,103	1,198
Yenping.....	2,027		Central America.....		71
Total for China.....	7,661		Chile.....	775	714
Japan.....			Eastern South America.....	2,136	286
Korea.....	1,655	814	North Andes.....	324	233
Total for Eastern Asia.....	9,316	814	Total for South America.....	3,235	1,233
II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA			Total for Latin America.....	4,338	2,502
Malaya.....	1,373	725	VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA		
Netherlands Indies.....	257	32	Austria.....	274	238
North Sumatra.....			Baltic and Slavic.....	819	521
Philippine Islands.....			Bulgaria.....	159	110
Total for Southeastern Asia.....	1,630	757	Denmark.....	1,844	1,457
III. SOUTHERN ASIA			Finland.....	856	636
Bengal.....			Finland-Swedish.....	700	756
Bombay.....	194	803	France.....		
Burma.....	369	302	North Germany.....	4,840	
Central Provinces.....	864	863	South Germany.....	5,710	324
Gujarat.....			Hungary.....		
Indus River.....	601	371	Italy.....	967	354
Lucknow.....	1,218	438	Jugo-Slavia.....		
North India.....			Norway.....	4,244	3,212
Northwest India.....	2,184	3,359	Russia.....	200	100
South India.....	927	1,984	Sweden.....	5,549	4,946
Total for Southern Asia.....	6,357	8,120	Switzerland.....	11,734	3,772
			Total for Europe.....	37,896	16,426
			North Africa.....	211	
			Total Excluding Europe.....	29,853	12,256
			Grand Total.....	67,749	28,682

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

1925

Missionaries of the Board (June 1, 1926):

Men	
Ordained.....	389
Unordained.....	131
Women	
Wives.....	487
Single.....	118

Total.....	1,125
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	705
Other Foreign Workers.....	57

Total Foreign Workers..... 1,887

Ordained National Preachers:		
Members of Conference: In Full	1,738	
On Trial	344	
Local Preachers: Appointed	1,118	
Not Appointed	795	
Total		3,995
Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters:		
Appointed	3,429	
Not Appointed	4,827	
Total		8,256
All Other Workers: Men		2,875
Women	4,534	
Total		7,409
Total Ordained and Unordained National Workers		19,660
The Christian Community:		
Church Members	323,459	
Preparatory Members	348,977	
Total		672,436
Baptized Children Under Instruction		197,126
Total Christian Community		869,562
Baptisms: Adults	24,852	
Children	27,931	
Total		52,783
Sunday Schools: Number	10,002	
Scholars	496,790	
Epworth League Members: Seniors	67,749	
Juniors	28,682	
Churches and Chapels: Number	3,281	
Parsonages and Homes: Number	2,242	
Missionary Residences: Number	369	
Estimated Value: Churches and Chapels	\$13,531,042	
Parsonages and Homes	4,489,608	
Missionary Residences	1,756,680	
Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants	12,652,455	
Total Estimated Value		\$32,429,785
Estimated Value Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Property		6,004,146
Debt	4,477,175	
Paid on Debt, 1924	127,734	
Contributions of Church on Foreign Field:		
Ministerial Support	\$747,222	
Disciplinary Benevolences	67,614	
Annual Conference Benevolences	159,376	
New Buildings and Improvements	320,063	
All Other Purposes	852,206	
Total Contributions		\$2,146,481
Contributions of Church on Foreign Field, Excluding Europe:		
Ministerial Support	\$341,615	
Disciplinary Benevolences	34,562	
Annual Conference Benevolences	63,587	
New Buildings and Improvements	136,569	
All Other Purposes	276,209	
Total Contributions, excluding Europe		\$852,542

ITALY CONFERENCE

Area: The Italy Conference includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy, and the work for Italians in Switzerland.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873, under Dr. L. M. Vernon, who held the first service in Bologna. The first Annual Meeting of the Italy Mission was held in September, 1874. In March, 1881, the Italy Conference was organized.

Special Workers: Rev. J. W. Maynard and Mrs. Maynard. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary I. Eaton, Mildred Foster, Lena Ware and Mrs. Artele B. Ruese.

ITALY DISTRICT

Number of Charges: 42, with 36 ministers in charge; in connection with the church work, there are day schools and dispensaries.

Institutions: Collegio Internazionale Monte Mario (boys), Via Trionfale 61, Rome; Reeder Theological Seminary, Via Firenze 38, Rome, Alfredo Tagliatela, President (affiliated with the Theological Seminary of the Waldensian Church); Methodist Publishing House, Via Firenze 38, Rome, Carlo M. Ferreri, Director; L'Evangelista (the Italian Christian Advocate), Luigi Lala Editor; Vita Gioconda (Children's Paper), Inez Ferreri, Editress; Venice: Boys' Industrial School, 923 Cannaregio, Venice, Dr. Amedeo Autelli, Director; Naples: Casa Materna (orphanage), Corso Garibaldi 35, Portici, Riccardo Santi, Director; *W. F. M. S.:* Crandon Institute (girls), Via Savoia 15, Rome, Directress, Miss Mary Eaton.

CARLO M. FERRERI, Superintendent
P. O., Rome, Via Firenze 38

SWISS DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church among Italians living in French, German and Italian Switzerland.

Number of Churches: Six, with 6 ministers in charge.

FRANCO PANZA, Superintendent
P. O., 119 Avenue des Porges, Lausanne, Switzerland

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in Roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italic type*, those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The classification of some institutions is necessarily inaccurate because the educational system in the different foreign fields does not correspond with that in the United States, and because some institutions are doing more than one type of work.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, MEDICAL SCHOOLS

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

University of Nanking, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, and Southern Presbyterian Churches. - Maintains College of Liberal Arts, College of Agriculture and Forestry (in which the Board of Northern Baptist Church cooperates), Junior College, School of Education, Department of Missionary Training and University Hospital.

Ginling College, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), and Methodist Episcopal Churches, and by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal South and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Fukien Christian University, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Dutch Reformed Churches, and the Church Missionary Society (British).

Hua Nung College, Foochow, Fukien.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Peking University, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Northern Presbyterian Churches and the London Missionary Society. Maintains the College of Arts and Sciences and Theological School.

Yenching College, Peking, China. Affiliated with Peking University. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational (Women's Auxiliary), Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Shantung Christian University Medical School, Tsinanfu, Shantung. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Baptist Missionary Society (British), the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Northern Presbyterian, the Southern Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal, the Wesleyan Methodist (British), the English Presbyterian, the United Lutheran Churches, the London Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the China Medical Board, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China. Conducted by the China Medical Board which carries all costs and has preponderance of control and with which are associated the Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (British), the London Medical Missionary Association.

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the United Church of Canada, the British Church Missionary Society, and Friends Foreign Mission Association. Maintains the School of Arts and Sciences, School of Religion, School of Medicine, and School of Education.

INDIA

INDUS RIVER CONFERENCE

Forman Christian College, Lahore. Conducted chiefly by the Missionary Board of the Northern Presbyterian Church. Methodist Episcopal Board provides two professors.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.

Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Northern Presbyterian Board of Missions.

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Madras Christian College for Women, Madras, India. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Congregational (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Society, the Church of Scotland Women's Association, the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the London Missionary Society, Canadian Presbyterian Church (Women's Auxiliary), Dutch Reformed Church (Women's Auxiliary), United Free Church of Scotland (Women's Auxiliary), the British Wesleyan Methodist Society (Women's Auxiliary), and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAPAN

JAPAN

Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki.

Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

Women's Christian College of Japan, Tokyo. Conducted by the Missionary Board of the Northern Baptist, Northern Presbyterian, and Dutch Reformed

(Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions (Disciples), and the United Church of Canada.

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE

Chosen Christian College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal South Churches and the United Church of Canada.

Ewha Haktang, Seoul, Korea.

Severance Union Medical College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Canadian Presbyterian Churches.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Nanking School of Theology, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, and the Christian (Disciples) Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Union Theological School, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal Churches, and the British Church Missionary Society.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

School of Theology of Peking University, Peking, Chihli. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the British United Methodist Church Missionary Society.

Peking Theological Seminary. Formerly the Peking Bible Institute and distinct from the School of Theology of Peking University.

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

School of Religion of West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Friends Foreign Mission Association (British), and the United Church of Canada.

EUROPE

DENMARK CONFERENCE

Theological Seminary, Copenhagen, Denmark.

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Theological Seminary, Helsingfors, Finland.

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Martin Missions Institute, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

ITALY CONFERENCE

Reeder Theological Seminary, Rome, Italy.

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Theological School, Oslo, Norway.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Theological School, Gothenburg, Sweden.

INDIA

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Baroda.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly.

ALL INDIA

India Methodist Theological College, Jubbulpore.

JAPAN

JAPAN

Theological School of Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Association.

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal South Churches.

LATIN-AMERICA

CHILE CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Santiago, Chile. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

Evangelical Seminary, Mexico City, Mexico. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian Churches, the American Friends and the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Manila, P. I. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal and Northern Presbyterian Churches, and the United Brethren in Christ.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, MEDICAL SCHOOLS, THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Only those institutions are listed from which reports have been received

W. F. M. S. Schools are in italics

For complete List and Summary see 1923 Report

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)								Total Pupils
						Foreign	Native	Kindergarten	Primary	Middle	High	College	Graduate Course	Other		
CHINA																
Univ. of Nanking (Union), Nanking..	Central China...	Nanking...	5	M	41	195		211	293	169	293	3	138	1107		
<i>Ginting College</i> , Nanking...	Central China...	Nanking...	1	F	25	9			14		133			147		
Nanking School of Theology, Nanking...	Central China...	Nanking...	1	M	9	6							91	91		
Fukien Christian University (Union), Foochow...	Foochow...	Foochow...	1	M	14	2					181			181		
<i>Hua Nang College</i> , Foochow...	Foochow...	Foochow...	1	F	12	9			17	8	63			88		
Union Theological Seminary, Foochow...	Foochow...	Foochow...	1	M	3	9							37	37		
Peking University (Union), Peking...	North China...	Peking...	1		47	41					375		58	433		
School of Religion, Peking...	North China...	Peking...	1	M	10	9							12	12		
<i>Yenching College</i> (Union), Peking...	North China...	Peking...	1		26	7				14	92		13	119		
Theological Seminary, Peking...	North China...	Peking...	1	M	1	5							29	29		
West China Union Univ., Chengtu...	Chengtu...	Chengtu...	9	M F	67	13			341		268		444	1053		
EUROPE																
Martin Mission Institute, Frankfurt...	South Germany...	Northern...	1	M		6							77	77		
Theological School, Oslo...	Norway...	Eastern...	1	M		3							11	11		
INDIA																
India Meth. Theol. Coll., Jubbulpore...	Central Provinces...	Jubbulpore...	1	M F	7								34	34		
Nicholson Theol. Sch., Baroda Camp...	Gujarat...	Baroda...	1	M F	1	6							47	47		
JAPAN																
Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo...	East Japan...	Tokyo...	1	M	10	95			1050		829		127	2006		
Theological Sch. (Union), Tokyo...	East Japan...	Tokyo...	Includ	ed	under			Other, in	Aoyama		Gakuin					
<i>Kwassui Jo Gakko</i> , Nagasaki...	West Japan...	No. Kyushu...	1	F	8	37			373		82		48	503		
KOREA																
Chosen Christian Coll. (Union), Seoul...	Korea...	Seoul...	1	M	7	21					137		56	193		
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS																
Union Theological Seminary, Manila...	Philippine Islands		1	M F	16	5					31		33	64		
Total...			31		304	472		211	1715	564	2484	3	1255	6232		

ALL OTHER SCHOOLS

Only those Schools are listed from which Reports have been received

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools		Sex of Pupils		No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)							Total Pupils
										Kindergarten	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	High	Other			
															Foreign	Native	
AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH																	
District Day Schools		Rhodesia	Mrewa	71	M F	..	50	3123									
Mrewa Boarding School, Mrewa		Rhodesia	Mrewa	1	M F	1	5	192							3123		
*Nyadiri Boarding School, Nyadiri		Rhodesia	Mrewa	2	M F	3	1	74							192		
*Mutambara Boarding School, Mutambara															74		
District Day Schools, Mutambara		Rhodesia	Mutambara	2	M F	4	6	395							395		
*Old Umtali Boarding School, Old Umtali		Rhodesia	Mutambara	18	M F	..	18	891							891		
		Rhodesia	Old Umtali	2	M F	7	8	376							376		

* Includes W. F. M. S. School

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)							Total Pupils
						Foreign	Native	Kindergarten	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	High	Other			
AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH															
District Day Schools, Old Umtali	Rhodesia	Old Umtali	39	M F	47	2774								2774	
District Day Schools, Inhambane	Southeast Africa	Inhambane	89	M F	106	2852								2852	
District Day Schools, Limpopo	Southeast Africa	Limpopo	81	M F	82	1978								1978	
District Day Schools, Transvaal	Southeast Africa	Transvaal	80	M F	123	1459								1459	
Total			385		15	446	14114							14114	
Hartzell Academy, Bassa	Liberia	Bassa-Sincoe	1	M F	3	87	46							133	
Sincoe Industrial School, Sincoe	Liberia	Bassa-Sincoe	1	M F	3	73	7							80	
Cavalla River Institute, Cavalla	Liberia	Cape Palmas	2	M F	2	139	8							147	
Garraway Industrial Sch., Garraway	Liberia	Cape Palmas	2	M F	2	107	90							197	
Cape Palmas Seminary, Cape Palmas	Liberia	Cape Palmas	1	M F	6	250	65							315	
Nana Kroo Mission, Nana Kroo	Liberia	Kroo Coast	15	M F	2	741	33							774	
Patten Memorial, Kru Town	Liberia	Montserrado	1	M F	1	102								102	
Saint Paul River Industrial Institute, White Plains	Liberia	Montserrado	1	M F	1	36	56							92	
College of West Africa, Monrovia	Liberia	Montserrado	2	M F	2	10	208	90				21	31	929	
Total			26		9	63	1743	395				21	21	2159	
CHINA															
District Day Schools	Central China	Chinkiang	5	M F	10	180	12							192	
Tsong Deh Middle School, Chinkiang	Central China	Chinkiang	1	M	8		90	50						140	
Tsong Shih Middle School, Chinkiang	Central China	Chinkiang	1	M F	4	13	51	31	66					148	
District Day Schools	Central China	Kiangning	10	M	16	175	66							241	
District Day Schools	Central China	Kiangning	6	F	8	143	11							154	
District Day Schools	Central China	North Anhwei	6	M F	10	105	59							164	
District Day Schools	Central China	North Anhwei	4	M F	7	117	5							122	
Hochow Middle School, Hochow	Central China	North Anhwei	1	M	4	11	12	12						35	
District Day Schools	Central China	Nanking	5	M F	17	256	117							373	
Conference Academy, Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1	M	2	7		96						96	
Hwei Wen Middle School, Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1	F	5	20		235						235	
Hitt Training School, Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1	F	2	9	18	27	35					80	
Women's Bible Sch. (Union), Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1	F	10	9						91	91		
District Day Schools	Central China	Ningkwofu	6	M F	16	226	27	3						256	
District Day Schools	Central China	Ningkwofu	1	M F	3	65	15							80	
Ningkwofu Middle Sch., Ningkwofu	Central China	Ningkwofu	1	M	18	30	125							155	
District Day Schools	Central China	Wannan	1	M F	2	34	6							40	
District Day Schools	Central China	Wuhu	12	M F	19	312	67							379	
District Day Schools	Central China	Wuhu	6	M F	14	285	37							322	
Green Hill School, Wuhu	Central China	Wuhu	1	F	2	9	37							37	
Total			71		25	219	1978	649	622			91	91	3340	
District Day Schools	Foochow	Binghu	16	M	18	339	5							344	
District Day Schools	Foochow	Binghu	13	M F	13	245								245	
District Day Schools	Foochow	Bingtang	4	M	10	171	10							181	
District Day Schools	Foochow	Bingtang	11	M F	14	175						30	30	205	
Boys' Middle School, Bingtang	Foochow	Bingtang	1	M	5	41								41	
King's Herald's Middle Sch., Bingtang	Foochow	Bingtang	1	F	1	18	19							37	
District Day Schools	Foochow	North Foochow	23	M	31	725	36							761	
District Day Schools	Foochow	North Foochow	11	M F	12	220								220	
Boys' Middle School, Foochow	Foochow	North Foochow	1	M	1 1/2	9		163						163	
Girls' Middle School, Foochow	Foochow	North Foochow	1	F	2 1/2	18	118	109						227	
Women's Bible School, Foochow	Foochow	North Foochow	1	F	1	6	40	17						57	
District Day Schools	Foochow	South Foochow	29	M	45	956	43							999	
District Day Schools	Foochow	South Foochow	11	M F	12	220								220	
Siong In Dong Middle Sch., Foochow	Foochow	South Foochow	1	M	8	55	35							90	
Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow	Foochow	South Foochow	1	M	8	185	95	230						510	
District Day Schools	Foochow	Futsing	5	M	9	190								190	
District Day Schools	Foochow	Futsing	3	F	7	115								115	
Girls' Middle School, Futsing	Foochow	Futsing	1	F	1	8	26	27						53	

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)							Other	Total Pupils	
						Foreign	Native	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle						
CHINA																	
Women's School, Futsing	Foochow	Futsing		1	F	1	4		30							30	
District Day Schools, Kutien	Foochow	Kutien		20	M		21		398	8						406	
District Day Schools, Kutien	Foochow	Kutien		24	F		24		458							458	
Boys' Middle School, Kutien	Foochow	Kutien		1	M	1	8			54	46					100	
Girls' Middle School, Kutien	Foochow	Kutien		1	F	1	8			29	77			4		110	
Women's School, Kutien	Foochow	Kutien		1	F	1	5	12	25	8						45	
Model Primary and Kindergarten, Kutien	Foochow	Kutien		1	M F	1	10	25	52	19						96	
Deaf and Mute School, Kutien	Foochow	Kutien		1	F		2		3	1						4	
Normal School, Kutien	Foochow	Kutien		1	F		2								15	15	
School of Nursing, Kutien	Foochow	Kutien		1	F		3	6							24	24	
District Day Schools	Foochow	Lungtien		4	M		8		143	8						151	
District Day Schools	Foochow	Lungtien		3	F		3		50							50	
Boys' Middle School, Lungtien	Foochow	Lungtien		1	M		8	30	50	36						116	
District Day Schools	Foochow	North Mintsing		16	M		17		365							365	
District Day Schools	Foochow	North Mintsing		6	F		11		160						30	190	
Boys' Middle School, Mintsing	Foochow	North Mintsing		1	M	1	7			75	65					140	
Women's School, Mintsing	Foochow	North Mintsing		1	F		3		24	6						30	
Children's Home, Mintsing	Foochow	North Mintsing		1	F	1	1	26								26	
Crook Kindergarten, Mintsing	Foochow	North Mintsing		1	M F		4	122								122	
Siong Lu Dong Kindergarten, Mintsing	Foochow	North Mintsing		1	M F		2	76								76	
District Day Schools	Foochow	South Mintsing		32	M		37		900	17						917	
District Day Schools	Foochow	South Mintsing		14	F		19	37	335							372	
Girls' Middle School, Mintsing	Foochow	South Mintsing		1	F	1	6		24	57						81	
District Day Schools	Foochow	Nguka		7	M		10		256							256	
Total				275		25	488	328	6972	773	662				103	8838	
District Day Schools	Hinghwa	Hankong		2	M		6		73	64						137	
District Day Schools	Hinghwa	Hankong		2	F		8	60	136	40						236	
District Day Schools	Hinghwa	Hinghwa		5	M		12		210	117						327	
District Day Schools	Hinghwa	Hinghwa		3	F	2	9	50	190	47						287	
Hamilton Girls' Boarding Sch., Hinghwa	Hinghwa	Hinghwa		1	F	4	10				140					140	
Julia Turner Training Sch., Hinghwa	Hinghwa	Hinghwa		1	F	1	5	58								58	
Biblical Training School, Hinghwa	Hinghwa	Hinghwa		1	M	1	4								48	48	
Guthrie Mem. High School, Hinghwa	Hinghwa	Hinghwa		1	M	4	40		70	80	415					565	
Junior High School, Ng Sauh	Hinghwa	Ng Sauh		1	M	2	11		100	79	64					243	
District Day Schools	Hinghwa	Heoh Bing		8	M		11		312	55						367	
District Day Schools	Hinghwa	Heoh Bing		2	F		2		36							36	
District Day Schools	Hinghwa	Siennyu		8	M		14		222	42						264	
District Day Schools	Hinghwa	Siennyu		7	F		9	43	180							223	
Frieda Knoeschel Memorial Training School, Siennyu	Hinghwa	Siennyu		1	F	1	5	60								60	
Isabel Hart Boarding Sch., Siennyu	Hinghwa	Siennyu		2	F	3	20		148	50	58					256	
Boys' Boarding School, Siennyu	Hinghwa	Siennyu		1	M	1	12		46	90	103					239	
Total				46		19	178	271	1723	664	780				48	3486	
District Day Schools	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi		12	M F		29		929	18						90	1037
William Nast College, Kiukiang	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi		1	M	3	14		10	58	84					152	
Rulison Fish High School, Kiukiang	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi		1	F	4	20		80	70	73				27	250	
Knowles Bible Training Sch., Kiukiang	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi		1	F	4	12		68	32	67					167	
District Day Schools	Kiangsi	Nanchang		12	M F		18		356	28					55	439	
Central Church Higher Primary, Nanchang	Kiangsi	Nanchang		1	M		4			36						36	
Central Church English School, Nanchang	Kiangsi	Nanchang		1	M		4									36	
Nanchang Academy, Nanchang	Kiangsi	Nanchang		1	M		6	15	27	104	201					332	
Baldwin Girls' School, Nanchang	Kiangsi	Nanchang		1	F	5	13		64	55	76					207	
District Day Schools	Kiangsi	Hwangmei		12	M F		24		379						35	414	
Boys' Higher Primary School, Taihu	Kiangsi	Hwangmei		1	M		5			44	20					64	
Girls' Higher Primary School, Taihu	Kiangsi	Hwangmei		1	F		4			20						20	
Boys' Higher Primary School, Fuchow	Kiangsi	Kienchang		1	M		4			28						28	
District Day Schools	Kiangsi	Kienchang		14	M F		17		394							394	
District Day Schools	Kiangsi	Kan River		4	M F		5		101							101	
Boys' Higher Primary Sch., Changshu	Kiangsi	Kan River		1	M		3			32						32	
Total				65		22	191		2408	525	521				255	3709	

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)							Total Pupils
						Foreign	Native	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle			Other	
CHINA															
District Day Schools		North China	Chingchao	11	M		12		333						333
District Day Schools		North China	Chingchao	5	F		5		94						94
Higher Primary Schools		North China	Chingchao	2	M		6			152					152
District Day Schools		North China	Lanhsien	19	M		20		579	20					599
District Day Schools		North China	Lanhsien	13	F		17		297						297
Higher Primary School, Lanhsien		North China	Lanhsien	1	M		8			136					136
Holt Boarding School, Lanhsien		North China	Lanhsien	1	F		3		65					19	155
District Day Schools		North China	Peking	7	M		8		338						338
District Day Schools		North China	Peking	6	F		11		248						248
Higher Primary School, Chushihku		North China	Peking	1	M		7		60	120	35				215
Higher Primary Sch., Shunchihmen		North China	Peking	1	M		8		55	90	40				185
Higher Primary School, Peking		North China	Peking	1	M		16			259	99				358
Peking Academy, Peking		North China	Peking	1	M	2	62				826				826
Mary Porter Gamewell School, Peking		North China	Peking	3	F	4	11			79	155				234
Women's Training School, Peking		North China	Peking	2	F	1	6	60							60
District Day Schools		North China	Shanhaikwan	18	M		20		774						774
District Day Schools		North China	Shanhaikwan	11	F		20		340						340
Middle School, Shanhaikwan		North China	Shanhaikwan	1	M	1	9			65	72			42	179
Middle School, Changli		North China	Shanhaikwan	1	M	3	14			51	209				260
Alderman Memorial Sch., Changli		North China	Shanhaikwan	1	F	2	8		110	26					136
Thompson Memorial Sch., Changli		North China	Shanhaikwan	1	F	1	4	33							33
District Day Schools		North China	Taianfu	35	M		48		878	226					1104
District Day Schools		North China	Taianfu	7	F		9		190						190
Middle School, Taianfu		North China	Taianfu	1	M	1	17				339				339
Middle School, Taianfu		North China	Taianfu	1	F	3	9			53	120				173
Women's Training School, Taianfu		North China	Taianfu	1	F	1	2			18					18
District Day Schools		North China	Tientsin	26	M		30		591						591
District Day Schools		North China	Tientsin	9	F	1	14		323	24					347
Middle School, Tientsin		North China	Tientsin	1	M	4	12				392				392
Higher Primary School, Tientsin		North China	Tientsin	1	M	1	7			159					159
Keen Memorial School, Tientsin		North China	Tientsin	1	F	6	14		55	68	114				237
Kindergarten, Tientsin		North China	Tientsin	3	F	1	1	73							73
District Day Schools		North China	Tsunhua	5	M		5		160						160
District Day Schools		North China	Tsunhua	14	F		17		222	12					234
Boarding School, Tsunhua		North China	Tsunhua	1	M		6			100	37				137
District Day Schools		North China	Yenchow	16	M		18		332	51					383
District Day Schools		North China	Yenchow	7	F		9		175	3					178
Total				236		32	493	166	6237	1694	2438			61	10596
District Day Schools		South Fukien	Tatien	10	M F		11		194						194
Higher Primary School, Tatien		South Fukien	Tatien	1	M F		8		61	31	7				99
District Day Schools		South Fukien	Tehwa	20	M F		23		406	18					424
Higher Primary School, Tehwa		South Fukien	Tehwa	1	M F		7		60	32	33				125
District Day Schools		South Fukien	Yungchun	33	M F		48		928	42					970
South Fukien Bible Sch., Yungchun		South Fukien	Yungchun	1	M	2	3						12		12
Hardy Boys' School, Yungchun		South Fukien	Yungchun	1	M	3	10		30	32	27				89
Girls' Boarding School, Yungchun		South Fukien	Yungchun	1	F	1	6		57	30					87
Women's School, Yungchun		South Fukien	Yungchun	1	F	1	2	20							20
Kindergarten, Yungchun		South Fukien	Yungchun	1	M F	1	2	40							40
Total				70		8	120	60	1736	185	67			12	2060
District Day Schools		Yenping	Changhufan	5	M		13		232	56					288
District Day Schools		Yenping	Changhufan	2	F		3		68						68
District Day Schools		Yenping	Shahsien	4	M		8		102	9					111
District Day Schools		Yenping	Shahsien	4	F		4		61	6					67
District Day Schools		Yenping	Shunchang	3	M		8		120	19					139
District Day Schools		Yenping	Shunchang	3	F		4		73						73
District Day Schools		Yenping	Yenping	4	M		13		176	41					217
District Day Schools		Yenping	Yenping	5	F		9		160						160
Nathan Sites Mem. Acad., Yenping		Yenping	Yenping	1	M	3	11				78		17		95
Emma Fuller School, Yenping		Yenping	Yenping	1	F	3	10			32	42				74
Bible Training School, Yenping		Yenping	Yenping	1	F	1	4						36		36
District Day Schools		Yenping	Yuki	3	M		11		88	33					121
District Day Schools		Yenping	Yuki	1	F		6		43	7					50
District Day Schools		Yenping	Yungan	2	M	1	7		37	8					45
District Day Schools		Yenping	Yungan	2	F		6		74	7					81
Total				41		8	117		1234	218	120			53	1625

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)								Total Pupils
						Foreign	Native	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other		
INDIA																
Primary Schools	Bombay		Nagpur	8	M F	..	18	492	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	557
Boys' Boarding School, Kampti	Bombay		Nagpur	1	M	..	5	28	25	11	4	3	..	..	..	71
Girls' Boarding School, Nagpur	Bombay		Nagpur	1	F	..	7	45	23	6	7	..	..	33	9	114
Girls' Normal School, Nagpur	Bombay		Nagpur	1	F	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Bombay		Poona	3	M F	..	3	107	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
Boys' Hostel, Poona	Bombay		Poona	1	M F	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13
Primary Schools	Bombay		Poona	2	F	..	2	80	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Hillman Mem. Girls' Sch., Telegaon	Bombay		Poona	1	F	2	8	75	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	108
Taylor High School, Poona	Bombay		Poona	1	F	1	9	30	36	..	..	44	..	39	..	149
Total				41	..	6	93	1472	272	17	87	68	..	90	..	2006
Primary Schools	Central Provinces		Balaghat	6	M F	..	20	310	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	361
Middle School (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.), Baihar	Central Provinces		Balaghat	1	M F	1	2	33	9	..	33	..	..	..	..	75
Primary Schools	Central Provinces		Gadawara	7	M F	..	7	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Primary Schools	Central Provinces		Jagdalpur	8	M F	..	8	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Boys' Middle School, Jagdalpur	Central Provinces		Jagdalpur	1	M	..	6	71	18	..	14	2	..	..	..	105
Bible Training School, Jagdalpur	Central Provinces		Jagdalpur	1	M	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Alderman Girls' School, Jagdalpur	Central Provinces		Jagdalpur	1	F	..	10	114	50	..	14	1	..	..	..	179
Primary Schools	Central Provinces		Jubbulpore	1	M	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Thoburn Biblical Inst., Jubbulpore	Central Provinces		Jubbulpore	1	M	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
Hardwicke High Sch., Narsinghpur	Central Provinces		Jubbulpore	1	M	1	19	21	80	..	150	111	..	..	..	362
Johnson Girls' High School, Jubbulpore	Central Provinces		Jubbulpore	1	F	4	15	148	42	..	97	35	..	..	..	322
Christian Normal School, Jubbulpore	Central Provinces		Jubbulpore	1	F	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	36
Primary Schools	Central Provinces		Jubbulpore	4	M F	1	8	85	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Primary Schools	Central Provinces		Khandwa	5	M F	..	1	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Boys' Middle School, Khandwa	Central Provinces		Khandwa	1	M	..	8	68	22	32	..	..	..	..	..	122
Primary Schools	Central Provinces		Khandwa	1	M F	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Girls' School, Khandwa	Central Provinces		Khandwa	1	F	1	7	56	17	20	..	..	..	6	..	99
Primary Schools	Central Provinces		Raipur	3	M	..	3	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Boys' Schools, Raipur	Central Provinces		Raipur	2	M	1	7	124	16	26	..	..	..	..	..	166
Primary Schools	Central Provinces		Raipur	1	F	..	3	60	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Stevens Girls' School, Raipur	Central Provinces		Raipur	1	F	2	8	..	..	..	36	..	..	99	..	135
Total				49	..	12	143	1351	320	78	344	149	..	164	..	2406
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Gujarat		Ahmedabad	65	M F	..	116	2172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2172
Boys' Primary School, Nadiad	Gujarat		Ahmedabad	1	M	..	..	96	26	..	..	..	..	25	..	147
Industrial School, Nadiad	Gujarat		Ahmedabad	1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Gujarat		Baroda	30	M F	..	30	639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	639
Boys' High School, Baroda	Gujarat		Baroda	3	M	1	16	84	..	..	105	84	..	..	..	273
Webb Memorial School, Baroda	Gujarat		Baroda	3	F	3	16	91	34	..	72	19	2	43	..	261
Primary Schools	Gujarat		Central	24	M F	..	32	778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	778
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Gujarat		Godhra	40	M F	..	57	827	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	827
Boys' Primary School (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.), Godhra	Gujarat		Godhra	1	M	..	5	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
Girls' Primary School, Godhra	Gujarat		Godhra	1	F	..	12	112	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
Woman's Training College, Godhra	Gujarat		Godhra	1	F	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	49
Primary Schools	Gujarat		Kathiawar	8	M F	..	10	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196
Total				178	..	5	297	5109	109	..	177	103	2	136	..	5636
Primary Schools	Indus River		Ajmer	10	M F	..	10	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Indus River		Ajmer	10	M F	..	10	121	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Avery Girls' School, Ajmer	Indus River		Ajmer	1	M F	..	8	80	41	..	19	..	..	..	..	140
Baluchistan Christian Inst., Sheik Mandah	Indus River		Baluchistan	1	M F	..	5	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Bible Training School, Sheik Mandah	Indus River		Baluchistan	1	M	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Primary Schools	Indus River		Batala	9	M F	..	10	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199
Primary Schools	Indus River		Bhatinda	9	M F	..	16	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
Primary Schools	Indus River		Bhatinda	1	M F	..	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Primary Schools	Indus River		Bikanir	3	M	..	4	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Primary Schools	Indus River		Bikanir	2	M F	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	Indus River		Hissar	1	M F	..	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Primary Schools	Indus River		Hissar	4	M F	..	4	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Primary Schools	Indus River		Lahore	6	M F	..	7	222	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	235
Johnson Boys' School, Raewind	Indus River		Lahore	1	M	..	9	54	15	..	53	8	..	..	..	130
Primary Schools	Indus River		Lahore	1	F	..	1	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Lucie Harrison Girls' School, Lahore	Indus River		Lahore	1	M F	2	9	62	25	..	22	..	..	9	..	118
Primary Schools	Indus River		Sind	7	M F	..	7	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Primary Schools	Indus River		Sind	3	M F	..	3	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Total				71	..	2	108	1358	116	..	94	8	..	11	..	1587

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)								Total Pupils
						Foreign	Native	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other		
INDIA																
Primary Schools	South India	Bangalore		2	M F	..	8	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Normal and Indus. Inst., Kolar	South India	Bangalore		1	M	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	31
Boys' Boarding School, Kolar	South India	Bangalore		1	M	..	9	74	..	..	46	6	..	..	..	126
Baldwin Boys' High Sch., Bangalore	South India	Bangalore		1	M	1	10	..	38	..	46	18	..	..	..	102
Biblical Training School (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.), Kolar	South India	Bangalore		1	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	South India	Bangalore		5	M F	..	13	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201
Primary Schools	South India	Bangalore		12	M F	1	32	433	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	442
Nurses' Training School, Kolar	South India	Bangalore		1	F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
Biblical Training School, Kolar	South India	Bangalore		1	F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	49
Girls' Boarding School, Kolar	South India	Bangalore		1	F	1	14	..	92	..	74	13	..	..	..	179
Baldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore	South India	Bangalore		1	F	1	9	30	58	..	28	9	..	..	..	125
Primary Schools	South India	Belgaum		36	M F	..	36	674	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	674
Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum	South India	Belgaum		1	M F	2	29	..	..	331	360	..	..	..	..	691
Primary Schools	South India	Belgaum		7	F	..	26	514	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	518
Sherman Girls' School, Belgaum	South India	Belgaum		1	F	..	12	101	12	..	22	9	..	..	..	144
Boys' Boarding School, Bidar	South India	Bidar		1	M	..	4	64	..	22	..	6	..	..	..	92
Industrial School, Bidar	South India	Bidar		1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Primary Night Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	South India	Bidar		44	M F	1	7	464	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	464
Girls' Boarding School, Bidar	South India	Bidar		1	F	1	7	76	..	4	..	..	..	12	..	92
Industrial School, Gokak Falls	South India	Gokak Falls		1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Bible School, Naganor	South India	Gokak Falls		1	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
Primary Schools (B.F.M. & W.F.M.S.)	South India	Gokak Falls		34	M F	..	39	713	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	745
Primary Schools	South India	Gulbarga		17	M F	..	20	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
Primary Schools	South India	Gulbarga		1	M F	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Primary Schools	South India	Hyderabad		19	M F	..	32	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264
Boys' High School, Hyderabad	South India	Hyderabad		1	M	2	15	88	..	..	78	42	..	..	..	208
Training School, Narsingpet	South India	Hyderabad		1	M	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
Primary Schools	South India	Hyderabad		34	M F	..	35	503	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503
Stanley Girls' High Sch., Hyderabad	South India	Hyderabad		1	F	2	25	214	..	73	50	..	..	..	..	337
Primary Schools	South India	Madras		41	M F	..	101	1725	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	1743
Boys' Boarding School, Madras	South India	Madras		1	M	1	7	20	37	..	28	4	..	..	..	89
Primary Schools	South India	Madras		5	M F	..	23	811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	811
Girls' Boarding School, Madras	South India	Madras		1	F	1	12	70	32	..	41	6	..	..	..	149
Primary Schools	South India	Raichur		14	M F	..	14	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
Boys' Boarding School, Raichur	South India	Raichur		1	M F	..	2	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Primary Schools	South India	Raichur		19	M F	..	19	257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	257
Girls' Boarding School, Raichur	South India	Raichur		1	M F	..	1	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
Boys' Boarding School, Sironcha	South India	Sironcha		1	M	..	6	105	17	..	3	..	..	17	..	142
Bible Training School, Sironcha	South India	Sironcha		1	M	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Primary Schools	South India	Sironcha		3	M F	..	4	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Mary T. Clark Girls' Sch., Sironcha	South India	Sironcha		1	F	1	8	..	99	..	28	2	..	..	..	129
Frances C. Davis Girls' Sch., Sironcha	South India	Sironcha		1	F	..	8	37	52	19	..	..	..	8	..	116
J. L. Crawford Boys' Sch., Vikarabad	South India	Vikarabad		1	M	1	11	..	..	96	96	..	..	..	..	192
Primary Schools	South India	Vikarabad		68	M F	..	73	1165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1165
Mary A. Knotts Girls' Sch., Vikarabad	South India	Vikarabad		1	F	2	13	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	140
Primary Schools	South India	Yellandu		6	M F	..	8	74	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Total				395		21	703	9319	526	143	1034	525		201		11748
Boys' High School, Rangoon	Burma	Burmese		1	M	..	38	..	508	..	355	149	..	..	..	1012
Girls' High School, Rangoon	Burma	Burmese		1	M F	..	16	..	150	..	155	46	..	..	..	351
Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Sch., Syriam	Burma	Burmese		1	M F	..	8	..	98	..	65	..	..	..	..	163
Primary Schools	Burma	Burmese		4	M F	..	6	87	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
Bible School, Thongwa	Burma	Burmese		1	F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Boys' Anglo-Vernac. Sch., Thongwa	Burma	Burmese		1	M	..	8	..	89	..	90	..	..	..	..	179
Boys' Anglo-Vernac. Sch., Twante	Burma	Burmese		1	M	..	8	..	66	58	..	51	..	..	..	175
Boys' Anglo-Vernac. Sch., Rangoon	Burma	Chinese		1	M	..	6	70	40	..	10	..	..	..	..	120
Boys' Anglo-Vernac. Sch., Pegu	Burma	Chinese		1	M F	..	2	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Girls' Anglo-Vernac. Sch., Rangoon	Burma	Chinese		1	M F	..	9	120	62	..	7	..	..	..	..	189
Girls' Anglo-Vernac. Sch., Thandaung	Burma	English		1	M F	..	6	24	16	..	18	..	..	..	..	58
Girls' Anglo-Vernac. Sch., Rangoon	Burma	English		1	M F	..	14	172	65	..	54	19	..	..	..	310
Primary Schools	Burma	Indian		9	M F	..	10	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375
Total				24		1	132	863	1182	58	754	265		7		3129

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)							
						Foreign	Native	Kindergarten	Primary	Middle	High	College	Other	Total Pupils	
JAPAN															
To-o Gijiku (Hiroasaki Academy), Hiroasaki	Japan Miss. Coun.	Hokubu.	1	M	3	19				256					256
Jo Gakko, Hiroasaki	Japan Miss. Coun.	Hokubu.	1	F	2	15					181				181
Day Nursery, Hiroasaki	Japan Miss. Coun.	Hokubu.	1	M F		2		50							50
Kindergarten, Wakaba	Japan Miss. Coun.	Hokubu.	1	M F	1	3		47							47
Kindergarten, Aiko	Japan Miss. Coun.	Hokubu.	1	M F	1	3		49							49
Iai Jo Gakko, Hakodate	Japan Miss. Coun.	Hokkaido	1	F	3	19					302				302
Dickerson Mem. Sch., Hakodate	Japan Miss. Coun.	Hokkaido	1	M F	1	5		90							90
Pascoe Memorial School, Hakodate	Japan Miss. Coun.	Hokkaido	1	M F		3		45							45
Aoyama Jo Gakuin, Tokyo	Japan Miss. Coun.	Tokyo	1	F	2	49				950					950
Chinzei Gakuin, Nagasaki	Japan Miss. Coun.	North Kyushu	1	M	2	23				500					500
Jo Gakko, Fukuoka	Japan Miss. Coun.	North Kyushu	1	F	2	18					218				218
Asakusa Day School, Tokyo	Japan Miss. Coun.	Tokyo	1	M F		4			300						300
Simons Memorial School, Yokohama	Japan Miss. Coun.	Yokohama	1	F		5								100	106
Day Schools, Yokohama	Japan Miss. Coun.	Yokohama	4	M F		15		90	130					150	370
Christian School for Blind, Yokohama	Japan Miss. Coun.	Yokohama	1	M F		6								16	16
Kindergarten, Kagoshima	Japan Miss. Coun.	South Kyushu	1	M F		3		72							72
Kindergartens, Kumamoto	Japan Miss. Coun.	South Kyushu	2	M F		4		53							53
Kindergartens, Nagasaki	Japan Miss. Coun.	North Kyushu	3	M F		9		140							140
Total			24			17	205	636	430	1706	701			266	3739
KOREA															
									Lower Common	Higher Common					
Day Schools	Korea	Chemulpo	9	M F		23		40	600					200	840
Day School, Chunan	Korea	Chunan	1	M F		1			40						40
Common School, Haiju	Korea	Haiju	1	M		6			283						283
Day Schools	Korea	Haiju	3	M		7			183						183
Lucy Scott Memorial, Haiju	Korea	Haiju	1	M F	1	9		80	190					50	320
Common School, Kalsan	Korea	Hongsung	1	M F		3		120							120
High School, Kongju	Korea	Kongju	1	M	2	7					130				130
Day Schools	Korea	Kongju	2	M		3		180							180
Day Schools	Korea	Kongju	5	M F		13		33	236						269
Kindergarten, Kongju	Korea	Kongju	1	M F		2		45							45
Girls' School, Kongju	Korea	Kongju	1	F	1	6			152	22					174
Higher Common School, Pyengyang	Korea	Pyengyang	1	M	2	18				540					540
Girls' School, Pyengyang	Korea	Pyengyang	1	F	3	9				150					150
Day Schools, Pyengyang	Korea	Pyengyang	30	F	1	64		850	1255						2105
Pai Chai High School, Seoul	Korea	Seoul	1	M	1	22			126		748				874
Day Schools	Korea	Seoul	11	F		37			1163						1163
Ewha Haktang, Seoul	Korea	Seoul	5	F	8	29		120	339	175	50			35	719
Day Schools, Suwon	Korea	Suwon	2	M F		10			402					17	419
Day Schools	Korea	Wouju	4	M F		6			218						218
Day Schools	Korea	Yengbyen	1	M	2	6				79					79
Higher Common School, Yengbyen	Korea	Yengbyen	4	M F		11			254						254
Day Schools	Korea	Yichun	1	M F		2				40					40
Higher Common School, Kwangju	Korea	Yichun	7	M F		21		40	99					132	271
Total			94			21	315	1328	5720	1006	928			434	9416
LATIN AMERICA															
									Primary	Grammar			Commercial		
Day Schools	Mexico	Central	4	M F		5			134						134
Day Schools	Mexico	Central	2	M F		5			93	79					177
Sara L. Keen School, Mexico City	Mexico	Central	1	M F	4	15		48	134	64			48	24	318
Industrial School, Mexico City	Mexico	Central	1	M F	4	4			60	52				6	118
Bible Training School, Mexico City	Mexico	Central	1	F	2	1								7	7
Velasco Institute, Queretaro	Mexico	Northern	1	M		5			92						92
Villagran School, Pachuca	Mexico	Northern	1	M		12		40	253	11					304
Day Schools	Mexico	Northern	5	M F		12		62	191	9					262
Day Schools	Mexico	Northern	1	M F		2		12	35						47
Day Schools	Mexico	Northern	1	M F	3	13		42	152	62					266

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)							Total Pupils
						Foreign	Native	Kindergarten	Primary	Grammar		Commercial	Other		
LATIN AMERICA															
Colegio Suarez, Guanajuato.....	Mexico.....	Northern.....		1	M F	1	6	35	59	36				130	
District Day Schools.....	Mexico.....	Puebla.....		18	M F		24	13	705	31				749	
Methodist Mexican Institute, Puebla.....	Mexico.....	Puebla.....		1	M	3	17		110	154				264	
Day Schools.....	Mexico.....	Puebla.....		3	M F		5	60	108	25				193	
Normal Institute, Puebla.....	Mexico.....	Puebla.....		1	M F	7	18	52	312	117				481	
Total.....				42		24	144	369	2438	640		48	37	3532	
Pan-American Inst., Panama City.....	Central America..	Panama.....		1	M F	5	5		75			25		100	
Guachapali School, Panama City.....	Central America..	Panama.....		1	M F	1	4		83					83	
Pan-American Institute, David.....	Central America..	Panama.....		1	M F	3	4		45			20	15	80	
Methodist School, San Jose.....	Central America..	Costa Rica.....		1	M F	5	6	5	69				23	97	
Methodist School, Alajuela.....	Central America..	Costa Rica.....		1	M F	2	3		21				8	29	
Total.....				5		16	22	5	293			45	46	389	
American Institute, La Paz.....	Bolivia.....	La Paz.....		1	M F	11	18	22	220	195		28		465	
Cochabamba Institute, Cochabamba....	Bolivia.....	Cochabamba....		1	M F	6	12	8	100	85		42		235	
Total.....				2		17	30	30	320	280		70		700	
Day School, Coquimbo.....	Chile.....	Central.....		1	M F		1		20					20	
Santiago College, Santiago.....	Chile.....	Central.....		1	F	8	19	36	190	90		20		336	
Colegio Americano, Concepcion.....	Chile.....	Southern.....		1	M	7	7		27	85			5	117	
Concepcion College, Concepcion.....	Chile.....	Southern.....		1	F			27	31	52		15	171	296	
Day School, Loncoche.....	Chile.....	Southern.....		1	M F		1		30					30	
School for Indians, Nueva Imperial..	Chile.....	Southern.....		1	M F		1		24					24	
Bunster Farm Agri. Inst., Angol.....	Chile.....	Southern.....		1	M	4	1						24	24	
Bunster Farm Primary Sch., Angol.....	Chile.....	Southern.....		1	M F		1		26					26	
Total.....				8		19	31	63	348	227		35	200	873	
Colegio Americano y Instituto Com- mercial Ward, Buenos Aires.....	East'n So. Amer..	Buenos Aires....		1	M	6	21		151	5		45	49	250	
Sarmiento Institute, Buenos Aires....	East'n So. Amer..	Buenos Aires....		2	M F		3		50					50	
Colegio Americano, Buenos Aires.....	East'n So. Amer..	Buenos Aires....		1	F	5	7		45	35		11	8	99	
Deaconess Training Sch., Buenos Aires	East'n So. Amer..	Buenos Aires....		1	F	2	3						12	12	
Evangelical Orphanage, Mercedes.....	East'n So. Amer..	Buenos Aires....		1	M	2	2						60	60	
Evangelical School, Venado Tuerto....	East'n So. Amer..	Northern.....		1	M F	2	3		30				65	95	
Evangelical School, San Eduardo.....	East'n So. Amer..	Northern.....		1	M F	1	2		18				18	36	
North American School, Rosario.....	East'n So. Amer..	Northern.....		1	F	4	14		38	13			93	144	
Gleason Institute, Rosario.....	East'n So. Amer..	Northern.....		1	F		7		93				68	161	
North American Acad., Montevideo....	East'n So. Amer..	Uruguay.....		1	M	5	4		83			60		143	
Crandon Institute, Montevideo.....	East'n So. Amer..	Uruguay.....		1	F	9	16	36	110	109			168	423	
Total.....				12		36	82	36	618	162		116	541	1473	
Anglo-American School, Callao.....	North Andes.....	Coast.....		1	M F	2	13	60	320					380	
Victoria School, Lima.....	North Andes.....	Coast.....		1	M F	2	3		161					161	
Girls' School, Lima.....	North Andes.....	Coast.....		1	F	6	7		135	30				165	
Total.....				3		10	23	60	616	30				706	
MALAYA															
Chinese School, Ayer Tawar.....	Malaya.....	Fed. Malay States		2	M F		3	20	312	5				57	
Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh.....	Malaya.....	Fed. Malay States		2	M	2	28	193	316	171	75			755	
Chinese School, Kajang.....	Malaya.....	Fed. Malay States		1	M		1	25						25	
Anglo-Chinese School, Kampar.....	Malaya.....	Fed. Malay States		1	M F		12	131	137	65				333	
Anglo-Chinese School, Klang.....	Malaya.....	Fed. Malay States		1	M	2	14	98	264	103	22			487	
Methodist Boys' Sch., Kuala Lumpur..	Malaya.....	Fed. Malay States		2	M	4	19	146	305	163	37			651	
Anglo-Chinese School, Parit Buntar....	Malaya.....	Fed. Malay States		1	M F		11	65	134	83	10			292	

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)								Total Pupils
						Foreign	Native	Primary	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	Cambridge	Industrial	Commercial	Other		
MALAYA																
Anglo-Chinese Sch., Port Swettenham.	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	M F	4	38	45								83
Chinese School, Pusing.	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	M	2	51									51
Anglo-Chinese School, Sitiawan.	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	M F	4	37	60	18							115
Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh.	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	F	3	121	110	38	14						283
Methodist Girls' School, Klang.	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	F	1	4	48	22	5						75
Methodist Girls' Sch., Kuala Lumpur.	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	F	4	8	214	131	61	11					417
Treacher Girls' School, Taiping.	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	F	2	6	51	66	23	2					142
Anglo-Chinese Sch., Telok Anson.	Malaya		Fed. Malay States	1	M F	11	81	150	74	19						324
Chinese School, Asahan.	Malaya		Malacca.	1	M F	1	10	10								20
Anglo-Chinese School, Malacca.	Malaya		Malacca	1	M	2	8	53	128	15	9					205
Anglo-Chinese School, Seremban.	Malaya		Malacca.	1	M F	1	7	65	82	56	11					214
Chinese Schools	Malaya		Malacca	3	M F	3	20	16							31	67
Suydam Girls' School, Malacca.	Malaya		Malacca	1	F	2	6	139	12	9						160
Anglo-Chinese Sch., Bukit Mertajam.	Malaya		Penang.	1	M		6	158								158
Anglo-Chinese Sch., Dato Kramat.	Malaya		Penang.	1	M		4	131								131
Anglo-Chinese Sch., Nebong Tebal.	Malaya		Penang.	1	M		7	185								185
Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.	Malaya		Penang.	2	M	5	57	1183	345	155						1683
Lindsay Girls' School, Penang.	Malaya		Penang.	1	F	3	14	373	36	14						423
All Schools	Malaya		Sarawak.	17	M F	1	29	450	50							500
Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore.	Malaya		Singapore.	1	M	4	40	665	553	113			20			1351
English Schools, Singapore.	Malaya		Singapore.	2	M F	1	16	541	56							597
Oldham Hall, Singapore.	Malaya		Singapore.	2	M	1	7	256	37							293
Continuation School, Singapore.	Malaya		Singapore.	1	M		13	299	101							400
Short Street School, Singapore.	Malaya		Singapore.	1	F	4	1	312	133	22						467
Fairfield Girls' School, Singapore.	Malaya		Singapore.	1	F	1	12	320	54							374
Nind Home, Singapore.	Malaya		Singapore.	1	F	1	4	99								99
Gaylang School, Singapore.	Malaya		Singapore.	1	F		2	78								78
Total.				44		44	384	1467	7197	2257	523		20	31	11495	
NETHERLANDS INDIES																
Vernacular Schools.	Netherl'nds Indies		Java	14	M F		18	433	36	7						476
Training School.	Netherl'nds Indies		Java	1	M		2		27							27
English School, Buitenzorg.	Netherl'nds Indies		Java	1	M	3	7	65	127	49			10			251
English School, Palembang.	Netherl'nds Indies		Java	1	M F	1	5	53	48	42						143
English School, Malang.	Netherl'nds Indies		Java	1	M	2			6	9	1		5			21
Girls' School, Baitoni.	Netherl'nds Indies		Java	2	F	2	2	14	21	7				18		60
Girls' School, Buitenzorg.	Netherl'nds Indies		Java	1	F	3	5	68	40	30	4					142
Vernacular Schools.	Netherl'nds Indies		West Borneo.	5	M F		5	127								127
Total.				26		12	44	760	278	171	5		15	18	1247	
NORTH SUMATRA																
All Schools.	North Sumatra.	All		12	M F	25	11	356	399	100	4			22		881
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS																
Harris Mem. Training Sch., Manila.	Philippine Islands	Central.		1	F	3	4							50		50
Harris Mem. Kindergarten, Manila.	Philippine Islands	Central.		1	M F		1							15		15
Training School, Lingayen.	Philippine Islands	Pangasinan.		1	F	2	4							35		35
Total.				3		5	9							100		100

† Not Reported.

e been received are reported here. All sums of money are in United States currency

431

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING AGENCIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

CHINA

Methodist Publishing House, Foochow (a branch of the Shanghai Publishing House).
Hinghwa Mission Press, Hinghwa City.

JAPAN

Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo.

MALAYA

Methodist Publishing House, Singapore.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Java Book Concern, Batavia, Java.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Methodist Publishing House, Manila.

INDIA

SOUTHERN ASIA

Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow.
Methodist Publishing House, Madras.

AFRICA

AFRICA

Methodist Mission Press, Monrovia, Liberia.
Patton Mission Press, Malanje, Angola.
Congo Mission Press, Kambove, Congo.
Rhodesia Mission Press, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
Inhambane Mission Press, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

MEXICO

LATIN-AMERICA

Evangelical Press of Mexico City, Mexico City: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Northern Baptist, Congregational, Friends, Reformed Presbyterian Churches, and the Y. M. C. A.

SOUTH AMERICA

Methodist Publishing House, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Union Book Store, Buenos Aires: conducted by the Mission Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Disciples and Scotch Presbyterian Churches, and the American Bible Society, the Y. W. C. A. and the Religious Tract Society of London.

Union Depository for Literature, Santiago, Chile: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and Northern Presbyterian Churches.
Methodist Book Depository, Lima, Peru.

DENMARK

EUROPE

Methodist Book Concern, Copenhagen.

HUNGARY

Methodist Book Concern (Christian Book House), Budapest.

GERMANY

Buchhandlung und Verlag des Traktalhauses, Bremen.

ITALY

Methodist Publishing House, Rome.

NORWAY

Methodist Book Concern, Oslo.

SWEDEN

Methodist Book Concern, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

Methodist Book Concern, Zurich.

NORTH AFRICA

Bible Depot of the North Africa Mission, Constantine, Algeria.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italics* those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

Central China.

Chinkiang—*Letitia Mason Quine Hospital.*

Nanking—University of Nanking Hospital: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Northern Presbyterian and Southern Presbyterian Churches.

Wuhu—Wuhu General Hospital.

Foochow

Foochow City—*Magaw Memorial Hospital.*

Foochow City—*Woolston Memorial Hospital.*

Futsing—*Lucie F. Harrison Hospital.*

Haitang—*Dispensary.*

Kutien—Wiley General Hospital.

Lek Du—*Nathan Sites Good Shepherd Hospital.*

Lungtien—*Dispensary.*

Hinghwa

Hankong—Richmond Methodist Hospital.

NgSauh—Otis A. Jakway Dispensary.

Sienny—*Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.*

Kiangsi

Kiukiang—Water of Life Hospital.

Kiukiang—*Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Hospital.*

Nanchang—Ensign Memorial Hospital.

Nanchang—*Women's and Children's Hospital.*

North China

Changli—Martyrs' Memorial Hospital.

Peking—Hopkins Memorial Hospital.

Peking—*Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital.*

Shanhaikwan—Shanhaikwan Dispensary.

Taianfu—Taianfu Men's Hospital.

Tientsin—*Isabella Fisher Hospital.*

Tsouhsien—Hospital.

Tsunhua—Kwangchi Dispensary.

West China

Chengtu—Chengtu Hospital.

Chungking—Chungking General Hospital.

Chungking—*William Gamble Memorial Hospital.*

Yenping

Changhufan—Dispensary.

Shahsien—Dispensary.

Shunchang—Dispensary.

Yenping—Alden Speare Memorial Hospital.

Yuki—Hospital.

Yungan—Yungan Christian Hospital.

KOREA

Chemulpo—*Dispensary.*

Haiju—Louisa Holmes Norton Memorial Hospital.

Kongju—*Dispensary.*

Pyongyang—Union Christian Hospital (Hall Memorial): conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches: Woman's Department under Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Seoul—Severance Union Medical College Hospital: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Methodist

Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Australian-Presbyterian and United Church of Canada.

Seoul—*Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital*; *Public Health Clinic*; *Dispensary*.
 Wonju—*Swedish Methodist Hospital*.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Tjisaroea, Java—*Tjisaroea Methodist Hospital*.
 Palembang, Sumatra—*Dispensary*.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Manila—*Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital*.

SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

Bengal

Calcutta—At 140 Dharamtala St., *Dispensary*.
 Pakaur—*Edith Jackson Fisher Memorial Hospital*.

Bombay

Igatpuri—*Dispensary*.
 Poona—*Dispensary*.
 Puntamba—*Dispensary*.

Central Provinces

Sironcha—*Clason Memorial Hospital*.

Gujarat

Baroda—*Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital*.
 Nadiad—*Thoburn Memorial Hospital*.

Indus River

Chaman—*Dispensary*.
 Lahore—*Dispensary*.
 Madar—*Tuberculosis Sanitarium*.
 Tilaunia—*Mary Wilson Sanitarium*.

Lucknow

Rasra—*Dispensary*.

North India

Bareilly—*Clara A. Swain Memorial Hospital*.
 Ujhani—*Hospital*.

Northwest India

Brindaban—*Sarah E. Creighton Memorial Hospital*.

South India

Bidar—*Bidar Methodist Hospital*.
 Kolar—*Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital*.
 Vikarabad—*Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital*.

AFRICA

AFRICA

Angola

Loanda—*Dispensary*.
 Quessua—*Dispensary*.
 Quiongua—*Dispensary*.

Congo

Kabongo—*Dispensary*.
 Kapanga—*Hospital*.

Rhodesia

Mtoko—*Dispensary*.
 Mutambara—*Riley Dispensary*.
 Nyadiri—*Washburn Memorial Hospital*.
 Old Umtali—*Dispensary and Nurses' Training School*.

Southeast Africa

Gikuki—*Inhambane Hospital*.
 Kambini—*Dispensary*.

LATIN-AMERICA

MEXICO

Guanajuato—*Good Samaritan Hospital*.
 Mexico City—*Gante St. Dispensary (Centre)*.
 Mexico City—*Aztecas Dispensary (North)*.
 Mexico City—*Cuauhtemotzin Dispensary (South)*.
 Puebla—*Latin-American Hospital*; conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches.

BOLIVIA

La Paz—Dispensary.

CHILE

Concepcion—Dispensary

Santiago—Dispensary.

PERU

Lima—British-American Hospital.

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA**NORTH AFRICA**

Tunis—Dispensary for Arab Women.

COOPERATIVE ENDEAVORS AT HOME AND ABROAD OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Board of Foreign Missions at its Annual Meeting held in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 17-19, 1924, on recommendation of its Committee on General Reference, adopted, with other items of that Committee's report, the following:

"There was referred to your Committee a resolution emphasizing the vital importance of close union with other Protestant groups, and asking for a larger measure of cooperation with all allied Christian missionary organizations. We recognize the prime importance of united Protestant effort in the fields of the world. We call attention to the suggested principles of program adjustment in the report of the Corresponding Secretaries in which denominational programs are subordinated to the interests of the Kingdom of God. . . . We recite these for purposes of emphasis:

"Faithfully to disavow procedure that is based on organizational or denominational pride or sense of destiny and to base all decisions on disinterested consideration of the larger interests of the Kingdom as these interests are developing in particular areas.

"To recognize fully and gladly the part other societies or communities are playing, or may play, in missionary development in particular regions, and unhesitatingly yield ground where this will be in the interest of economy of effort or of finance.

"We further request our administrative officers to prepare a complete exhibit of cooperative endeavors at home and abroad and print the same in our church papers that our people may know our attempts to avoid wasteful competition in missionary effort, and, further, we urge upon our officials and upon our Executive Committee the constant study of this general subject that new measures of cooperation may be adopted when they become possible."

At a special meeting held June 12, 1924, the Board assigned to Secretary-Counsel Frank Mason North, among other duties, "Relations with Interdenominational Missionary Agencies," and "Relations with International Missionary Organizations."

This "exhibit of Cooperative Endeavors at Home and Abroad" is prepared in accordance with these instructions and this designation.

NOTE: For clearness of analysis the following list is set up in

two Divisions, "At Home" and "Abroad." Where there is interrelation between "Field" and "Home," the fact is indicated and the item should be sought in both Divisions. A further distinction is made between (1) institutions or agencies where participation is upon an official or constitutional basis, and (2) those where cooperation is of fact and not definitely of organization. The former are indicated by an asterisk.

DIVISION ONE—COOPERATIVE ENDEAVORS AT HOME

I.* The Foreign Missions Conference of North America

Organized 1893. Constituent and Participating Organizations, 97.
Annual Conference held in January.

"The functions of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America" (Constitution) "are to provide for an annual conference of the Foreign Mission Boards and Societies of North America; to provide, through its committees, for the investigation and study of missionary problems; to foster and promote a true science of missions; and to perform, itself directly or through its committees, certain specific work of interest to Boards and Societies participating in the Conference. It is not within the scope of the Conference to consider questions of ecclesiastical faith and order which represent denominational differences."

"The Conference being a purely voluntary association of Boards and Societies, neither it nor any of its committees has authority to commit the participating Boards and Societies to any position, policy or course of action, except as any of the participating Boards and Societies may, under the provisions of the article on voting, request or authorize the Conference or its committees to act." (The article on voting provides such restrictions and authorizations as protect the individual Boards and Societies from unauthorized commitments and at the same time as open the way for common action when desired.)

The Conference acts through committees as follows:

a. A Committee on Nominations: This provides for an orderly procedure in maintaining in the officary and the committees of the Conference the effective service of individuals and the proper balance between the constituent organizations.

b. The Committee of Reference and Counsel: (Incorporated, State of New York, 1917.) Consists of twenty-seven members appointed by the Conference. Authorized to appoint standing committees which report to it. Meets usually four times a year and on call. Headquarters 25 Madison Avenue, New York.

Duties as defined in the By-Laws:

The Committee of Reference and Counsel shall act for the Conference in the oversight of the executive officers, in maintaining suitable headquarters, in arranging for the annual meeting of the Conference, in coordinating the work of the various committees, Boards and Commissions of the Conference, and in the consideration

of policies and measures relating to foreign missionary interests both at the home base and on the foreign field, in so far as these have not been specifically committed to some other committee.

The Committee of Reference and Counsel shall also act for the Conference *ad interim* in all matters calling for executive action in so far as definite authority and power may not have been committed to other regular or special committees of the Conference.

Among the standing or subcommittees of the Committee of Reference and Counsel are the following:

Emergencies and Reference: Serves as an executive or clearing committee in matters referred, or as required by the executive officers.

Finance and Headquarters: Deals with budgets and organization of business of treasury and staff.

Missionary Research Library: Counsels concerning the equipment and use of one of the outstanding missionary libraries of the world.

Cultivation of the Home Church: Considers common problems and plans of the missionary approach to the home constituencies.

Religious Needs of Anglo-American Communities: Advises concerning the raising and use of funds for the English speaking churches maintained in communities in foreign mission lands.

Missions and Governments: Deals with questions requiring consultation with the home governments or affecting missionary policy and procedure under foreign governments.

Medical Missions: Aims to assemble data concerning medical missionary work, and to encourage adequate health service for furloughed missionaries and candidates, and to secure the interest of the medical profession in the study and promotion of medical missions.

Christian Literature: Stimulates and directs the preparation and distribution of Christian literature, in cooperation with the several Boards and the organized agencies in mission fields.

Preparation of Missionaries: Seeks to provide adequate literature for the instruction and guidance of candidates in personal preparation for missionary work and to suggest satisfactory procedure on the part of Boards in the spiritual and intellectual equipment of their candidates.

Principles and Methods of Administration: Considers questions of mission Board policy and practice as referred and reports back for statement or for recommendation to the Boards.

Statistics and Research: Renders, in connection with the Library and Research Department, important technical service in this important field.

The Committee of Reference and Counsel, in addition to service through its committees, in which it acts as an executive for the Foreign Missions Conference, and a clearing house for the Mission Boards, promotes cooperative measures such as the educational commission to China, the Washington Missionary Conference, the common statement concerning the political situation

in China, and the survey of educational conditions in Africa, and acts for the conference when that body stands as the American unit in certain important international missionary relations.

From the beginning our Missionary Society and, later, the Board of Foreign Missions have shared in the support and the counsels of the Foreign Missions Conference, and, through its officers and other members of our church, the Board has had its place in this cooperative missionary enterprise.

It is at present fully represented in the Conference and its working committees.

II. The International Missionary Council

Provisionally organized at Craus, near Geneva, Switzerland, June, 1920.

Permanently organized and constitution adopted at Lake Mohonk, New York, October, 1921.

Second meeting at Oxford, England, July, 1923.

Succeeds the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference (1910).

"The Council" (from the Constitution) "is established on the basis that the only bodies entitled to determine missionary policy are the missionary societies and Boards, or the churches which they represent, and the churches in the mission field."

"The Council is constituted by the national missionary organizations (this term in the case of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America being understood to include the United States and Canada) of the different countries."

"The functions of the Council shall be the following:

"(1) To stimulate thinking and investigation on missionary questions, to enlist in the solution of these questions the best knowledge and spirit to be found in all countries and to make the results available for all missionary societies and missions.

"(2) To help to coordinate the activities of the national missionary organizations of the different countries and of the societies they represent, and to bring about united action when necessary in missionary matters.

"(3) Through common consultation to help to unite Christian public opinion in support of freedom of conscience and religion and of missionary liberty.

"(4) To help to unite the Christian forces of the world in seeking justice in international and interracial relations.

"(5) To be responsible for the publication of *The International Review of Missions* and such other publications as in the judgment of the Council may contribute to the study of missionary questions.

"(6) To call a world missionary conference if and when this should be deemed desirable."

The working organization of the International Missionary Council, in addition to the executive officers who are located in London and New York, is:

THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

This committee works under authorization as follows:

"The Committee of the Council shall, as occasion may require, consult with the several national missionary organizations during the intervals between the meetings of the Council, in regard to the work entrusted to the Committee."

"No action shall be taken or pronouncement made by the Committee of the Council except in matters of urgency and where the Committee is confident that the action or pronouncement will commend itself to the several national missionary organizations."

The budget of the Council, prepared two years in advance, is passed upon by the national missionary organizations. The American share is included in the budget of the Foreign Missions Conference.

This Board has been represented in both the Council and the Committee from the beginning and participates in financial contribution and official counsel through its relation to the Foreign Missions Conference.

III. The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America

Established officially in 1916 as an outgrowth of the Panama Missionary Congress.

Mission Boards (including some Home Mission Boards) having work in Latin America, by their representatives, constitute the Committee. The headquarters are at 25 Madison Avenue, New York.

The Committee is without executive responsibility except as it may be authorized to act for the Boards. Originally "a simple Committee to promote cooperation in a limited field among mission boards," its range of service has expanded and includes, among other activities, the following:

"To provide conference among mission boards interested in Latin America and to work out methods of doing cooperatively those things they can do better collectively than individually.

"To interest the constituency of these boards more largely in Latin America as a field of service.

"To promote acquaintanceship and cooperation between the evangelical forces of the various countries of Latin America among themselves.

"To provide information concerning Latin American life to any who seek it and to be vigilant in pressing the moral, and spiritual interests of Latin America in all missionary, educational, philanthropic and international movements."

The Committee serves the mission boards as a clearing house of information, prepares and publishes literature, encourages regional conferences. It promoted and, in cooperation with forces on the field, carried through the Congress on Christian Work in South America, held in Montevideo early in 1925.

This Board aided in the organization of the Committee and shares in its responsibilities and service.

IV. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

Preliminary Conference of officially appointed representatives of thirty denominations, Carnegie Hall, New York, November, 1905; known as "The Interchurch Conference on Federation" or "The Carnegie Hall meeting."

First authoritative meeting of the Council, Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia, after the "plan" had been unanimously ratified by the bodies represented in the preliminary meeting, December, 1908. The relation thus established is one not only of goodwill but of constitutional organization.

The plan and object of the Federal Council, unchanged from the beginning, are stated in the following terms: The Council is formed:

"For the prosecution of work that can be better done in union than in separation;"

The object of the Council is:

(1) To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian Church.

(2) To bring the Christian bodies of America into united service for Christ and the world.

(3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the churches.

(4) To secure a larger combined influence for the churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social condition of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life.

(5) To assist in the organization of local branches of the Federal Council to promote its aims in these communities.

The fifth quadrennial meeting of the Council was held in Atlanta, Ga., in December, 1924.

The Federal Council is an organization of churches, not of boards. The area of influence and action includes that of the several boards of the church and their representatives as members appointed by the churches have been in the official group of the Federal Council from the beginning.

Specifically, this Board of Foreign Missions has been and is represented in the following:

The Commission on the Church and Social Service;

The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and Subcommittees on:

(1) Relations with the Orient

(2) Mexico

(3) Goodwill between Jews and Christians;

The Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe;

The Committee on Relations with Eastern Churches;

The Committee on Mercy and Relief;

The Committee on Religious Work on the Canal Zone.

These commissions and committees are all in action and their range of study and service includes territory, peoples and programs with which this Board is concerned. Its representatives share in the cooperative work here outlined.

V. Union Institutions, Boards and Committees

- (1) China Union Universities (Central Office). Organized 1922.
Cooperating Universities: Peking; Nanking; Fukien; Shantung.
Cooperating Boards: American; Presbyterian (North, South, Canadian); Baptist; Methodist Episcopal; London Missionary Society; Reformed in U. S. A.
- (2) Peking (Yenching) University (Trustees). Present union basis began 1916.
Cooperating Boards: American (Congregational); Presbyterian; Methodist Episcopal; London Missionary Society.
- (3) University of Nanking (Trustees). Present union basis began 1910.
Cooperating Boards—full or partial: Presbyterian (North); Methodist Episcopal; Disciples; Baptist, Ginling College Committee, representing the Woman's Boards, (Nanking University Trustees).
- (4) West China Union University, Chengtu, China. (Board of Governors.) Organized, 1910.
Cooperating Boards: Methodist, Canada; Friends (England); Baptist; Church Missionary Society (England); Methodist Episcopal.
- (5) Fukien Christian University, Foochow, China. (Trustees.) Organized, 1916.
Cooperating Boards: American (Congregational); Reformed Church in America; Church Missionary Society (England); Methodist Episcopal.
- (6) Shantung Christian University, Tsinan Fu, China. Organized, 1904.
Cooperating Boards: American (Congregational); Baptist (England); Presbyterian (North, South, Canada and England); Society for Propagation of the Gospel (British); Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society (British); London Missionary Society; Methodist Episcopal (medical work); Woman's Foreign Missionary Society (also in medical work).
- (7) Permanent Committee on Coordination and Promotion of Christian Higher Education in China.
Formed with approval of Mission Boards, October, 1925; represents 10 out of 15 colleges in China (Canton, Fukien, Ginling, Hangchow, Hwanan, Nanking, Peking, Shantung, Yale, Yenching).
- (8) Peking Union Medical College (Trustees). Organized, 1907. (Also Executive Committee.)
- (9) Shanghai American School (Trustees). Originally for missionaries' children. Reorganized to meet also needs of

- non-missionary foreigners. Owns important property in Shanghai.
- (10) Peking Union Language School.
The Trustees' Council—a temporary holding and financing Committee for the property developed on the field.
 - (11) Methodist Publishing House, Shanghai.
Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Directors (chartered) elected by the two Boards. Business in process of liquidation.
 - (12) Korea: The Cooperating Boards for Christian Education in Chosen.
Cooperating Boards: Presbyterian; Methodist Episcopal.
 - (a) Chosen Christian College.
Located just outside of the city of Seoul. An ample property. Some fine buildings already erected, a strong staff, a growing student body.
 - (b) Severance Union Medical College.
Within the city of Seoul; hospital, medical school and nurses' training school.
 - (13) Methodist Union Theological School, Seoul.
Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal, South.
A fine property and a student body growing in numbers and personal quality. Represented by joint Committee in America but administered on the field.
 - (14) Japan: Woman's Christian College of Tokio, Japan.
"Cooperating Board"; Trustees in Japan are the legal body. Constituents in America, Woman's Mission Boards or departments. Representative of this Board acting at request of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.
 - (15) Philippine Islands: Union Theological Seminary, Manila.
Central Committee organized by Boards, 1923.
Cooperating Boards: Disciples; Presbyterian; American (Congregational); Evangelical Association; Baptist; Methodist Episcopal.
 - (16) South America; Buenos Aires, Argentine.
Ward Commercial Institute, established in 1913.
Cooperating Boards: Disciples; Methodist Episcopal. Joint Committee in United States.
 - (17) Liberia Advisory Committee.
Cooperation with other Boards and agencies having work in Liberia for counsel and for better understanding and action in the Republic of Liberia.
 - (18) The American Bible Society.
The Board's relation to the American Bible Society has been for nearly a century very close. While there is no organizational connection between the Society and this Board there is close and sympathetic cooperation in field work. The Society often confers concerning grants and passes

the money to the field through this Board's treasury and missionaries when that course seems expedient. Officers and members of this Board are members of the Board of the American Bible Society and act on Committees which are dealing with the mission fields. In practically all of the countries where the Bible Society is operating there is most sympathetic and effective cooperation between the representatives of the two organizations in the circulation of the Scriptures and in other evangelistic work.

- (19) International Association of Agricultural Missions.

Organized in 1920.

Primarily to assist Boards and missionaries in promoting agriculture and the simple industries which go with it at home and abroad. Twenty-five Boards and Societies are represented in the Executive Committee.

- (20) Foreign Students Friendly Committee.

Boards and Y. M. C. A. cooperating for foreign students in the United States.

- (21) American and Foreign Christian Union.

Represents in the United States the American Chapels in Paris and Berlin. Board self-perpetuating. Churches represented: Presbyterian; Congregational; and, recently, Methodist Episcopal.

- (22) American Christian Literature Society for Moslems.

Cooperates with Boards, agencies and individuals in production and circulation of literature for Mohammedans. Representative of this Board has for years acted on the Board of Managers and its Committees.

- (23) Clifton Springs Sanitarium and Clinic.

By trust deed of Dr. Henry Foster, the founder of the Sanitarium, Mission Boards are represented on the Board of Trustees of the Institution. In this cooperation are the following Boards: American (Congregational); Baptist; Presbyterian; Reformed in America; Protestant Episcopal; Methodist Episcopal. These Boards receive advantages for their missionaries and should the institution be discontinued would have a certain substantial interest in the equities.

- (24) The World's Sunday School Association.

This Board shares with other Boards in cooperation with the World's Sunday School Association by representation through the Foreign Missions Conference which appoints a certain number of members upon the Board of the Association.

- (25) The Near East Relief.

This Board has no official relation to the organization of the Near East Relief but since that agency was established has had representation upon the Trustees' Board through

the election to that body of one of the officers of this Board.

- (26) The Missionary Education Movement.

By the personal membership in the working committees of the Movement, members of the staff of this Board and others representing its interests share in the discussions and decisions of this organization which essentially acts for all the Boards in the production of their missionary educational literature.

- (27) Himalayan School for Missionaries' Children.

This Board elects one member of the American Advisory Committee which is made up of the denominations which cooperate in the school.

- (28) Kodaikanal School for Missionaries' Children.

Same notation as under (27).

- (29) American Mission to the Lepers.

This Board has no official relation to this organization, but its Board of Directors is constituted so that there is representation from each of the major foreign mission Boards with which it cooperates on the field. This organization cooperates with us in specific institutions for the care of lepers in Africa, China and India.

DIVISION TWO—COOPERATIVE ENDEAVORS IN THE MISSION FIELDS

I. Eastern Asia

A. CHINA

- (1) National Christian Council.

Representative organization of Christian forces in China, including both nationals and foreigners. Headquarters in Shanghai. Chinese and missionary leaders in Secretariat. Departmental divisions and committees for evangelism, education, the country church and rural problems, applied Christianity, etc. Established May, 1922.

- (2) China Christian Educational Association.

Reorganized in 1912 to promote standards, system and cooperation in educational plans of missions in China. Representative of missions and churches. Auxiliary associations in remote fields, as West China. Effectively urged appointment of Educational Commission of 1923 and cooperated with it through F. D. Gamewell, Secretary. Also cooperates with the National Association for the Advancement of Education in the pending National Survey of education in China. Scope and service greatly enlarged recently.

- (3) China Medical Missionary Association.

Representative of the medical phases of missionary work. Has long promoted the policy of high standards and effi-

ciency of the missions in scientific medicine as well as in evangelism. Holds biennial conferences. Exerts influence through its Council on Medical Education. Through its work the Nurses' Association for China came into being. It cooperates with the Council on Health Education and seeks to meet the needs of medical missions of all denominations for trained men in special departments of hospital work. Dr. Robert C. Beebe of this Board, recently retired, was for many years the Secretary and greatly aided in directing its policy and activities.

(4) China Council on Health Education.

Acts for and is in part supported by the Missions. Its field is education in public sanitation, and the nature, cause and prevention of disease. Community and school lectures are given, using up-to-date processes of photo and moving picture illustrations. W. W. Peter is the director of this program of public instruction which receives the endorsement and aid of the missions and has won the approval of the local and general governmental authorities.

(5) Associated Mission Treasurers.

A combination of the offices and facilities of the Treasuries of several important Missions, resulting in decided gains in economy and efficiency. Offices in Shanghai.

(6) Shanghai American School.

Developed from the School for Missionaries' Children. Has erected and now occupies an important group of buildings. Managed by Trustees in America and representatives of Missions and business interests in Shanghai. Has special financial adjustments with missions for education of missionary children. This Board has made a substantial contribution to capital funds and makes an annual grant.

(7) Peking Union Language School.

A combination of missionary forces for training new missionaries in the language and customs of China. Adequate property in Peking secured; buildings erected and now occupied. A substantial grant for this school was made by this Board in 1922. Its current support is met on the field by individuals and missions.

(8) Peking (Yenching) University.

Present Union basis 1916. Board of Managers in Peking—representative of missions and national churches. Schools: Liberal Arts and Sciences, Theology, Agriculture; Pre-Medical (preparatory for Peking Union Medical College); Woman's Union College. Site four miles northwest of city near Emperor's summer palace. Several buildings completed, others in process. Transfer from present (original) site within the city to new location expected in 1926. This Board has made large contributions to the

capital and provides in missionary teachers and money its share toward the annual support.

- (9) Peking Union Medical College.
Basis: the Union Missionary Medical School and Hospital and the property in Peking of the London Missionary Society. By agreement the Mission Boards are represented on the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee in New York. Friendly cooperation in religious and social service in the field but without official representation. Cooperation also with Scientific Department, Peking University, and the Dental Department of Methodist Episcopal Hospital.
- (10) Peking Bible Institute.
Now known as The Peking Theological Seminary. Distinct from the Theological School of Peking University. A training school for preachers and Christian workers.
- (11) Peking School for Missionaries' Children.
Organized and conducted by the missionary forces in Peking.
- (12) Shantung Christian University (Tsinan Fu).
This Board's participation is with the Medical Department in which the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society also co-operates.
- (13) University of Nanking.
Combination in 1910 of properties and then existing interests of Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Disciples. Besides College of Liberal Arts, has School of Agriculture. Hospital (with medical school now discontinued). Language and Training School. A fine site. A number of excellent buildings. An effective staff, missionary and national. This Board has contributed, in addition to the original investment, to equipment and endowment and provides in missionary teachers and money its share of the annual support.
- (14) Nanking School of Theology.
Organized on the field. The Methodist Episcopal and the two American Presbyterian missions participating.
- (15) Nanking Bible Teachers Training School for Women.
Organized on the field. The Missions cooperate through their Women's Societies or departments for the training of women workers.
- (16) Nanking School for Missionaries' Children.
Organized on the field, originally to meet the need of children too young to be sent to the schools in Shanghai and Kuling. The costs both of the modest building and equipment have been secured by the missionaries without any draft upon the regular resources of the work. The women of the several missions have conducted and taught the school in large part.

- (17) West China Union University (Chengtu).
Located at Chengtu, West China. Organized in 1910 on a federated basis—a central plot for University buildings with “colleges” or hostels maintained by the several mission units on sites contiguous. In addition to capital gifts this Board contributes support in missionary teachers and money toward the annual budget. The University is central to an educational system in a great territory supporting one fourth of the population of China.
- (18) West China Middle School (Chengtu).
Originally independent of the University, but now under its auspices and on ground controlled by it. The same missions which cooperate in the University are concerned in the Middle School which is one of the feeders of the University.
- (19) Kuling School for Missionaries’ Children.
This hill school has the cooperation of missions and missionaries on the field.
- (20) Fukien Christian University.
Organized in 1916. Established 1922 on new site, on the Min River, four miles below Foochow at the foot of Mount Kushan. Some buildings have been erected and others are projected. A strong staff and student body are being developed.
- (21) Foochow Union Medical College.
Constructive measures are in process to develop a Union Medical College and Hospital in Foochow city as a completion of earlier efforts in this direction.
- (22) Foochow Union Theological Seminary.
In operation for many years. Resources for its larger usefulness are greatly needed.
- (23) Foochow Union Vernacular School.
- (24) Foochow Union Normal and Middle School.
- (25) Foochow Kindergarten Training School.
- (26) China Christian Advocate, and other publications (with Methodist Episcopal Church, South).
- (27) Chinese Christian Advocate (Vernacular) (with Methodist Episcopal Church, South).

B. JAPAN

- (1) National Christian Council.
Organized 1923. Similar to National Christian Council of China. Represents the indigenous churches but includes missionaries also. The fact that the Japan churches are denominational organizations gives the Council great significance.
- (2) The Federation of Christian Missions.
This is a representative missionary organization which will

pass many matters over to The National Council, but will continue as an advisory group representing the several missions and acting for them, as for example in electing the missionary representatives in the new Christian Literature Society.

- (3) The Christian Literature Society (Kyobunkwan).

This year, 1925-1926, The Christian Literature Society, in which practically all the missionary Societies in Japan are represented, and The Methodist Publishing House (Kyobunkwan) unite in The Christian Literature Society. Our Methodist contribution is \$25,000, set aside to restore our building destroyed by the earthquake and our valuable leasehold on the Ginza, Tokyo's Fifth Avenue. A new building is to be erected which it is hoped will become headquarters for the evangelical missionary forces now scattered about Tokyo.

- (4) Theological School. (Philander Smith Institute.)

The Disciples of Christ, the Evangelical Church and the Christian Convention participate in the support and the benefits of this school—one of the most influential centers of teaching in Japan.

- (5) Tokyo School for Missionaries' Children.

Supported and directed on the field.

- (6) Woman's Christian College of Japan (Tokyo).

Cooperation through missionaries of The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. This Board has no financial obligation.

C. KOREA

- (1) Christian Federal Council of Korea.

Represents the Christian forces both national and missionary, both lay and clerical. Gives serious consideration to problems of interrelation and to the essential needs in Christian organization and work. Meets annually.

- (2) Chosen Christian College.

Buildings erected upon a remarkable site within two miles of the city. Through this Board substantial gifts have been made for property. It contributes annually in missionary teachers and money toward support. Property held by a Zaidan—a Japan corporate body—under a constitution agreed upon by the cooperating Missions and the educational authorities of Japan.

- (3) Severance Union Medical College and Hospital (Seoul).

This important institution has not been aided from Methodist sources by gifts for property. Our Board and Mission cooperate in current support in money and medical missionary personnel. It is separately incorporated on the field but in America is represented with Chosen Christian

College by the cooperating Board for Christian education in Chosen. There is a Training School for Nurses in connection with this institution.

- (4) Pierson Memorial Bible Institute.
Established 1914. A Bible Training School in Seoul, a memorial to Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, long a missionary leader and editor of *The Missionary Review of the World*. Cooperating Missions: The Presbyterian (North), The Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal, South.
- (5) Union Methodist Theological Seminary.
Established about 1910. The two Methodist missions have cooperated from the beginning. Each annually provides support by assignment of missionary professors and money grants.
- (6) School for Missionaries' Children (Seoul).
Supported and directed on the field outside of Board appropriations. A similar school is maintained by the missionaries in Pyeng Yang.
- (7) Hall Memorial Union Hospital (Pyeng Yang).
In cooperation: the Methodist Episcopal. The Presbyterian (North), and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the three hospitals previously in operation combining in 1924 under a constitution carefully drawn and approved by the Boards at home. There is maintained also a Nurses' Training department. Supported (in part) by annual grants and assignment of medical missionaries.
- (8) Korean Tract Society.
Supported and directed by the missions on the field.
- (9) Union Mission to Chinese in Korea (Seoul).
Started in 1912-13 by a missionary who had previously worked in China. Directed on the field and supported outside of the regular appropriations.

II. Southeastern Asia.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

- (1) The Evangelical Union.
Organized in 1902, Missions Cooperating: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian (North), Baptists (American), American Board, United Brethren, Disciples of Christ. Headquarters, Manila. Territory allotted by mutual agreement.
- (2) Union Theological Seminary (Manila).
Directed on the field. Maintained chiefly by assignment of missionaries as professors, and annual money grants from the participating Missions and Boards.

III. Southern Asia

A. INDIA

- (1) National Christian Council for India.
Organized in present form in 1923. Acts under agreements

- adopted on the field. Includes cooperation in educational policy and publication of literature. Direct grants have been made by this Board. The present contribution is provided in the annual appropriation.
- (2) Himalayan School for Missionaries' Children (Naini Tal). Cooperation by our missionaries on the field.
 - (3) Kokaidanal School for Missionaries' Children. Hill school for South India. Agreements on the field. Larger participation by this Board greatly desired.
 - (4) Forman Christian College (Lahore, Punjaub). Chiefly Presbyterian (North). An assignment to the staff creates a relationship that should result in a larger participation by this Board.
 - (5) Union Language School, Mussoorie.

IV. Latin America

A. SOUTH AMERICA

- (1) Argentina; Union Book Store (Buenos Aires).
A union enterprise into which the Methodist Publishing House merges—manufacturing department to be discontinued.
- (2) Argentina; Colegio Americano y Instituto Ward. (Buenos Aires.)
Missions in cooperation: The Methodist Episcopal and The Disciples of Christ. Property secured largely through gifts of George S. Ward. Special attention to commercial Courses. Plans for enlargement now under consideration. In 1924, 250 students.
- (3) Argentina; Union Theological Seminary (Buenos Aires).
Methodist Episcopal; Disciples of Christ. Enlargement with some readjustments planned.
- (4) Uruguay; Union Bible Training School, Montevideo.
Projected; not yet opened.
- (5) Chile; Union Theological Seminary (Bible Seminary), (Santiago).
Missions cooperating: Presbyterian (North); Methodist Episcopal.
- (6) Chile; "El Sembrador," The Union Evangelical Book Store, Santiago.
Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian (North).
- (7) Chile; "El Heraldito Cristiano," the Evangelical Church paper.
Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian (North).
- (8) Peru; High School, Lima.
In cooperation with the Scotch Presbyterians.
- (9) Peru; Hospital and Nurses' Training School.
Cooperation: This Board with the British-American resident community.

(10) La Nueva Democracia.

A widely circulated monthly magazine conducted under the auspices of The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America. Many Boards cooperating.

B. CENTRAL AMERICA

(1) Panama and Canal Zone.

Cooperation with the Union churches at Balboa and Cristobal to both of which substantial grants have been made. They contribute to this Board's work in Costa Rica.

C. MEXICO

(1) Union Theological Seminary, Mexico City.

Cooperating Missions: Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian (North), Presbyterian (South). New property secured. Buildings projected. This Board committed to substantial grants. Provision for support in the annual appropriations and in assignment of missionary professor.

(2) Union Publishing House and Press (Mexico City).

Publishes "El Mundo Cristiano," the interdenominational weekly paper; also Bible Lessons, Sunday School Quarterly and Teachers Weekly. In year 1924 total number of pages published 15,155,125. Boards cooperating: Friends, Disciples, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South; American Board, Presbyterian (North), Presbyterian (South), Baptist (North), Young Men's Christian Association.

(3) Hospital Latino Americano, Puebla.

Our mission cooperates by providing one doctor. The Hospital is under the auspices of Home Mission Board of the Baptist Church. The Presbyterian (North) Mission has made a money grant. Whether this cooperation will result in a union is not yet clear.

V. EUROPE

(1) Italy; Theological School (Rome).

In cooperation, the Waldenses and the Methodist Episcopal. The buildings used belong to the former, the present arrangement is in its third year.

(2) Spain—Publication (Madrid).

The Board makes a small grant to the Evangelical paper, Espano Evangelica.

(3) France—The United Committee of Protestant Churches.

In this committee the Methodist Church is represented. Through it substantial grants were made during the post war reconstruction period.

- (4) Switzerland—The Federation of Protestant Churches of Switzerland (Zurich).
The Methodist Church has representation in this Federation.
- (5) Belgium—Brussels Agency for Work in the Congo.
The Board makes a small contribution to maintain this agency as do other Boards having work in the Congo. It serves a most useful purpose to missionaries in transit and in direction of new missionaries in language study and practical arrangements for the field.
- (6) Near East and North Africa Council.
In process of organization—a council similar to the National Council formed in India, China and Japan.

TREASURER'S REPORT

November 1, 1924 to October 31, 1925

AUDIT

Pages 453 to 469 of this report have been prepared by the Treasurer, as working sheets for the information and use of the Board. All of the figures used have been taken from the books that have been audited but are set up here in different form to meet the needs of this annual meeting. Pages 471 to 480 are taken from the auditors' report as certified by the auditors on page 470. The entire audit is at the disposal of the Board.

GENERAL FUND

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS

World Service, Direct.....	\$375,760.75	
World Service, Designated.....	472,172.05	
World Service, Treasurer.....	1,787,051.62	
		<hr/>
Our Share of Divisible Receipts.....		\$2,634,984.42
World Service Specials, Designated.....	171,899.26	
World Service Specials, Undesignated.....	10,415.23	
		<hr/>
Total Non-Divisible Receipts.....		812,314.49
Annuity Fund, Undesignated.....	17,402.93	
Annuity Fund, Designated.....	18,386.31	
From Legacies, Undesignated.....	87,276.77	
From Legacies, Designated.....	15,683.99	
Interest, Permanent Fund, Undesignated.....	10,448.89	
Interest, Permanent Fund, Designated.....	40,090.67	
Miscellaneous, Undesignated.....	25,417.32	
Miscellaneous, Designated.....	69,353.75	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts from Other Sources.....		284,060.63
		<hr/>
TOTAL.....		\$3,101,359.54
Contribution for the Cut.....		92,043.59
		<hr/>
Grand Total.....		\$3,193,403.13
		<hr/>
Total Receipts for 1924.....	\$3,152,962.70	
Decrease for this year (Exclusive of Cut and Debt).....	51,603.16	

DISBURSEMENTS

Interest.....	(Schedule A).....	\$141,583.87
General Expense.....	(Schedule B).....	264,314.59
Indirect Appropriations.....	(Schedule C).....	168,776.19
Personnel Preparation Fund.....	(Schedule D).....	3,596.00
Direct Appropriations.....	(Schedule E).....	2,125,500.00
Non-Recurring Items.....	(Schedule F).....	
1. Field Projects.....		\$64,642.50
2. Designated Gifts Adjustment Fund.....		360,968.69
		<hr/>
		425,611.19
		<hr/>
TOTAL.....		\$3,129,381.84
Conditional Field Appropriation for the Cut.....	(Schedule G).....	92,043.59
		<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL.....		\$3,221,425.43

RECAPITULATION

Grand Total Disbursements.....	\$3,221,425.43
Grand Total Receipts.....	3,193,403.13
<hr/>	
Excess of Expenditures.....	\$28,022.30

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE A

INTEREST

INTEREST PAID.....	\$156,145.82
Interest on bank loans, made necessary by the Board Obligation, and on funds borrowed to maintain the necessary current work of the Board, because of delay in forwarding funds from the churches.	
Less interest received.....	14,561.95
On bank balances and on advances to mission fields.	
Total Special Appropriation.....	\$141,583.87

SCHEDULE B

GENERAL EXPENSE

I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Corresponding Secretaries	\$18,803.92
Salaries of the corresponding secretaries, stenographic help, traveling expenses, for the general supervision of all the work of the Board.	
2. Secretary-Counsel.....	7,995.48
Salary of the Secretary-Counsel and stenographic help.	
3. Board and Committee Meetings.	9,019.19
Travel expense and entertainment of the members of the Boards for the annual meeting and expense of Board Committees.	
4. Office Service.....	
a. Reception.....	2,598.30
Salary of reception clerk and office messenger. Incidental supplies.	
b. Stenographers and Clerks..	6,376.00
Salaries of stenographers and clerks not assigned to special departments, telephone operator, incoming and outgoing mail.	
c. Filing.....	5,274.81
Salaries of clerical help for the filing of all correspondence.	
d. Porters.....	4,166.40
Salaries of porters.	
e. Postage.....	4,010.56
For all correspondence.	
f. Telephones and Telegrams.	2,663.96
g. Insurance.....	956.88
Liability and group insurance of office and staff, fire insurance on office furniture.	
h. Office Supplies.....	2,254.64
Cost of supplies not charged to special departments.	
i. Incidentals.....	631.60
Miscellaneous charges of administration.	

GENERAL EXPENSE—(Continued)

5. Rent.....	\$19,102.39
For office of the Board at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.	
6. Light.....	1,857.84
7. Alterations.....	2,949.93

II. TREASURER

1. Treasurer's Office.....	17,304.70
----------------------------	-----------

Salaries of treasurer, assistant treasurer, stenographic help, auditing and office expense. The treasurer and assistant treasurer supervise all the receipts and expenditures of the Board under the Board's direction, including cultivation of annuities and legacies.

2. Accountant's Office.....	22,608.45
-----------------------------	-----------

Salaries of the accountants, stenographic and clerical help. The bookkeeping connected with receipts and disbursements of both designated and undesignated funds to the various treasurers throughout the world; accounting for all appropriations; dealing with exchange, letters of credit, and payment of bills for purchases made in the United States by individual missionaries and institutions.

3. Cashier's Office.....	\$12,187.52
Less refund from annuity fund.....	2,956.00
	<hr/> 9,231.52

Salaries of cashier, stenographic and clerical help. Under the direction of the treasurer, the cashier handles the cash, the bank accounts, and the records of investments and reinvestments of the permanent and annuity funds.

4. Purchasing, Shipping and Transportation (one third).....	\$6,097.34
Less commissions.....	996.96
	<hr/> 5,100.38

Proportion of expense of purchasing supplies and transportation properly charged against office administration.

III. FOREIGN FIELD ADMINISTRATION

1. Associate Secretaries.....	20,892.21
-------------------------------	-----------

Salaries of associate secretaries, stenographic help, traveling expenses, foreign field visitation, and office expense. The associate secretaries cooperate with the corresponding secretaries and under their direction aid in conducting correspondence with all the fields and the business related thereto. They are also constantly engaged in the public presentation of foreign missions.

2. Records and Research.....	16,676.45
------------------------------	-----------

Salary and office expense of the assistant recording secretary, stenographic and clerical help, for keeping the minutes of the Board and its committees and staff; preparation and editing of the annual report, and all forms and schedules of reports from the fields; editing and revising the surveys; research for the church at large, the editors, the secretaries, and the missionaries.

GENERAL EXPENSE—(Continued)

IV. EDUCATION AND PROMOTION

1. Designated Income		\$21,141.51
Salaries, stenographic and clerical help involved in preparing and sending out information regarding objects for designated gifts and keeping in touch with all persons, organizations, and churches that through the years have maintained designated objects for their foreign missionary giving. Securing from the field and distributing reports of the work made possible by designated gifts.		
2. Legal and Property	\$4,991.25	
Less refund for services rendered.....	463.50	
		4,527.75
Watching over the legal status of all phases of the Board's work; the direction of all cases of contested wills; the settlement of estates; the investigation of the value and title of all property offered the Board on the annuity or other plan; the repair, rent, taxes and sale of real estate received by gift or will; and the collection and tabulation of data on the legal status of all property held by the Board or by the missions in all mission fields.		
3. Field Cultivation	\$27,328.82	
Less sale of negatives and curios.....	324.62	
		27,004.20
One half the salaries and maintenance of the offices of the Board in Chicago and San Francisco; supplementary allowances for missionaries on furlough assigned to special field work; and the travel of secretaries of the Board in attendance upon educational and inspirational meetings.		
4. Publications	\$19,172.01	
Less sale of literature.....	76.17	
		19,095.84
Printing and distribution of the annual report and special foreign missionary literature; one half the cost of Missionary News.		
5. Travel	6,488.37	
6. Annuity Cultivation	14,543.09	
		\$273,276.37
Less income from permanent fund for Administration and Home Cultivation....	8,961.78	
		\$264,314.59

SCHEDULE C

INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSIONS

EMERGENCY FUND..... \$49,091.30

Homecoming of missionaries on account of sickness, medical grants, salaries of missionaries on extended furlough on account of ill health; emergency repairs on mission property.

Incidental Fund..... 27,402.41

Outfit allowance of new missionaries, children's allowance not provided in field budget, travel expense of candidates for examination, cablegrams.

Cooperation Fund..... 6,273.00

The Board's share of the cost of cooperation committees, like the Foreign Missions Conference, Committees on Cooperation in Latin America.

Purchasing, Shipping, and Transportation

(two thirds)..... \$12,664.64

Less commissions..... 1,993.91

10,670.73

Proportion of cost properly charged to the fields for the purchase and shipping of personal supplies for missionaries, building materials and supplies for churches, educational institutions and hospitals, involving every conceivable sort of article from a pin to a central heating plant.

Personnel Department..... 6,799.27

Salaries and clerical help involved in the selection of all candidates for the mission field; and one half of the expense of the Chicago and San Francisco offices of the Board.

Medical Department..... \$12,082.20

Less refund for services rendered.. 3,352.39

8,729.81

Salaries and clerical help involved in the medical examination of all candidates for the mission field; medical examination of all missionaries arriving on furlough and before returning to their fields; examinations of written health reports sent regularly from missionaries on the fields.

Retired Missionaries' Fund..... \$63,780.57

Less income from permanent fund.. 3,970.90

59,809.67

Allowances for retired missionaries, their widows and orphans, on the basis of the average claim of retired members of Conferences in the United States.

Totals Indirect to Field..... \$168,776.19

SCHEDULE D

PERSONAL PREPARATION FUND..... 3,596.00

For cooperation with theological seminaries and departments of religious education in certain universities for the training of prospective foreign missionaries, and for scholarships.

SCHEDULE E
DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS—RECURRING ITEMS

EASTERN ASIA**China**

Central China.....	\$61,480.00	
Chengtu, West China.....	41,760.00	
Chungking, West China.....	26,750.00	
Foochow.....	79,160.00	
Hinghwa.....	33,020.00	
Kiangsi.....	46,642.00	
North China.....	118,950.00	
South Fukien.....	12,690.00	
Yenping.....	31,010.00	
China Connectional.....	29,560.00	
		\$481,022.00

Japan and Korea

Japan.....	\$106,250.00	
Korea.....	92,970.00	
Manchuria.....	1,380.00	
		\$200,600.00

\$681,622.00

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Malaysia.....	\$32,000.00	
Netherlands Indies.....	25,650.00	
North Sumatra.....	18,850.00	
Philippines.....	36,888.00	
		\$113,388.00

SOUTHERN ASIA

Bengal.....	\$31,400.00	
Bombay.....	30,050.00	
Burma.....	25,800.00	
Central Provinces.....	41,500.00	
Gujarat.....	53,250.00	
Indus River.....	42,550.00	
Jubbulpore Theological College.....	6,300.00	
Lucknow.....	59,750.00	
Lucknow Christian College.....	27,640.00	
North India.....	90,950.00	
Northwest India.....	70,500.00	
South India.....	77,750.00	
India General.....	15,700.00	
		\$573,140.00

AFRICA

Angola.....	\$29,260.00	
Congo.....	30,910.00	
Liberia.....	34,390.00	
Rhodesia.....	35,140.00	
Southeast Africa.....	33,200.00	
		\$162,900.00

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia.....	\$27,190.00	
Central America.....	29,100.00	
Chile.....	45,670.00	
Eastern South America.....	58,310.00	
Mexico.....	65,970.00	
North Andes.....	33,730.00	
Latin America General.....	16,040.00	
		\$276,010.00

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS—RECURRING ITEMS—Continued

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

Copenhagen Area

Baltic and Slavic.....	\$13,150.00	
Denmark.....	10,530.00	
Finland.....	5,980.00	
Finland-Swedish.....	5,000.00	
Norway.....	13,000.00	
Sweden.....	14,500.00	
Area General.....	2,000.00	
		\$64,160.00

Zurich Area

Austria.....	\$5,500.00	
Bulgaria.....	7,720.00	
Frankfort Theological School.....	4,000.00	
Hungary.....	4,600.00	
Jugo Slavia.....	11,170.00	
North Germany.....	16,540.00	
Russia.....	3,000.00	
South Germany.....	14,640.00	
Switzerland.....	8,250.00	
Area General.....	2,000.00	
		\$77,420.00

Paris Area

France.....	\$48,840.00	
Italy.....	70,070.00	
Madeira Islands.....	5,500.00	
North Africa.....	45,850.00	
Spain.....	4,600.00	
Area General.....	2,000.00	
		\$176,860.00
		\$318,440.00

Total, Direct Appropriations, Recurring Items.....\$2,125,500.00

SCHEDULE F NON-RECURRING ITEMS

DESIGNATED GIFTS ADJUSTMENT FUND..... \$360,968.69

Designated gifts disbursed for building and other non-recurring items. All designated gifts for current work are charged to the recurring items budget of each field. Since there is no appropriation for the individual fields for property it is necessary to charge to a special fund all such designated gifts.

FIELD PROJECTS FUND..... 64,642.50

Amounts which have been disbursed by the Executive Committee for property obligations and commitment.

\$425,611.19

The following figures give the expenditure of the above funds by Conferences:

EASTERN ASIA	Designated Gifts Adjustment Fund	Field Projects Fund
China		
Central China.....	\$16,789.00	
Chengtzu, West China.....	18,183.23	\$1,500.00
Chungking, West China.....	7,057.66	217.50
Foochow.....	11,661.68	
Hinghwa.....	15,389.48	
Kiangsi.....	33,202.25	
North China.....	60,138.00	
South Fukien.....	1,983.00	
Yenping.....	3,737.48	
China Connectional.....	357.00	
TOTAL.....	\$168,498.78	\$1,717.50
Japan and Korea		
Japan.....	\$14,948.24	\$1,250.00
Korea.....	17,465.50	
TOTAL EASTERN ASIA.....	\$200,912.52	\$2,967.50
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA		
Malaysia.....	\$5,614.00	
Netherlands Indies.....	4,220.60	
North Sumatra.....	1,746.88	2,500.00
Philippines.....	1,393.75	
General.....	200.00	
TOTAL SOUTHEASTERN ASIA..	\$13,175.23	\$2,500.00
SOUTHERN ASIA		
Bengal.....	\$3,243.89	
Bombay.....	2,163.00	13,500.00
Burma.....	250.13	5,000.00
Central Provinces.....	1,556.82	
Gujarat.....	3,008.81	
Indus River.....	4,286.37	
Jubbulpore Theological College..	9,218.00	
Lucknow.....	1,218.16	
Lucknow Christian College.....	5,218.60	
North India.....	4,970.00	3,300.00
Northwest India.....	22,617.00	
South India.....	14,420.97	
India General.....	1,251.00	
TOTAL SOUTHERN ASIA.....	\$73,422.75	\$21,800.00

NON-RECURRING ITEMS—Continued

	Designated Gifts Adjustment Fund	Field Projects Fund
AFRICA		
Angola.....	\$2,086.22	\$1,000.00
Congo.....	3,478.63	
Liberia.....	1,593.50	
Rhodesia.....	444.00	
Southeast Africa.....	3,776.00	2,000.00
General.....	2,829.00	
TOTAL AFRICA.....	\$14,207.35	\$3,000.00
LATIN AMERICA		
Bolivia.....		\$5,000.00
Central America.....	\$100.00	\$1,000.00
Chile.....	5,923.00	
Eastern South America.....	25,500.00	4,375.00
Mexico.....	2,180.00	
North Andes.....	401.32	
Latin America General.....	3,671.20	
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	\$37,775.52	\$10,375.00
EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA		
Copenhagen Area		
Denmark.....		\$5,000.00
Norway.....	\$40.00	5,000.00
Sweden.....	3,100.00	
TOTAL.....	\$3,140.00	\$10,000.00
Zurich Area		
Austria.....	\$100.00	
Bulgaria.....		\$6,000.00
Hungary.....	105.00	
Jugo Slavia.....	225.00	
North Germany.....	210.00	
Russia.....	35.00	
Area General.....	100.00	
TOTAL.....	\$775.00	\$6,000.00
Paris Area		
France.....	\$6,060.00	\$500.00
Italy.....	11,000.00	
North Africa.....		4,500.00
Spain.....		3,000.00
TOTAL.....	\$17,060.00	\$8,000.00
TOTAL EUROPE AND N. AFRICA.	\$20,975.00	\$24,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS.....	500.32	
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$360,968.69	\$64,642.50

SCHEDULE G

CONDITIONAL FIELD APPROPRIATION FOR THE CUT

EASTERN ASIA

China

Central China.....	\$130.00	
Chengtu, West China.....	1,269.50	
Chungking, West China.....	519.50	
Foochow.....	821.50	
Hinghwa.....	2,617.90	
Kiangsi.....	2,969.00	
North China.....	4,894.26	
South Fukien.....	575.00	
Yenping.....	153.00	
China General.....	569.77	
		<hr/>
		\$14,519.43

Japan and Korea

Japan.....	\$4,475.33	
Korea.....	10,434.60	
		<hr/>
		14,909.93

\$29,429.36

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Netherlands Indies.....	\$1,270.25	
Philippines.....	2,346.80	
		<hr/>

3,617.05

SOUTHERN ASIA

Bengal.....	\$600.00	
Bombay.....	2,605.75	
Burma.....	1,057.00	
Central Provinces.....	886.00	
Gujarat.....	5,906.25	
India.....	9,845.55	
Indus River.....	1,875.14	
Lucknow.....	2,529.00	
Lucknow Christian College.....	1,384.33	
North India.....	12,971.98	
Northwest India.....	3,330.00	
South India.....	1,564.50	
		<hr/>

44,555.50

AFRICA

Angola.....	\$10.00	
Congo.....	374.00	
Liberia.....	249.00	
Rhodesia.....	150.00	
Southeast Africa.....	904.00	
		<hr/>

1,687.00

LATIN AMERICA

Central America.....	\$23.25	
Chile.....	50.00	
Latin America.....	3,574.06	
Mexico.....	2,006.67	
		<hr/>

5,653.98

CONDITIONAL FIELD APPROPRIATION FOR THE CUT—Continued

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

Copenhagen Area

Denmark.....	\$14.00	
Area General.....	1,097.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,111.00

Zurich Area

Bulgaria.....	\$12.00	
Jugo Slavia.....	1,178.00	
South Germany.....	100.00	
	<hr/>	1,290.00

Paris Area

France.....	\$1,140.70	
Italy.....	3,040.00	
Madeira.....	25.00	
North Africa.....	494.00	
	<hr/>	4,699.70
		<hr/>
		\$7,100.70

TOTAL CONDITIONAL FIELD APPROPRIATION FOR THE CUT....	<hr/>	\$92,043.59
---	-------	-------------

**TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED FOR THE FIELDS FROM RECURRING
DENTAL FUND, DESIGNATED ADJUSTMENT FUND, AND**

EASTERN ASIA	Recurring	Field Projects Fund
China		
Central China.....	\$61,480.00	
Chengt'u, West China.....	41,760.00	\$1,500.00
Chungking, West China.....	26,750.00	217.50
Foochow.....	79,160.00	
Hinghwa.....	33,020.00	
Kiangsi.....	46,642.00	
North China.....	118,950.00	
South Fukien.....	12,690.00	
Yenping.....	31,010.00	
China Connectional.....	29,560.00	
Total.....	\$481,022.00	\$1,717.50
Japan and Korea		
Japan.....	\$106,250.00	\$1,250.00
Korea.....	92,970.00	
Manchuria.....	1,380.00	
Total.....	\$200,600.00	\$1,250.00
Total Eastern Asia.....	\$681,622.00	\$2,967.50
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA		
Malaysia.....	\$32,000.00	
Netherlands Indies.....	25,650.00	
North Sumatra.....	18,850.00	2,500.00
Philippines.....	36,888.00	
General.....		
Total Southeastern Asia.....	\$113,388.00	\$2,500.00
SOUTHERN ASIA		
Bengal.....	\$31,400.00	
Bombay.....	30,050.00	\$13,500.00
Burma.....	25,800.00	5,000.00
Central Provinces.....	41,500.00	
Gujarat.....	53,250.00	
Indus River.....	42,550.00	
Jubbulpore Theological College.....	6,300.00	
Lucknow.....	59,750.00	
Lucknow Christian College.....	27,640.00	
North India.....	90,950.00	3,300.00
Northwest India.....	70,500.00	
South India.....	77,750.00	
India General.....	15,700.00	
Total Southern Asia.....	\$573,140.00	\$21,800.00
AFRICA		
Angola.....	\$29,260.00	\$1,000.00
Congo.....	30,910.00	
Liberia.....	34,390.00	
Rhodesia.....	35,140.00	
Southeast Africa.....	33,200.00	2,000.00
General.....		
Total Africa.....	\$162,900.00	\$3,000.00

APPROPRIATION, FIELD PROJECTS FUND, EMERGENCY FUND, INCI-
ADDITIONAL FIELD APPROPRIATION FOR THE CUT

Emergency Fund	Incidental Fund	Designated Adjustment	Add'l Field Appropriation for the Cut	TOTAL
	\$698.33	\$16,789.00	\$130.00	\$79,097.33
	373.00	18,183.23	1,269.50	63,085.73
	512.83	7,057.66	519.50	35,057.49
	1,049.06	11,661.68	821.50	92,692.24
		15,389.48	2,617.90	51,027.38
	616.00	33,202.25	2,969.00	83,429.25
\$913.54	930.84	60,138.00	4,894.26	185,826.64
350.00	90.00	1,983.00	575.00	15,688.00
333.78	454.00	3,737.48	153.00	35,688.26
892.47	107.00	357.00	569.77	31,486.24
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$2,489.79	\$4,831.06	\$168,498.78	\$14,519.43	\$673,078.56
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$6,187.43	\$799.17	\$14,948.24	\$4,475.33	\$133,910.17
11,518.72	1,075.83	17,465.50	10,434.60	133,464.65
				1,380.00
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$17,706.15	\$1,875.00	\$32,413.74	\$14,909.93	\$268,754.82
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$20,195.94	\$6,706.06	\$200,912.52	\$29,429.36	\$941,833.38
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$845.66		\$5,614.00		\$38,459.66
5,169.30	\$108.34	4,220.60	\$1,270.25	36,201.81
402.00	41.67	1,746.88		23,540.55
	719.71	1,393.75	2,346.80	41,348.26
		200.00		200.00
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$6,416.96	\$653.04	\$13,175.23	\$3,617.05	\$139,750.28
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$2,050.00	\$510.82	\$3,243.89	\$600.00	\$37,804.71
50.00	205.33	2,163.00	2,605.75	48,474.08
	225.00	250.13	1,057.00	32,332.13
	190.00	1,556.82	886.00	44,132.82
	62.33	3,008.81	5,906.25	62,227.39
	282.33	4,286.37	1,875.14	48,993.84
		9,218.00		15,018.00
3,324.32	93.00	1,218.16	2,529.00	66,914.48
466.66	1,071.91	5,218.60	1,384.33	35,781.50
1,000.00	545.50	4,970.00	12,971.98	113,737.48
2,382.70	56.00	22,617.00	3,330.00	98,885.70
360.00	648.43	14,420.97	1,564.50	94,743.90
	250.00	1,251.00	9,845.55	27,546.55
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$9,533.68	\$4,140.65	\$73,422.75	\$44,555.50	\$726,592.58
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$301.67	\$208.33	\$2,086.22	\$10.00	\$32,866.22
	167.79	3,478.63	374.00	34,930.42
447.27	726.25	1,593.50	249.00	37,406.02
400.00	746.11	444.00	150.00	36,880.11
1,137.94	332.33	3,776.00	904.00	41,350.27
		2,829.00		2,829.00
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$2,286.88	\$2,180.81	\$14,207.35	\$1,687.00	\$186,262.04

**TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED FOR THE FIELDS FROM RECURRING
DENTAL FUND, DESIGNATED ADJUSTMENT FUND, AND**

	Recurring	Field Projects Fund
LATIN AMERICA		
Bolivia.....	\$27,190.00	\$5,000.00
Central America.....	29,100.00	1,000.00
Chile.....	45,670.00	
Eastern South America.....	58,310.00	4,375.00
Mexico.....	65,970.00	
North Andes.....	33,730.00	
Latin America General.....	16,040.00	
Total Latin America.....	\$276,010.00	\$10,375.00
EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA		
Copenhagen Area		
Baltic and Slavic.....	\$13,150.00	
Denmark.....	10,530.00	\$5,000.00
Finland.....	5,980.00	
Finland Swedish.....	5,000.00	
Norway.....	13,000.00	5,000.00
Sweden.....	14,500.00	
Area General.....	2,000.00	
Total.....	\$64,160.00	\$10,000.00
Zurich Area		
Austria.....	\$5,500.00	
Bulgaria.....	7,720.00	\$6,000.00
Frankfort Theological School.....	4,000.00	
Hungary.....	4,600.00	
Jugo Slavia.....	11,170.00	
North Germany.....	16,540.00	
Russia.....	3,000.00	
South Germany.....	14,640.00	
Switzerland.....	8,250.00	
Area General.....	2,000.00	
Total.....	\$77,420.00	\$6,000.00
Paris Area		
France.....	\$48,840.00	\$500.00
Italy.....	70,070.00	
Madeira Islands.....	5,500.00	
North Africa.....	45,850.00	4,500.00
Spain.....	4,600.00	3,000.00
Area General.....	2,000.00	
Total.....	\$176,860.00	\$8,000.00
Total Europe and North Africa.....	\$318,440.00	\$24,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS		
GRAND TOTALS.....	\$2,125,500.00	\$64,642.50

APPROPRIATION, FIELD PROJECTS FUND, EMERGENCY FUND, INCI-
ADDITIONAL FIELD APPROPRIATION FOR THE CUT—Continued

Emergency Fund	Incidental Fund	Designated Adjustment	Add'l Field Appropriation for the Cut	TOTAL
\$1,998.40	\$225.00			\$34,413.40
200.00	366.66	\$100.00	\$23.25	30,789.91
355.41	870.83	5,923.00	50.00	52,869.24
90.37	1,400.83	25,500.00		89,676.20
631.50	525.00	2,180.00	2,006.67	71,313.17
	551.17	401.32		34,682.49
250.00	230.00	3,671.20	3,574.06	23,765.26
<hr/> \$3,525.68	<hr/> \$4,169.49	<hr/> \$37,775.52	<hr/> \$5,653.98	<hr/> \$337,509.67
				\$13,150.00
\$2,000.00	\$2,715.00		\$14.00	20,259.00
				5,980.00
		\$40.00		5,000.00
		3,100.00		18,040.00
				17,600.00
				2,000.00
<hr/> \$2,000.00	<hr/> \$2,715.00	<hr/> \$3,140.00	<hr/> \$14.00	<hr/> \$82,029.00
		\$100.00		\$5,600.00
\$472.00			\$12.00	14,204.00
				4,000.00
		105.00		4,705.00
1,998.00		225.00	1,178.00	14,571.00
		210.00		16,750.00
		35.00		3,035.00
			100.00	14,740.00
				8,250.00
		100.00	1,097.00	3,197.00
<hr/> \$2,470.00	<hr/>	<hr/> \$775.00	<hr/> \$2,387.00	<hr/> \$89,052.00
\$413.79	\$786.66	\$6,060.00	\$1,140.70	\$57,741.15
658.37		11,000.00	3,040.00	84,768.37
	35.00		25.00	5,560.00
	375.00		494.00	51,219.00
1,590.00				9,190.00
				2,000.00
<hr/> \$2,662.16	<hr/> \$1,196.66	<hr/> \$17,060.00	<hr/> \$4,699.70	<hr/> \$210,478.52
<hr/> \$7,132.16	<hr/> \$3,911.66	<hr/> \$20,975.00	<hr/> \$7,100.70	<hr/> \$381,559.25
	\$5,640.70	\$500.32		\$6,141.02
<hr/> \$49,091.30	<hr/> \$27,402.41	<hr/> \$360,968.69	<hr/> \$92,043.59	<hr/> \$2,719,648.49
To determine the total amount disbursed for the Fields it will be necessary to add the following items:				
Schedule C (in part)				
Cooperation Fund.....			\$6,273.00	
Purchasing, Shipping, and Transportation (two thirds).....			10,670.73	
Retired Missionaries.....			59,809.67	
Personnel Department.....			6,799.27	
Medical Department.....			8,729.81	
			<hr/>	\$92,282.48
Schedule D				
Personnel Preparation.....				3,596.00
Total Disbursements for the Fields.....				\$2,815,526.97

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO THE MISSION FIELDS

	General Fund	Permanent Fund	W.A. Williams 10% Loan Fund	Annuity Fund
Eastern Asia				
Chengtu.....			\$675.00	
Hinghwa.....			200.00	\$14,000.00
North China.....			750.00	
China General.....		\$25,000.00		
		\$25,000.00	\$1,625.00	\$14,000.00
Japan.....			1,600.00	
Korea.....	\$26,848.09		5,390.00	26,067.33
Totals, Eastern Asia..	\$26,848.09	\$25,000.00	\$8,615.00	\$40,067.33
Southeastern Asia				
Malaysia.....			\$1,900.00	\$20,000.00
North Sumatra.....			2,000.00	
Totals, Southeastern Asia.....			\$3,900.00	\$20,000.00
Southern Asia				
Burma.....				\$5,000.00
North India.....				2,000.00
Totals, Southern Asia..				\$7,000.00
Africa				
Angola.....			\$600.00	
Rhodesia.....			1,620.00	
Southeast Africa.....			2,586.00	\$1,200.00
Totals, Africa.....			\$4,806.00	\$1,200.00
Latin America				
Central America.....			\$3,000.00	
Bolivia.....	\$13,000.00			
Chile.....	80,553.08			
Mexico.....			7,850.00	
Totals, Latin America..	\$93,553.08		\$10,850.00	
Europe and North Africa				
Finland.....	\$56,500.00		\$1,500.00	
France.....	418,254.35			
Germany.....	110,000.00			
Italy.....	506,907.00	\$77,739.24		
Madeira.....			1,200.00	
North Africa.....	54,371.60			
Sweden.....			6,080.00	
Switzerland.....	60,150.00			
Totals, Europe and North Africa.....	\$1,206,182.95	\$77,739.24	\$8,780.00	
GRAND TOTALS.....	\$1,326,584.12	\$102,739.24	\$36,951.00	\$68,267.33

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO MISSION FIELDS—Continued

General Fund.....	\$1,326,584.12
Permanent Fund.....	102,739.24
W. A. Williams 10% Loan Fund.....	36,951.00
Annuity Fund.....	68,267.33
Total Loans and Advances.....	<u>\$1,534,541.69</u>

CONTRIBUTION FOR THE DEBT
OCTOBER 31, 1925

RECEIPTS

Preferential Received from World Service Commission.....	\$250,000.00
Sundry Donors.....	21,866.86
	<u>\$271,866.86</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Foreign Exchange, Prior to Nov. 1, 1924.....	\$258,293.33
On Account Current Work Deficit 1924.....	13,573.53
	<u>\$271,866.86</u>

FUND FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSION PROPERTY
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand November 1, 1924.....	\$2,543.72
Income received November 1, 1924—October 31, 1925.....	6,186.30
	<u>\$8,730.02</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Asakusa, Tokyo, Japan.....	\$360.00
Residence at Taian, North China.....	331.49
Cash on hand October 31, 1925.....	8,038.53
	<u>\$8,730.02</u>

Property protected.....\$1,403,000.00

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY**ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS**

MEMBERS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS

110 WILLIAM STREET**NEW YORK**

November 7, 1925

**BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.**

DEAR SIRs:

We have audited the accounts of your treasurer for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1925, verified the cash balances, securities, mortgages and other investments called for by the books, comprising the following funds:

**BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:**

General Fund

Permanent Fund

Annuity Fund:

Designated

Undesignated

**MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:**

Annuity Fund.

Based upon our examination and the information submitted to us, we certify that, in our opinion, the funds have been properly accounted for, and that the accompanying statements of income and expenditures and receipts and disbursements are correct summaries of the transactions for the year ended October 31, 1925. We further certify that we have examined the balance sheets submitted herewith and, in our opinion, they set forth the condition of the several funds according to the values at which the various items are carried on the books at the dates shown.

Very truly yours,

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1925 and 1924

GENERAL FUND

ASSETS		1925	1924
Cash:			
Cash in banks and on hand.....		\$491,172.83	\$652,675.98
Investments:			
Stocks and bonds, book value.....		\$87,879.00*	\$58,669.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, etc.....		430,899.14	177,046.73
Notes receivable.....			
Accounts receivable:			
Travel advances pending settlement.....		\$1,998.50*	\$3,873.50
Sundry items.....		17,392.85*	15,271.79
Loans and advances:			
Board's institutions in United States.....			19,145.29
Missions.....		\$201,547.69*	\$179,918.58
Advance remittances to missionaries.....		1,326,584.12	1,326,584.12
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, principal.....		21,898.93*	12,205.63
Advance to pay the deficit of Monte Mario Association.....			
Deferred items:			
Advances to missions on next year's appropriation.....		1,550,030.74	1,518,708.33
		112,672.81	206,511.20
		24,492.66	
		42,566.43*	50,814.48
		<u>\$2,768,705.96</u>	<u>\$2,686,894.01</u>

* Details for 1925 annexed (in auditor's original report).

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1925 and 1924

GENERAL FUND

LIABILITIES

	1925	1924
Obligations outstanding:		
Bills of exchange.....	\$189,969.77	\$239,065.10
Branch Treasurer's credits.....	264,312.65	411,048.67
	\$454,282.42	\$650,113.77
Notes payable:		
Banks.....	\$2,250,000.00	\$2,150,000.00
Individuals and Episcopal Fund.....	206,390.91	211,968.91
Permanent Fund.....		232,046.12
	2,456,390.91	2,594,015.03
Accounts payable:		
Due to missionaries.....	\$43,168.27*	\$37,239.02
Sundries.....	8,737.41*	8,674.50
Funds held in abeyance:		
Personal, subject to call.....	99,326.32*	116,236.04
Designated gifts not covered by appropriations.....	351,221.23	344,292.02
Special fund unallocated.....	316,606.74*	
Subject to call of missions.....	112,955.52*	192,576.28
Special China funds.....	260,000.00*	260,000.00
Unallocated funds.....	25,999.61*	20,543.10
Miscellaneous.....	81,066.47*	129,796.28
	1,299,081.57	1,109,357.24
Legacies held in abeyance, net of expenses in connection with administration of unsettled estates.....	231,500.53*	183,825.05
Deficit:		
Balance, beginning of year.....	\$1,850,417.08	\$694,143.14
Excess of expenditures for year, as annexed.....	28,022.10	1,247,831.73
Adjustment of foreign exchange.....	199,245.54	9,138.32
Adjustment of current work debt, 1923-4.....	13,573.53	
Reserved for designated gifts subject to call of missions, not yet covered by appropriations.....	6,929.21	100,696.11
	1,672,549.46	1,850,417.08
	\$2,768,705.96	\$2,686,894.01

* Details for 1925 annexed (in auditor's original report).

NOTE: Contingent liability as accommodation endorser for North China Mission for Peking University property purchased, \$75,000.

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1925 and 1924

PERMANENT FUND

ASSETS	1925	1924
Cash.....	\$317,533.96	\$360,857.72
Stocks and bonds (book value).....	572,875.37*	218,931.17
Bonds and mortgages:		
Guaranteed.....	\$626,500.00	\$419,000.00
Other mortgages, not guaranteed.....	483,000.00	67,566.17
	<u>1,109,500.00</u>	<u>486,566.17</u>
Real property:		
Gisriel, Martha W.....	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Crawford, R. W.....	6,400.00	6,400.00
Winterbourne, George....	2,000.00	
	<u>18,400.00</u>	<u>16,400.00</u>
Loans receivable.....	1,149.00	149.00
Loans and advances to General Fund, etc.....		232,046.12
Loans on mission property...	139,690.24*	134,850.24
Rindge Fund, investment in missionary literature.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
	<u>\$2,161,648.57</u>	<u>\$1,452,300.42</u>

* Details for 1925 annexed (in auditor's original report).

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1925 and 1924

PERMANENT FUND

CAPITAL	1925	1924
Balances at beginning of year.....	\$1,451,378.10	\$1,388,492.79
Add: Increase for year.....	717,538.45*	62,885.31
	<u>\$2,168,916.55</u>	<u>\$1,451,378.10</u>
Deduct: Losses, net of profits from sale of investments.....	10,978.46	7,633.16
	<u>\$2,157,938.09</u>	<u>\$1,443,744.94</u>
Income held subject to the call of the missions..	3,710.48	8,555.48
	<u>\$2,161,648.57</u>	<u>\$1,452,300.42</u>

* Details for 1925 annexed (in auditor's original report).

PERMANENT FUND

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended October 31, 1925

Balance, November 1, 1924..... \$360,857.72

RECEIPTS:

Refund of loans to General Fund.....	\$232,046.12	
Refund of Loans to Foreign Missions.....	4,960.00	
Bequests.....	295,255.72	
Interest, dividends, etc.....	88,102.77	
Investments sold.....	25,566.17	
	<u>645,930.78</u>	

\$1,006,788.50

DISBURSEMENTS:

Loans to Foreign Missions.....	9,800.00	
Refunds on bequests, etc.....	1,002.27	
Income paid to General Fund, etc.....	92,947.77	
Investments purchased.....	585,504.50	
	<u>689,254.54</u>	

Balance, October 31, 1925..... \$317,533.96

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1925

DESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

ASSETS

Cash.....		\$48,280.92
Investments (book value):		
Stocks and bonds.....	\$869,953.04*	
Bonds and mortgages:		
Guaranteed.....	81,500.00	
Other mortgages.....	542,421.09	
Real estate, etc.....	858,573.96	
Loans to Stephens Apartments.....	20,000.00	
Loans to Attleboro Springs.....	44,834.00	
		2,417,282.09
Loans on Mission properties (assigned by the annuitants).....		42,200.00*
Loans to foreign missions.....		26,067.33*
Accounts receivable, agents, etc.....		1,874.91
Property expenses, deferred.....		750.00
Bills receivable.....		8,350.00
Annuities paid on outstanding agreements in excess of income from investment of annuity funds, etc.....		124,606.42*
		<u>\$2,669,411.67</u>

* Details annexed (in auditor's original report).

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1925

DESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

LIABILITIES

Annuity agreements outstanding:		
Balance at beginning of year.....		\$1,317,897.84
Deduct:		
Agreements lapsed during year.....	\$35,511.87	
Agreements cancelled during year.....	31,000.00	
		66,511.87
		<u>\$1,251,385.97</u>
Add:		
Transferred from Undesignated Annuity Fund.....	\$24,000.00	
Agreements issued during year.....	121,550.00	
		145,550.00
		<u>\$1,396,935.97</u>
Special or designated annuity agreements, etc.....		1,008,473.08
		<u>\$2,405,409.05</u>
Mortgages payable.....		88,500.00
Board of Home Missions, property interest.....		163,500.00
Personal accounts.....		1,674.22
Redemption fund for checks outstanding.....		27.60
Receipts for which annuity agreements have not been issued....		10,300.80
		<u>\$2,669,411.67</u>

DESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended October 31, 1925

Balance, November 1, 1924.....		\$42,878.68
--------------------------------	--	-------------

RECEIPTS:

Agreements.....	\$114,550.00	
Payments on mortgages.....	16,213.60	
Investments sold.....	61,223.81	
Loans and notes.....	866.00	
Property sold.....	7,700.00	
Income from interest, etc.....	60,206.72	
Property earnings.....	1,836.22	
Personal accounts, agents, etc.....	56,076.95	
Annuities paid.....	2,838.29	
Prospective annuitants.....	5,597.19	
Miscellaneous.....	1,055.00	
	<hr/>	328,163.78
		<hr/>
		\$371,042.46

DISBURSEMENTS:

Investments purchased.....	\$102,082.78	
Mortgages purchased.....	24,000.00	
Loans to missions, etc.....	2,200.00	
Payment on Clark property.....	2,000.00	
Transferred to undesignated annuity fund.....	2,700.00	
Payments to general fund of lapsed annuity agreements.....	28,963.92	
Property expense.....	6,855.85	
Annuities paid.....	100,615.64	
Personal accounts.....	29,719.13	
Payments account of prospective annuitants and special agreements.....	6,192.70	
Cancellation of agreements.....	10,105.48	
Sundry expenses, etc.....	7,326.04	
	<hr/>	322,761.54
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

Balance, October 31, 1925.....		\$48,280.92
--------------------------------	--	-------------

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1925

UNDESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

ASSETS

Cash.....		\$34,917.00
Investments (book value):		
Stocks and bonds.....	\$182,873.75*	
Bonds and mortgages:		
Guaranteed.....	228,750.00	
Other mortgages.....	16,500.00	
Baltimore ground rents.....	10,731.30	
Real estate, etc.....	560,737.81	
		999,592.86
Accounts receivable, agents and personal.....		605.70
Paid-up insurance policies.....		7,500.00
		<u>\$1,042,615.56</u>

* Details annexed (in auditor's original report).

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1925

UNDESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

LIABILITIES

Reserve for liquidation of annuities:		
Reserve for liquidation of principal amount of \$1,484,653.26....	\$743,862.24	
Additional reserve set aside account of property values, not to be made available until properties are sold.....	196,537.37	
		\$940,399.61
Mortgages payable.....	71,465.95	
Board of Home Missions, property interest.....	30,750.00	
		<u>\$1,042,615.56</u>

UNDESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended October 31, 1925

Balance, November 1, 1924.....	\$58,054.43
--------------------------------	-------------

RECEIPTS:

Agreements, regular bonds.....	\$133,407.00	
Interest and dividends.....	21,653.63	
Investments sold.....	30,075.00	
Property earnings.....	21,913.73	
Refund of annuities paid.....	403.87	
Board of Home Missions.....	10.00	
	<hr/>	207,463.23
		<hr/>
		\$265,517.66

DISBURSEMENTS:

Mortgages payable.....	\$37,686.95	
Investments purchased.....	46,992.00	
Property expenses.....	15,241.44	
Personal accounts.....	195.00	
Annuities paid.....	87,542.11	
Board of Home Missions.....	73.56	
Sundry expenses, etc.....	1,466.67	
Annuity agreements transferred to designated fund.....	24,000.00	
Amount of annuity principal in excess of liability, available for distribution.....	17,402.93	
	<hr/>	230,600.66
		<hr/>
Balance, October 31, 1925.....		<u><u>\$34,917.00</u></u>

ANNUITY FUND OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1925 and 1924

ASSETS	1925	1924
Cash.....	\$5,597.75	\$36,721.02
Investments (book value):		
Stocks and bonds.....	\$135,431.25*	\$130,553.75
Mortgages on real estate guaranteed by Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company.....	68,250.00	58,750.00
Mortgages on real estate not guaranteed.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
	<u>205,481.25</u>	<u>191,103.75</u>
Real estate (book value):		
Property in Nebraska.....	758.65	758.65
Expenses of 1923-4 deferred . . .		474.23
	<u>\$211,837.65</u>	<u>\$229,057.65</u>

* Details for 1925 annexed (in auditor's original report).

ANNUITY FUND OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1925 and 1924

LIABILITIES	1925	1924
Annuity agreements outstanding:		
Balance at beginning of year.....	\$228,100.00	\$228,450.00
Deduct: Agreements lapsed during the year..	16,300.00	350.00
	<u>\$211,800.00</u>	<u>\$228,100.00</u>
Redemption fund for checks outstanding.....	37.65	37.65
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension for balance of outstanding bonds of Wesley Lattin.....		920.00
	<u>\$211,837.65</u>	<u>\$229,057.65</u>

**ANNUITY FUND OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For Year Ended October 31, 1925

Balance, November 1, 1924.....	\$36,721.02
--------------------------------	-------------

RECEIPTS:

Investments sold.....	\$18,413.45	
Interest, dividends, etc.....	10,675.49	
Refund of annuities paid.....	60.00	
Miscellaneous.....	90.00	
	<hr/>	29,238.94
		<hr/>
		\$65,959.96

DISBURSEMENTS:

Board of Home Missions.....	\$7,592.53	
Board of Foreign Missions.....	7,592.53	
Interest, etc.....	137.50	
Investments purchased.....	32,627.50	
Annuities paid.....	10,932.15	
Expenses, etc.....	1,480.00	
	<hr/>	60,362.21
		<hr/>
Balance, October 31, 1925.....		<u>\$5,597.75</u>

Receipts

Our share of the divisible World Service receipts for this year was \$2,634,984.42; last year we received \$2,630,835.32, an increase of \$4,149.10. This increase is not the result of an increase in the total World Service receipts because there was a decrease of \$1,070,432.01 below the previous year. The increase is due to a reduction of expenses in the Chicago office of \$451,947.87 below those of the previous year, and because our Board received its pro-rata share of 38.5 per cent during the entire fiscal year, whereas during seven months of the previous year, November 1, 1923, to May 31, 1924, the two Mission Boards guaranteed the income of the other Boards, paid 95.72 per cent of the expenses and divided the residue equally.

In addition to our share of the divisible receipts the Chicago office remitted monthly, June to October inclusive, \$50,000, or a total of \$250,000 in the last five months, to be applied on the debt.

During the year there was an income of \$182,314.49 on World Service "Specials." This amount represents an increase of \$116,977.45 over last year and was received without division with the other Boards. Last year the receipts of this type were \$65,337.04.

The large decrease in income this year was registered in legacies, of which we received only \$102,960.76. Last year we received \$274,202.73, a decrease of \$171,241.97.

The income from designated and undesignated annuities was \$35,789.24, compared with \$68,481.75 last year. The \$17,402.93 income from undesignated annuities the Finance Committee recommends to be applied on the debt. The income from miscellaneous items was \$94,771.07, which is \$24,070.02 above that of last year.

Despite repeated suggestions that emphasis should be laid upon increasing the regular income there was received on the cut \$92,043.59.

The total income of the Board, exclusive of the cut, which is a basis for appropriations, is \$3,101,359.54. However, to this should be added \$92,043.59 received on the cut, \$250,000 World Service preferential, and \$21,866.86 paid by individuals on the debt, making the total cash receipts \$3,465,269.99.

Disbursements

The total amount disbursed during the year was \$3,129,381.84, exclusive of contributions on the cut. In looking over the disbursements it will be observed that there has been an under-expenditure of Indirect Appropriations, Field Projects, Personnel Preparation, Interest and General Expense. The total under-expenditure was \$84,548.85. The only over-expenditure was in Designated Gift Adjustment Fund, which amounted to \$60,968.69. This was unavoidable because when

designated gifts are sent in, and the field is in need of the funds, they are sent forward. If the total amount appropriated under the items under-expended had been sent out our deficit instead of being \$28,-022.30 would have been \$112,571.15.

Banking

Our bank borrowings have been very heavy during the year and will continue to be so until we are working on an increasing rather than a decreasing income. While our borrowing credit is much beyond our borrowings yet we should be in a more independent position if we could reduce our debt more rapidly. We have been able to borrow at from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent most of the year, but recently the rate has been $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Below is a table showing rates of interest paid during the last six years.

1920.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	to 7	per cent
1921.....	6	to 7	per cent
1922.....	5	to 6	per cent
1923.....	5	to $5\frac{1}{2}$	per cent
1924.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	to $5\frac{1}{2}$	per cent
1925.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	to $4\frac{3}{4}$	per cent

During the year our interest item was \$141,583.87.

Permanent Fund

During the year the Permanent Fund has been increased from \$1,451,378.10 to \$2,168,916.55. This has been largely due to the sale of a piece of real estate, near Detroit, a gift to the Board. It is very gratifying to report that the \$232,046.12 which was borrowed from the Permanent Fund has been restored.

Sale of River Rouge Property

Several years ago there was deeded to the Board about 344 acres of land on the western edge of the city of Detroit. A year or two following about 177 acres of this property was deeded to the city of Detroit for park purposes, at \$660 per acre. The part remaining in the possession of the Board increased greatly in price. Early in this year the real estate market in this section became active, so the Finance Committee sent a special committee to investigate the property and fix a price. After considerable negotiation the property was sold in July, 1925, for \$3,500 an acre, or a total of \$577,000. Of that amount \$158,000 was received in cash and the balance is held on a mortgage, payable in five equal annual installments. The donor has reserved the right to designate the whole of this gift.

Debt

The debt of the Board as of October 31, 1924, as shown by the Treasurer's annual report was \$3,101,330.27. This is the figure which

was presented to the World Service Commission and was accepted by them in connection with the agreement to give the Board a preferential of \$50,000 a month, beginning June 1, 1925, and continuing until the amount shall have been paid. There has been received on account of the preferential five monthly payments, or \$250,000, as the tables will show, and direct contributions of \$21,866.86. This total of \$271,866.86 has been applied on the debt, leaving a balance due on this old debt of \$2,829,463.41.

In applying amounts which were received in payment of the debt it should be kept in mind that there are two processes involved. One is a bookkeeping process, which accounts for the items which caused the debt. The other is a cash process, which accounts for the funds which were borrowed to make the original payments.

In view of this fact the Executive Committee took two actions concerning the application of funds received for the debt. First, in connection with the bookkeeping process they instructed the Treasurer to apply amounts received for the debt to the liquidation of the outstanding Loss in Exchange, which, on October 31, 1924, was \$258,293.33. The balance, \$13,573.53, above this item was, by action of the Committee, applied on the current work deficit of 1924.

In connection with the second process the Treasurer was requested to offer the cash to the banks to reduce the loans and at the same time explain that the Board had borrowed from its Permanent Fund. Without hesitation the banks stated that it was good business to reimburse our Permanent Fund and that they were willing to carry us longer; therefore the loan from the Permanent Fund has been fully paid. The balance under this process has been applied to reduce our bank borrowings.

Deficit for 1925

As already pointed out, the income for the year was \$28,022.30 less than the actual disbursements, which means that we have closed the year with a current work deficit of that amount. According to the action of the Board in 1924 the policy of guaranteeing Loss in Exchange was to continue through this year. The loss has been much larger than in 1924, totaling \$59,047.79. This loss in exchange, plus the current work deficit, leaves a total deficit for 1925 of \$87,070.09.

On December 29, 1924, the World Service Commission took the following action:

"Resolved: That the World Service Commission establish as its fixed policy in the appropriation of the Benevolent moneys of the church that, should an actual debt be incurred in any current fiscal year, said debt shall become a first lien upon the receipts of the following year of the Board contracting the debt and that said Board be instructed to provide for all such debts before contracting further financial obligations."

In harmony with this action the recommendations for appropriations will include this item of \$87,070.09.

General Expense

We are happy to be able to report for the fourth consecutive year a further decrease in disbursements for General Expenses. The peak in expense under this item was in 1921 when \$335,644.47 was expended. The total this year is \$264,314.59, an expenditure of \$71,329.88 less than in 1921. The reduction below last year is \$14,146.87. The chief factors in this total saving are three: First, the utmost economy by all officers and employees, resulting in small saving in most divisions of the budget. Second, the budget provided a salary for an Associate Secretary succeeding Dr. Harry Farmer, resigned. A successor, however, was not elected until October, therefore that budget item was not expended. Third, a considerable saving was effected in the item of publications. The cost of closing the Missionary News account was not as large as anticipated and the cost of leaflet literature was kept down to the minimum.

The two divisions in the budget showing the chief over-expenditures are those of Cultivation and Annuity Promotion. The extent and character of cultivation work is fully explained in the Corresponding Secretaries' report. The amount necessary to carry out this program was underestimated. The over-expenditure in the budget for annuity cultivation is due to a change in policy. March 21, 1916, when authorizing a more intensive plan for the cultivation of annuities, the Executive Committee approved an expenditure of an amount not to exceed 5 per cent of the new annuities written. Half of the cost was charged to cultivation on the ground that the work of the annuity representatives was helpful in general cultivation as well as in annuity promotion. It has been thought that it might be a wiser policy to charge the total cost against cultivation. Another paragraph of this report notes the fact that new annuities totaling \$806,513 have been issued this year. The cost of annuity promotion, \$14,543.09, is 1.8 per cent of the total new business during the year.

It has been the custom of the Board to determine the percentage cost of general expense by comparing the disbursements under this item with the total disbursements for the year. Since the disbursements this year are more than a million dollars less than last year the percentage of general expense has naturally increased over that of last year, in spite of the savings on this item. There has been expended for administration \$172,013.83, or 5.4 per cent; cost of education and promotion has been \$92,300.76, or 2.8 per cent. This gives a total of 8.2 per cent as the proportion of total disbursements which have been expended on account of general expense.

In reaching this percentage the disbursements of funds to restore the cut have been included with other disbursements, as they naturally involve considerable work in our office, but contributions for the debt are not included.

Annuities

In the matter of securing new annuities we are pleased to report the best year in the history of the Board. Up to the present time the best year in our annuity department was the first Centenary year, when agreements totaling \$712,060 were written. This year the grand total is \$806,513. Previous reports of the Treasurer have explained the fact that we issue two types of Annuity Agreements, one the regular form where cash is received, the other a special agreement in which the Board assumes no risk for the principal, agreeing to return to the donor the net income from the property given the Board until such a time as cash is realized, when a regular agreement is issued. This plan is applied to both real estate, stocks and bonds. It is in connection with this type of agreement that the largest amounts of this year, totaling \$610,861, have been received.

While we do not depreciate the smaller gifts, we cannot comment on all of them. Three of these special agreements are so large and significant as to warrant special mention. A mortgage of \$60,000 adequately secured came into possession of the Board in October. As the principal is paid, regular agreements will be issued covering one life. The second agreement represents a gift of stocks and bonds amounting to \$288,000 from a man and wife who have for years devoted all of their income to a certain section of the work of our Board. Their wills had been drawn in favor of the Board, but careful consideration of the possibilities of a special agreement which would free their estates from the cost of administration and any possible uncertainty growing out of legal procedure, led them to turn over all their property to the Board. The net income goes to them during their lifetime and then to the work which they are now supporting designated in the agreement.

The third notable special agreement involves a valuable gift in securities and unimproved real estate in a section where values have been advancing very rapidly. As this property is sold, regular annuity agreements are to be issued, some covering the life of the donor only, others covering the life of the donor and a near relative, while still others will be issued in favor of the donor and two adopted children. We are carrying this property at the conservative figure of \$200,000, although we are told that it is easily worth twice that amount. If it had been entered at its appraised valuation we would have reported a total annuity business for the year of \$1,000,000.

In addition to these special agreements we have issued 37 designated agreements totaling \$79,350 and 73 undesignated agreements totaling \$116,302. This makes a total of 110 regular annuities issued with a combined value of \$195,652 as compared with 166 regular annuities issued in 1924 with a value of \$338,815. The total regular and special annuities issued this year are 126 with a total value of \$806,513, as compared with 166 issued in 1924 valued at \$539,260, an increase over last year of \$267,253.

The income from the surplus of undesignated annuities (\$17,-

402.93) and the total of lapsed annuities (\$18,386.31) this year is disappointingly small when compared with a surplus of \$46,501.74 and lapsed designated annuities of \$21,980.01 last year. This decrease is another factor, though small, in the distressing financial situation which we face at this annual meeting.

Friends of the Board who are not familiar with our methods may ask why we can be so pressed financially when in one department alone we have had an increase of \$267,253. It should be clearly understood that these new annuity funds are not available for the work of the Board during the life time of the donors. The annuity plan, like legacies, builds for the future. We believe in it, we hope to pursue this phase of our activity still more, but the results must not be interpreted in relation to our current appropriation.

Legacies

During the year special consideration has been given to the question of securing bequests. After careful discussion by the staff this matter, with others, was laid before a special session of the Executive Committee and a definite policy was tentatively agreed upon. The main features of this policy were embodied in a letter which was sent to all members of the Board, together with a copy of a new pamphlet published during the year, entitled "Your Will and Foreign Missions." The replies from members of the Board indicated considerable interest in this phase of our income, many members indicating that they have remembered the Board in their wills. The pamphlet has since been mailed to a large list of interested friends but has not as yet been sent to District Superintendents, Pastors, or volunteer Attorneys who are serving the Board.

A comparative study of the income of other Mission Boards from this source indicates that we have not profited by this type of cultivation in the matter of income as other Boards have and we hope by constantly keeping this subject before our constituency that every friend of Foreign Missions will include the Board in his, or her, will.

Centenary Estate Notes

The Cooperating Administrative Staff of the World Service Commission at its first meeting took action, assigning the unpaid Centenary Estate Notes to the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. This was done because the other Boards had received their full Centenary income during the five years of the Centenary period. The two Treasurers agreed that these notes should be in the possession of the Board of Foreign Missions because of the familiarity of the Treasurer with these notes and because Mr. W. O. Gantz, our counsel, has always handled the collections. The notes are therefore now in the possession of the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions.

A careful plan of follow-up has been worked out and correspondence has been conducted not only with the signers of the notes but

with pastors of churches to which the signers belong, with the purpose of keeping them in touch with the needs and the work of the two Boards and to place us in possession of the facts in case of death so that a claim may be promptly filed.

The face value of these notes as of October 31, 1925, amounts to \$930,000 and our half of the receipts from payments and interest this year amounts to about \$56,000.

Properties

Following the resignation of Mr. Frank E. Baker on December 1, 1924, the Assistant Treasurer was released from the duties of managing the office, for which he had been responsible for several years, in order that he might assume the responsibility for the correspondence and supervision of the properties in the United States which have come to the Board by bequest or gift. The Board now owns seventy-two such properties, consisting of farms, business blocks, homes and unimproved real estate. Some of these must be held, according to our agreements, until the donors consent to a sale. For others there has been no market, especially for farm properties. We are hoping that farm property will advance in value so that we may dispose of some of our farms. It has been the policy of the Board to sell its real estate whenever a reasonable price can be obtained, but not to dispose of it unless such offers are received.

Legal Department

The work of the Legal Department has continued during the year under the efficient direction of Mr. W. O. Gantz, counsel of the Board. There has been no appreciable change in the number of open estates or the volume of work involved in those that have been handled or closed during the year. We therefore have omitted the usual statistical facts concerning this Department. The Treasurers desire to record their great appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Gantz in connection with the many difficult legal and property matters which have faced the Board during the year.

Designated Income Department

The scope of the work done by this Department is indicated by the total of more than a million, three hundred thousand dollars made up generally of small amounts from thousands of donors and larger amounts from hundreds of donors and churches. A separate detailed record is kept of every individual amount.

The correspondence is carried on with pastors and individuals in all parts of the United States and with missionaries in all parts of the foreign field.

The total receipts for Designated Gifts of all classes this year compared to the total of last year show an increase of 16 per cent.

The Parish Abroad Funds show an increase of 21 per cent.

The receipts for Relief Funds were very small because during the past year there was practically no appeal for such funds.

The advance in both regular Designated Gifts and Parish Abroad Funds indicates that gifts for specific purposes continue to offer a satisfactory and desirable opportunity for donors to invest their money for Foreign Missions.

Classification of Funds

	Regular Designated Gifts	Relief Funds	Parish Abroad Funds	Total
1921....	\$945,028 83	\$485,629 40	\$220,392 00	\$1,651,050 23
1922....	1,008,138 80	25,202 15	298,285 54	1,331,626 49
1923....	1,096,985 66	71,184 51	338,906 26	1,507,076 43
1924....	778,445 63	129,855 70	333,066 86	1,241,368 19
1925....	901,302 48	11,129 54	403,411 47	1,315,843 49

Purchasing, Shipping and Transportation

The statistics of the Purchasing and Transportation Departments show a shrinkage, being somewhat comparable to the shrinkage of the general work of the Board. In 1924, 400 separate steamer passages were secured. The past year 285 separate passages were secured which represent oceanic transportation. Instead of 800 applications for clergy fare certificates, 650 were made in 1925. Instead of 329 freight and package shipments to foreign countries, there were 267. The purchase orders issued amounted to 2,512, which included purchases all the way from ten cents to four thousand dollars in single orders. There were 5,844 parcel post packages and 132 express packages sent out during the year. A large proportion of these purchase orders were for missionaries on the field. This is a great convenience to them, as the missionaries receive the benefit of the wholesale rates at which the Board is able to make its purchases. The Department has also been used in the placing of subscriptions for magazines and other periodicals.

Interchurch World Movement Underwriting

During the year the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society paid \$93,838.39 on the Interchurch World Movement underwriting. This leaves a balance of \$112,672.81 unpaid on the original amount of \$300,000.

The question may be raised why these payments on the Interchurch World Movement underwriting have not reduced our debt. In the statement of Assets on page 90 of the Journal last year the balance due on the Interchurch World Movement underwriting was considered an asset, therefore payments on this account simultaneously reduce our assets and the bank borrowings.

Appreciation

During the past year the members of the Finance Committee have had to face a number of very difficult problems, which required extra meetings of subcommittees. The Chairman and members of the Committee have always been ready to give time and counsel to the Treasurer. The devotion of these busy men to the interests of the Board and their hearty cooperation in every way is greatly appreciated by the Treasurer and Secretaries of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

MORRIS W. EHNS,
Treasurer.

GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Treasurer.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1926

SCHEDULE A

BOARD OBLIGATIONS

Interest.....	\$130,000	
Deficit.....	28,866	
Loss in Exchange, 1925.....	59,048	
Debt.....	17,402	
	<hr/>	\$235,316

SCHEDULE B

GENERAL EXPENSE

I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		
1. Corresponding Secretaries.....	\$18,965	
2. Secretary-Counsel.....	6,560	
3. Office Service		
a. Reception.....	3,098	
b. Stenographers and Clerks.....	7,054	
c. Filing.....	5,342	
d. Porters.....	4,108	
e. Postage.....	4,000	
f. Telephones and Telegrams.....	2,700	
g. Insurance.....	1,000	
h. Office Supplies.....	3,000	
i. Incidentals.....	1,000	
4. Board and Committee Meetings.....	9,000	
5. Rent.....	19,500	
6. Light.....	2,500	
II. TREASURER		
1. Treasurer's Office.....	18,022	
2. Accountant's Office.....	21,853	
3. Cashier's Office.....	9,998	
4. Purchasing, Shipping, and Transportation.....	5,092	
III. FOREIGN FIELD ADMINISTRATION		
1. Associate Secretaries.....	22,434	
Africa, Latin America, and Europe, T. S. Donoghugh		
Southern Asia and Southeastern Asia, A. B. Moss		
Eastern Asia, F. D. Gamewell		
2. Records and Research.....	16,818	
IV. EDUCATION AND PROMOTION		
1. Designated Income.....	21,004	
2. Legal.....	4,500	
3. Field Cultivation.....	33,108	
4. Publications.....	10,000	
5. Travel.....	6,500	
6. Annuity Cultivation.....	13,000	
	<hr/>	
Total.....	\$269,656	
Credit		
Income from Permanent Fund.....	9,000	
	<hr/>	\$260,656

SCHEDULE C
INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSIONS

Emergency Fund.....	\$50,000
Incidental Fund.....	25,000
Cooperation Fund:	
Foreign Missions Conference.....	\$2,500
Committee on Cooperation in Latin America.....	2,800
Liberia Advisory Committee.....	1,000
Brussels Agency.....	250
Espana Evangelica.....	100
Bureau of African Languages.....	200
China Christian Student Association.....	500
Central Office China Union Universities.....	786
Anglo-American Community Churches.....	750
Agricultural Missions.....	100
	<hr/>
Purchasing and Transportation.....	8,986
Personnel Department.....	10,184
Medical Department.....	9,840
Retired Missionaries' Fund.....	9,114
	<hr/>
	\$59,000
	<hr/>
	\$172,124

SCHEDULE D
SPECIAL PERSONNEL PREPARATION FUND

Foreign Scholarship Aid.....	\$2,100
Medical Scholarship Aid.....	1,500
Northwestern University.....	3,200
	<hr/>
	\$6,800

SCHEDULE E
DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS—RECURRING ITEMS
DIVISION ONE—EASTERN ASIA

Central China		
Missionary Support.....		\$40,000
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$4,301	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	14,199	18,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$58,500
Chengt'u, West China		
Missionary Support.....		\$30,500
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$3,981a	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	4,359	8,340
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		38,840
Chungking, West China		
Missionary Support.....		\$18,000
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$9,948	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	412	10,360
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		28,360
Foochow		
Missionary Support.....		\$45,000
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$25,560	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	380	25,940
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		70,940
Hinghwa		
Missionary Support.....		\$14,500
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$17,459	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	241	17,700
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		32,200

a Includes \$450 Cole Fund.

Kiangsi			
Missionary Support.....		\$31,700 ^c	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$5,284		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	10,216	15,500	47,200
North China			
Missionary Support.....		\$86,300	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$27,615 ^b		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	8,885	36,500	122,800
South Fukien			
Missionary Support.....		\$8,500	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$4,879		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	721	5,600	14,100
Yenping			
Missionary Support.....		\$20,500	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$9,928		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	572	10,500	31,000
China Connectional			
Missionary Support.....		\$5,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....			
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	\$13,925	13,925	18,925
Fukien Christian University			
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$560		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	3,440	\$4,000	4,000
Nanking University			
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$5,225 ^b		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	1,575	\$6,800	6,800
Peking University			
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$1,312		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	788	\$2,100	2,100
West China Union University			
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$282		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	3,318	\$3,600	3,600
Total for China			
Missionary Support.....		\$300,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....		116,334	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....		63,031	\$479,365
Japan			
Missionary Support.....		\$53,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$3,920		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	45,780	49,700	\$102,700
Korea			
Missionary Support.....		\$48,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$18,001		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	21,999	40,000	88,000

^b Includes Famine Funds.

^c Includes \$1,500 Gamble Gift for William Nast College.

Manchuria

Work Operations—Designated Portion.....			
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	\$1,380	\$1,380	\$1,380

Chosen Christian College

Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$1,970		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	30	\$2,000	2,000

Severance Union Medical School

Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$189		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	351	\$540	540

Total for Eastern Asia

Missionary Support.....		\$401,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....		140,414	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....		132,571	\$673,985

DIVISION TWO—SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Malaya

Missionary Support.....		\$17,750	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$4,198*		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	10,302	14,500	\$32,250

Netherlands Indies

Missionary Support.....		\$15,500	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$1,123		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	7,377	8,500	24,000

North Sumatra

Missionary Support.....		\$11,800	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$91		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	5,309	5,400	17,200

Philippine Islands

Missionary Support.....		\$30,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$4,866		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	3,312	8,178	38,178

Total for Southeastern Asia

Missionary Support.....		\$75,050	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....		10,278	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....		26,300	\$111,628

* Includes \$2,000 Brown Income.

DIVISION THREE—SOUTHERN ASIA

Bengal

Missionary Support.....		\$19,300	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$8,405		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	1,095	9,500	\$28,800

Bombay

Missionary Support.....		\$15,900	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$12,734		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	1,766	14,500	\$30,400

Burma			
Missionary Support.....		\$19,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$1,206		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	5,294	6,500	
			\$25,500
Central Provinces			
Missionary Support.....		\$15,400	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$17,413		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	4,087	21,500	
			36,900
Gujarat			
Missionary Support.....		\$18,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$30,353		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	647	31,000	
			49,000
Indus River			
Missionary Support.....		\$19,500	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$13,441		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	7,446	20,887	
			40,387
Lucknow			
Missionary Support.....		\$26,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$20,907		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	7,593	28,500	
			54,500
North India			
Missionary Support.....		\$35,100	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$30,396		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	24,904	55,300	
			90,400
Northwest India			
Missionary Support.....		\$24,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$31,477		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	13,023	44,500	
			68,500
South India			
Missionary Support.....		\$45,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$31,591*		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	6,909	38,500	
			83,500
India Methodist Theological College			
Missionary Support.....		\$5,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$7,300		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....		7,300	
			12,300
Lucknow Christian College			
Missionary Support.....		\$19,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$5,569		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	5,031	10,600	
			29,600
India General			
Missionary Support.....		\$16,250	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$5,131		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	5,109	10,240	
			26,490

* Includes \$5,000 Crawford Income.

Total for Southern Asia

Missionary Support.....	\$277,450	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	215,923	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	82,904	
	<hr/>	\$576,277

DIVISION FOUR—AFRICA

Angola

Missionary Support.....		\$20,620
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$7,619	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	111	7,730
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$28,350

Congo

Missionary Support.....		\$23,820
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$7,259	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	971	8,230
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		*32,050

Liberia

Missionary Support.....		\$16,710
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$4,268	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	12,222	16,490
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		33,200

Rhodesia

Missionary Support.....		\$23,000
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$10,157	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	793	10,950
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		33,950

Southeast Africa

Missionary Support.....		\$20,000
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$10,235	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	1,955	12,190
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		32,190

Total for Africa

Missionary Support.....		\$104,150
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....		39,538
Work Operations—Undesignated.....		16,052
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$159,740

* Includes \$2,250 Income from Wallace Endowment.

DIVISION FIVE—LATIN AMERICA

Mexico

Missionary Support.....		\$13,000
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$2,067	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	48,593	50,660
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$63,660

Central America

Missionary Support.....		\$17,082
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$1,882	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	9,118	11,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		28,082

North Andes

Missionary Support.....		\$17,550
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$275	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	14,725	15,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		32,550

Bolivia			
Missionary Support.....		\$9,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$677		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	17,061	17,738	\$26,738
Chile			
Missionary Support.....		\$18,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$3,767		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	23,060	26,827	44,827
Eastern South America			
Missionary Support.....		\$10,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$1,341		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	44,899	46,240	*56,240
South America General			
Missionary Support.....		\$11,048	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$297		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	3,893	4,190	15,238
La Nueva Democracia			
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....			
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	\$1,500	\$1,500	1,500
Total for Latin America			
Missionary Support.....		\$95,680	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....		10,306	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....		162,849	\$268,835

* Includes \$500 Income from Hayes Fund.

DIVISION SIX—EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

COPENHAGEN AREA

Baltic and Slavic			
Missionary Support.....		\$2,400	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$78		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	10,233	10,311	\$12,711
Denmark			
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$254		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	9,916	\$10,170	10,170
Finland			
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	\$5,800	\$5,800	5,800
Finland-Swedish			
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	\$4,830	\$4,830	4,830
Norway			
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$50		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	12,500	\$12,550	12,550
Sweden			
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$164		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	13,836	\$14,000	14,000
Area General			
Missionary Support.....			
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	\$2,000	\$2,000	2,000

Total for Copenhagen Area

Missionary Support.....	\$2,400
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	546
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	59,115

\$62,061

ZURICH AREA

Bulgaria

Missionary Support.....	\$2,400
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$456
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	4,644

5,100

7,500

Jugo-Slavia

Missionary Support.....	\$1,000
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$280
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	8,670

8,950

9,950

Austria

Work Operations—Undesignated.....	\$5,500
-----------------------------------	---------

\$5,500

5,500

Hungary

Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$15
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	4,585

\$4,600

4,600

Russia

Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$15
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	3,235

\$3,250

3,250

North Germany

Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$2,010
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	13,950

\$15,960

15,960

South Germany

Work Operations—Undesignated.....	\$14,130
-----------------------------------	----------

\$14,130

14,130

Switzerland

Work Operations—Undesignated.....	\$7,960
-----------------------------------	---------

\$7,960

7,960

Frankfurt Theological Seminary

Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$350
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	4,150

\$4,500

4,500

Area General

Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$1,169
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	331

\$1,500

1,500

Total for Zurich Area

Missionary Support.....	\$3,400
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	4,295
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	67,155

74,850

PARIS AREA

France

Missionary Support.....	\$11,400
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$2,009
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	33,721

35,730

47,130

Italy

Missionary Support.....	\$7,350
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$2,220
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	50,796

53,016

60,366

Monte Mario			
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$4,064		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	3,686	\$7,750	
			7,750
Spain			
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	\$4,600	\$4,600	4,600
North Africa			
Missionary Support.....		\$21,000	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$1,397		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	22,332	23,729	
			44,729
Madeira Islands			
Missionary Support.....		\$2,280	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....	\$35		
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	2,600	2,635	
			4,915
Area General			
Work Operations—Undesignated.....	\$1,500	\$1,500	1,500
Total for Paris Area			
Missionary Support.....		\$42,030	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....		9,725	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....		119,235	
			\$170,990
Total for Europe and North Africa			
Missionary Support.....		\$47,880	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....		14,566	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....		245,505	
			\$307,901
Total Direct Appropriations for All Fields			
Missionary Support.....		\$1,001,160	
Work Operations—Designated Portion.....		431,025	
Work Operations—Undesignated.....		666,181	
			\$2,098,366

SCHEDULE F

NON-RECURRING ITEMS

Field Projects Fund.....	96,500
--------------------------	--------

SCHEDULE G

NON-RECURRING ITEMS

Designated Gift Adjustment Fund.....	231,598
Total Appropriations.....	\$3,101,360

SCHEDULE H

CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

1. Designated Gifts for Non-Recurring Items—Gifts of \$5,000 or more, without Apportionment Credit: paid by order of the Executive Committee, as needed, on advice from the field.
2. Designated Gifts for Recurring Items not included in the Field Redistribution—Gifts without Apportionment Credit: remitted monthly as received.
3. Undesignated Excess Income: distributable by the Executive Committee.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
of the
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

OFFICERS

President Emeritus

MRS. CYRUS D. FOSS, 329 Hathaway Lane, Wynnewood, Pa.

President

MRS. THOMAS NICHOLSON, 657 Virginia Park, Detroit, Mich.

Vice-Presidents

MRS. FREDERICK F. LINDSAY, 25 Seymour Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

MRS. FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL, 336 S. Graham St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Vice-Presidents-at-Large

MRS. WILLIAM FRASER McDOWELL, 2107 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ORVILLE N. TOWNSEND, 1776 Norwood Road, Zanesville, Ohio.

Recording Secretary

MRS. CHARLES SPAETH, Drew Forest, Madison, N. J.

Treasurer

MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, 30 Maryland Life Building, Baltimore, Md.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Chairman

MRS. FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL

Secretary

MRS. L. L. TOWNLEY, 323 Beech Ave., Wyoming, Ohio.

Member ex-officio

MRS. THOMAS NICHOLSON, President

Corresponding Secretaries

MRS. LUCIE M. NORRIS, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

MRS. GEORGE A. WILSON, 820 Livingston Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

MISS ELIZABETH R. BENDER, Assistant, Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

MISS CARRIE JAY CARNAHAN, 400 Shady Ave., E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MISS JULIET H. KNOX, Assistant, 7320 Brighton Road, Ben Avon, Pa.

MRS. E. L. HARVEY, 1626 Monroe St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. R. L. THOMAS, 792 E. McMillan St., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MISS E. L. SINCLAIR, 328 S. Douglas Ave., Springfield, Ill.

MRS. J. M. AVANN, Assistant, 4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MRS. RANDOLPH S. BEALL, Mount Ayr, Iowa.

MRS. WILLIAM PERRY EVELAND, 315 Northwestern National Life Ins. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISS ELLA M. WATSON, 1701 S. Seventeenth St., Lincoln, Neb.

MRS. S. FRANK JOHNSON, 788 N. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

MRS. PAUL EDWARDS, 1083 E. Stark St., Portland, Ore.

MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

November 12, 1925

To the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church
in annual session at Delaware, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN:

At its recent session held in Kansas City, Missouri, the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church approved for the year 1926 appropriations totaling \$2,339,610.25. Of this total \$1,900 represents special gifts for Yenching College received in 1925, \$1,860 is conditional on the Society's receiving income from certain invested funds, and \$7,375 is an amount named for the Interchurch World Movement Overhead Expense Fund, to be paid if received in gifts specifically designated by the donor for this object. It is, of course, understood that any additional amounts so received for the Interchurch Fund will also be paid to the Board of Foreign Missions in accordance with the plan followed for the past three years.

The 1925 collections totaled \$2,405,461.08, an increase of \$142,372.50 over those of 1924. Inasmuch, however, as this total included more than \$50,000 received in special gifts for property enterprises and not likely to be repeated, and rather unusual sums in legacies, it was deemed prudent to appropriate for 1926 only \$2,339,610.25. Deducting the Interchurch item of \$7,275 included in this total, leaves a net regular appropriation of \$2,332,235.25 as compared with a like net appropriation of \$2,277,766 for 1925, an increase of \$54,469.25 of which approximately \$6,000 represents increase in appropriations for missionary support, travel, furniture and outfits and the rest, increase in current support of work on the field and of retired missionaries.

The total appropriations may be analyzed as follows:

Missionary support, travel, furniture and outfits.....	\$754,233 00
Current recurring items.....	1,039,976 25
Buildings	293,113 00
Miscellaneous foreign field items (reserves for contingencies, literary work, library services, etc.).....	51,645 50
Total appropriations direct to field.....	\$2,138,967 75
Retirement Fund (to meet deficit on endowment income)....	38,100 00
Retirement Fund—1926 allowances to retired missionaries...	30,000 00
Student Aid (Medical and Foreign Students).....	6,088 00
Administration and Promotion.....	118,179 50
Interchurch Fund	7,375 00
	\$2,339,610 25

A margin of safety against a possible decrease in collections has been provided, first, by the fact that approximately half of the build-

ing appropriation is not for new projects, but for old indebtedness or repayment of advances from the home treasury and second, by the ruling now well understood on the field, that except in a few cases in which definite permission has been given by the Foreign Department, no new building project may be begun until authorization has reached the field indicating the fact that funds to cover have actually been raised. Roughly estimated, the margin of safety is about 12 per cent of the total appropriation.

It should be noted that among the building appropriations for China, no new projects of any sort are included. The General Executive Committee voted not to authorize erection of buildings or purchase of land in that country in 1926 on account of the disturbed political conditions. The entire China building appropriation, therefore, is for completion of projects already under way or for refund of advances made from the home treasury before the recent difficulties.

The year's building appropriations will wipe out all building debts in all fields except that on the Isabella Thoburn College, and indebtedness incurred on the field without authorization from the Society which it has, nevertheless, for the sake of the college become necessary for us to pay. The 1926 appropriation of \$55,575 for Isabella Thoburn reduces the original college debt (including interest) to approximately \$90,000, which represents the Society's entire indebtedness in all fields.

It should be noted that the 1926 current work appropriations for India include appropriations for Almora, the new hill station which Board and Society are this year entering.

The rather large figure, \$23,370, for missionaries and contract teachers not yet assigned to conferences, represents in part our attempt to provide an equalization fund whereby branches, having large numbers of missionary candidates in any one year, may be assisted in sending them out by branches to whom in that year fewer applicants have come and who have, therefore, funds free for this purpose.

It was voted at the General Executive that as soon as certain funds, probably soon to be freed, are released, the Society enter Chile, cooperating there with the Board of Foreign Missions in work in the Sweet Memorial in Santiago.

The detailed appropriations by foreign conferences are hereto attached and are presented to the Board of Foreign Missions for approval.

Cordially yours,
FLORENCE HOOPER,
Treasurer.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1926

Conference	Mission- aries \$	Current Work \$	Build- ings \$
Africa			
Angola.....	4,150	3,853.50	500
Rhodesia.....	16,650	13,821.00	7,938
Southeast Africa.....	2,850	2,618.00	.....
Totals.....	23,650	20,292.50	8,438
Burma	14,900	13,608.00	.....
China			
Central China.....	34,250	27,544.00	6,950
Foochow.....	44,185	46,984.50	27,750
Hinghwa.....	19,088	22,551.00	400
Kiangsi.....	24,150	43,017.00	2,400
North China.....	47,500	38,517.00	1,500
West China.....	37,000	37,890.00	7,200
Yenping.....	6,550	10,895.75	775
China General.....	.....	8,644.00	2,920
Totals.....	212,723	236,043.25	49,895
Europe			
Bulgaria.....	4,000	5,775.00	500
Central Europe.....	.....	900.00	.....
France.....	2,550	12,410.00	.....
Italy.....	4,300	5,080.00	.....
North Africa.....	11,500	11,910.00	.....
Norway.....	.....	50.00	.....
Totals.....	22,350	36,125.00	500
India			
Isabella Thoburn College...	13,200	12,570.00	55,575
Bengal.....	21,350	27,517.00	9,677
Bombay.....	14,350	26,500.50	21,800
Central Provinces.....	15,800	32,089.50	22,745
Gujarat.....	16,650	33,713.50	.....
Indus River.....	15,300	23,844.00	500
Lucknow.....	18,800	33,025.00	19,850
North India.....	39,925	82,291.00	12,000
Northwest India.....	27,625	59,419.50	1,700
South India.....	42,050	79,040.00	20,100
India General.....	.....	4,571.00	.....
Totals.....	225,050	414,581.00	163,947
Japan			
East Japan.....	28,190	60,104.00	7,860
West Japan.....	26,700	37,258.00	.....
Totals.....	54,890	97,362.00	7,860
Korea	58,175	97,075.00	5,196
Malaysia.....	27,625	22,293.50	23,525
Mexico.....	28,600	39,217.00	.....
Netherlands Indies.....	4,450	6,000.00	.....
Philippine Islands.....	28,550	28,194.00	1,500
South America			
Eastern.....	21,750	25,123.00	32,252
North Andes.....	8,150	4,062.00	.....
Totals.....	29,900	29,185.00	32,252

Missionaries and Contract Teachers not yet assigned to Conferences.....	23,370			
Miscellaneous foreign field items not yet distributed to Conferences (Contingencies, Literary Work, Library Service, European Relief, etc.).		51,645.50		
Total Appropriations direct to Field.....	754,233	1,091,621.75	293,113	\$2,138,967.75
Retirement Fund				
For Income Deficit.....				38,100.00
For 1926 Allowances.....				30,000.00
Student Aid.....				6,988.00
Administration and Promotion.....				118,179.50
Interchurch Overhead Expense Fund.....				7,375.00
Total Appropriations for 1926.....				\$2,339,610.25

FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906

DATES	Members and Pro-bationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
April 5, 1819—April 13, 1820	240,924	\$	\$	\$	\$	823 04	.003	85 76	737 28	
April 14, 1820—April 30, 1821	256,881					2,328 76	.009	500 00	2,566 04	
May 1, 1821—May 31, 1822	281,146					2,547 39	.009	1,689 28	3,424 15	
June 1, 1822—May 31, 1823	297,632					5,427 14	.018	3,740 22	5,111 07	
June 1, 1823—May 11, 1824	312,540					3,589 92	.011	4,996 14	3,704 85	
May 12, 1824—May 4, 1825	328,523					4,140 16	.014	4,704 22	3,138 79	
May 5, 1825—May 11, 1826	341,144					4,964 11	.014	5,510 85	2,952 05	
May 12, 1826—April 25, 1827	360,800					6,812 49	.019	7,379 42	2,025 12	
April 26, 1827—April 10, 1828	381,997					6,245 17	.016	8,103 18	167 11	
April 11, 1828—April 30, 1829	421,156					14,176 11	.033	9,233 75	5,109 47	
May 1, 1829—April 30, 1830	447,743					13,128 63	.029	10,545 03	7,093 07	
May 1, 1830—April 30, 1831	476,153					9,950 37	.029	11,496 28	6,149 36	
May 1, 1831—April 30, 1832	513,114					11,379 06	.022	12,658 99	4,867 03	
May 1, 1832—April 22, 1833	548,758					35,707 09	.063	20,856 51	1,607 51	
April 23, 1833—April 30, 1834	638,734					30,409 21	.048	21,061 89	6,245 77	
May 1, 1834—April 30, 1835	652,528					57,517 09	.087	52,685 02	5,651 96	1,797 64
May 1, 1835—April 10, 1836	653,022					96,087 08	.146	86,537 85	3,788 84	
April 11, 1836—April 10, 1837	698,157					132,480 29	.194	103,661 58	3,889 20	
April 11, 1837—April 6, 1838	696,540					146,410 87	.218	152,507 02	15,763 11	
April 7, 1838—April 19, 1840	740,459					139,905 76	.176	158,698 05		3,039 18
April 20, 1840—April 19, 1841	795,445					139,473 25	.163	145,002 73		8,648 66
April 20, 1841—April 19, 1842	852,918					146,482 17	.16	139,006 51		1,473 10
April 20, 1842—April 19, 1843	913,901					146,578 78	.137	155,020 36		9,904 68
April 20, 1843—April 19, 1844	1,068,525					84,562 27	.08	95,729 55		1,071 94
April 20, 1844—April 30, 1845	1,171,357					89,528 26	.078	64,372 60	24,083 72	
May 1, 1845—April 30, 1846	1,139,587					78,932 73	.122	76,834 13	26,382 32	
May 1, 1846—April 30, 1847	644,209					81,600 34	.129	86,835 50	21,147 16	
May 1, 1847—April 30, 1848	631,558					84,045 15	.131	102,739 82	2,452 49	
May 1, 1848—April 30, 1849	639,066					104,579 54	.157	99,889 71	7,142 32	
May 1, 1849—April 30, 1850	662,315					126,471 31	.183	131,163 40	2,450 23	
May 1, 1850—April 30, 1851	689,682					150,482 48	.208	155,006 07	3,173 34	
May 1, 1851—April 30, 1852	728,700	138,284 42		2,804 68	9,363 38	335,988 39	.446	282,229 87	50,555 18	
May 1, 1852—Dec 31, 1853	782,626	298,473 39		21,262 03	16,232 97	323,412 05	.426	238,694 06	55,283 17	
Jan. 1, 1854	753,358	211,952 01		4,030 74	6,529 30	272,204 04	.272	217,587 05	35,920 16	
Jan. 1, 1855—Dec 31, 1855	799,431	204,464 86		6,024 17	6,815 01	297,441 92	.297	274,182 49	820 41	
Jan. 1, 1856	800,327	199,996 59		7,784 81	29,660 52	288,800 48	.327	266,972 17	1,097 90	
Jan. 1, 1857—Dec 31, 1857	826,519	247,753 13		8,544 96	25,423 42	255,224 61	.255	251,600 88	4,711 63	
Jan. 1, 1858	956,555	220,937 64		8,824 64	12,479 11	265,167 19	.272	252,117 03	17,761 79	
Jan. 1, 1859—Dec 31, 1859	974,345	243,863 44		10,109 97	10,343 59	266,722 77	.268	270,701 27	3,783 29	
Jan. 1, 1860	994,447	236,269 21		10,051 44	13,364 21	264,124 93	.248	246,071 09	837 13	
Jan. 1, 1861—Dec 31, 1861	988,523	241,247 29		12,874 78	11,027 64	265,148 71	.281	226,309 64	29,676 20	
Jan. 1, 1862—Dec 31, 1862	942,906	388,109 18		16,941 24	11,743 33	416,703 75	.451	291,602 81	164,897 14	
Jan. 1, 1863—Dec 31, 1863	928,320	497,867 17		12,772 83	29,953 16	549,933 26	.592	437,568 10	287,202 30	
Jan. 1, 1864	929,259	587,569 41		12,765 76	31,405 50	631,740 67	.680	523,338 90	385,694 07	

FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906—Continued

DATES	Members and Pro-bationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jan. 1, 1866—Dec. 31, 1866	1,032,184	641,450 32		13,636 79	27,293 19	682,380 30	.661	902,476 44	165,597 93	
Jan. 1, 1867—Dec. 31, 1867	558,520 33	558,520 33		20,468 43	20,468 43	578,988 76	.55	803,763 77		32,584 98
Jan. 1, 1868—Dec. 31, 1868	1,146,081	973,630 01		1,809 36	10,927 48	984,559 49	.476	949,763 03		84,350 02
Jan. 1, 1869—Dec. 31, 1869	1,268,048	876,364 78		27,013 21	14,770 22	893,138 00	.413	942,890 23		89,749 91
Jan. 1, 1870—Dec. 31, 1870	1,296,134	876,774 10		11,156 43	8,775 22	895,550 32	.438	988,538 36		100,982 04
Nov. 1, 1870—Oct. 31, 1871	1,429,323	603,421 38		11,156 43	8,775 22	612,197 60	.438	588,538 36	23,987 88	
Nov. 1, 1871—Oct. 31, 1872	1,458,441	627,646 60		10,355 16	23,050 84	650,706 60	.452	598,447 63	86,306 83	
Nov. 1, 1872—Oct. 31, 1873	1,464,027	647,040 76		15,871 38	17,915 50	680,826 60	.465	725,160 63	42,063 80	
Nov. 1, 1873—Oct. 31, 1874	1,563,551	618,004 99		37,623 37	9,471 96	675,080 32	.431	703,855 26	13,288 86	
Nov. 1, 1874—Oct. 31, 1875	1,580,559	618,004 99		35,723 35	13,435 62	662,435 60	.410	721,805 34		46,030 50
Nov. 1, 1875—Oct. 31, 1876	1,651,512	533,596 45		35,723 35	9,255 84	594,188 38	.359	699,004 35		151,748 56
Nov. 1, 1876—Oct. 31, 1877	1,671,608	566,765 66		36,616 74	22,594 85	638,977 25	.376	560,055 40		82,824 71
Nov. 1, 1877—Oct. 31, 1878	1,698,282	477,166 15		41,652 12	32,546 78	551,365 03	.324	511,169 90		42,626 56
Nov. 1, 1878—Oct. 31, 1879	1,700,302	480,428 80		38,818 55	32,611 95	551,859 30	.324	572,266 90		63,037 16
Nov. 1, 1879—Oct. 31, 1880	1,742,922	500,182 48		34,710 27	22,478 41	527,371 14	.319	576,335 69		82,001 71
Nov. 1, 1880—Oct. 31, 1881	1,713,104	570,955 77		33,865 36	20,832 86	625,663 89	.365	648,084 82		104,422 64
Nov. 1, 1881—Oct. 31, 1882	1,748,021	621,381 03		48,805 95	21,679 84	691,666 01	.395	653,428 41		66,185 04
Nov. 1, 1882—Oct. 31, 1883	1,835,490	652,188 99		49,970 02	22,606 04	751,489 90	.425	728,321 76		43,035 90
Nov. 1, 1883—Oct. 31, 1884	1,890,336	694,034 95		101,001 83	30,891 88	826,328 36	.437	775,724 16		87,632 20
Nov. 1, 1884—Oct. 31, 1885	1,987,376	836,592 37		133,958 21	14,752 89	985,303 47	.496	779,878 74		40,685 58
Nov. 1, 1885—Oct. 31, 1886	2,093,935	932,208 91		35,843 78	71,318 22	1,089,370 91	.446	1,002,805 19	124,444 48	
Nov. 1, 1886—Oct. 31, 1887	2,156,119	928,596 38		41,923 67	23,476 19	994,056 24	.461	1,156,646 08		1,579 64
Nov. 1, 1887—Oct. 31, 1888	2,236,463	1,014,082 09		92,185 25	19,080 46	1,125,287 80	.503	1,159,962 42		36,254 26
Nov. 1, 1888—Oct. 31, 1889	2,283,543	1,078,541 81		58,681 36	20,748 52	1,131,071 72	.495	1,163,738 92		68,921 36
Nov. 1, 1889—Oct. 31, 1890	2,386,549	1,078,541 81		117,615 44	28,680 79	1,246,907 27	.522	1,146,708 39	31,277 52	
Nov. 1, 1890—Oct. 31, 1891	2,442,627	1,109,457 65		122,678 46	10,458 10	1,265,133 04	.513	1,241,011 52	55,399 04	
Nov. 1, 1891—Oct. 31, 1892	2,524,053	1,109,457 65		72,436 37	10,139 75	1,227,094 00	.486	1,381,043 28		98,550 24
Nov. 1, 1892—Oct. 31, 1893	2,600,060	1,088,186 96		35,107 28	10,313 62	1,179,009 36	.438	1,241,517 80		160,158 68
Nov. 1, 1893—Oct. 31, 1894	2,766,656	1,072,990 11		86,262 30	20,652 07	1,238,009 73	.447	1,298,485 19		220,634 14
Nov. 1, 1894—Oct. 31, 1895	2,831,787	1,149,596 57		43,758 80	25,482 81	1,262,248 53	.445	1,210,586 19		168,971 80
Nov. 1, 1895—Oct. 31, 1896	2,851,525	1,067,134 90		44,629 05	14,416 29	1,176,369 72	.412	1,179,475 27		172,077 35
Nov. 1, 1896—Oct. 31, 1897	2,886,389	1,110,639 08		50,189 48	14,416 29	1,262,248 53	.445	1,253,136 11	9,649 71	
Nov. 1, 1897—Oct. 31, 1898	2,876,057	1,122,159 51		57,120 90	117,184 16	1,346,782 21	.476	1,287,038 11		10,476 68
Nov. 1, 1898—Oct. 31, 1899	2,929,674	1,143,263 18		55,860 78	124,061 88	1,376,099 07	.468	1,389,814 03		35,175 80
Nov. 1, 1899—Oct. 31, 1900	2,948,137	1,184,628 28		31,957 64	14,200 13	1,356,651 38	.46	1,389,814 03		85,176 68
Nov. 1, 1900—Oct. 31, 1901	3,000,295	1,281,721 69		58,902 60	8,673 64	1,402,924 26	.487	1,333,261 48	94,486 98	
Nov. 1, 1901—Oct. 31, 1902	3,031,918	1,405,945 07		171,626 33	62,006 49	1,642,223 85	.546	1,632,261 48	216,129 99	
Nov. 1, 1902—Oct. 31, 1903	3,070,121	1,451,688 66		53,398 94	14,321 26	1,704,525 35	.556	1,665,918 04	254,737 30	
Nov. 1, 1903—Oct. 31, 1904	3,148,211	1,527,987 93		39,365 99	14,871 21	1,708,692 44	.561	2,005,573 56	17,856 18	
Nov. 1, 1904—Oct. 31, 1905	3,236,661	1,615,494 64		53,163 69	28,927 68	2,071,648 28	.64	1,983,962 81	105,531 65	
Nov. 1, 1905—Oct. 31, 1906										
Total.		40,018,343 38	1,629,584 75	2,239,327 07	1,279,363 59	*47,046,496 75	.....		

* During the years 1836-1847 a total of \$2,875.89 received from the American Bible Society passed through the treasury of the Missionary Society, and at that time was included among the receipts. This sum has been subtracted from the total of receipts.

FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1925

	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Designated Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Current Work Debt
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nov. 1, 1906—Oct. 31, 1907.....	3,307,275	988,859 06	331,019 99	57,762 54	24,278 69	1,401,920 28	.423	1,519,314 16	11,882 23
Nov. 1, 1907—Oct. 31, 1908.....	3,379,584	1,013,272 36	281,757 85	27,240 88	35,064 97	1,357,336 06	.401	1,397,621 76	52,137 93
Nov. 1, 1908—Oct. 31, 1909.....	3,444,606	984,975 35	305,834 66	39,748 96	11,563 81	1,342,122 78	.389	1,417,438 71	127,453 86
Nov. 1, 1909—Oct. 31, 1910.....	3,489,666	1,101,043 91	320,905 12	40,555 52	15,195 37	1,477,699 92	.423	1,425,341 23	75,095 17
Nov. 1, 1910—Oct. 31, 1911.....	3,543,589	1,040,215 66	438,126 43	27,879 38	4,902 95	1,511,124 42	.426	1,557,412 16	121,382 91
Nov. 1, 1911—Oct. 31, 1912.....	3,628,063	1,046,113 51	391,979 51	42,126 89	59,184 06	1,539,403 97	.424	1,546,967 81	95,331 90
Nov. 1, 1912—Oct. 31, 1913.....	3,775,791	1,060,824 00	325,058 78	68,863 20	27,782 20	1,482,528 18	.392	1,441,602 32	88,488 ■
Nov. 1, 1913—Oct. 31, 1914.....	3,962,316	1,101,662 57	418,496 32	31,234 57	37,341 83	1,588,755 29	.400	1,565,185 74	88,328 06
Nov. 1, 1914—Oct. 31, 1915.....	4,033,123	1,095,076 88	512,330 48	51,142 36	42,024 08	1,700,573 80	.421	1,584,417 47	71,870 81
Nov. 1, 1915—Oct. 31, 1916.....	4,130,864	1,143,785 05	677,447 30	76,201 67	35,822 29	1,933,256 31	.468	1,887,042 06	60,209 83
Nov. 1, 1916—Oct. 31, 1917.....	4,282,771	1,246,781 35	613,693 98	56,173 58	23,655 11	1,940,304 02	.453	1,947,692 70	50,142 76
Nov. 1, 1917—Oct. 31, 1918.....	4,239,509	1,411,486 83	804,926 15	105,667 88	58,266 12	2,380,346 98	.561	2,153,279 76	..... ..
Nov. 1, 1918—Oct. 31, 1919.....	4,175,504	4,249,683 65	1,049,302 05	35,894 35	18,093 11	5,352,973 16	1.28	2,723,800 49	..... ..
Nov. 1, 1919—Oct. 31, 1920.....	4,393,988	5,058,185 88	1,012,321 46	48,855 73	47,026 68	6,166,989 75	1.40	6,165,133 66	..... ..
Nov. 1, 1920—Oct. 31, 1921.....	4,492,401	4,375,253 73	945,028 93	40,153 15	49,476 40	5,409,912 21	1.20	5,410,701 65	..... ..
Nov. 1, 1921—Oct. 31, 1922.....	4,593,540	4,321,030 98	978,717 74	90,409 59	35,970 72	5,426,129 03	1.18	5,426,129 03	..... ..
Nov. 1, 1922—Oct. 31, 1923.....	4,559,267	3,682,599 82	996,729 45	167,361 85	503,782 40	5,350,473 52	1.15	5,351,540 17	..... ..
Nov. 1, 1923—Oct. 31, 1924.....	4,712,528	2,002,603 32	748,140 03	274,202 73	128,016 62	3,152,962 70	.669	4,400,794 43	1,247,831 ■
Nov. 1, 1924—Oct. 31, 1925.....	4,738,093	2,173,227 60	644,071 31	102,960 76	273,143 46	3,193,403 13	.678	3,221,425 43	1,262,280 ■
Total.....	.....	39,096,701 51	11,796,487 54	1,354,435 59	1,430,590 87	53,708,215 51	..... ..	..... ..	..... ..

MISSION TREASURERS

EASTERN ASIA

China

Foochow Area

Foochow, Hinghwa, Yenping, South Fukien—Rev. W. A. Main, P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.

Peking Area

North China, Shantung, Chengtu West China: Chungking West China—Rev. W. A. Main.

Mr. O. J. Krause, Sub-Treasurer, Peking.

Rev. R. R. Brewer, Sub-Treasurer, Chengtu, West China.

Shanghai Area

Central China, Kiangsi—Rev. W. A. Main.

Japan and Korea

Seoul Area

Japan—Rev. F. N. Scott, 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.

Korea—Dr. J. D. Van Buskirk, Seoul.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Manila Area

Philippine Islands—Rev. E. S. Lyons, 442 Avenida Rizal, Manila.

Singapore Area

Malaya—Rev. E. F. Lee, Methodist Publishing House, Singapore.

Netherlands Indies—Rev. A. V. Klaus, Kramat 19, Weltevreden, Batavia, Java.

North Sumatra Mission—Rev. C. J. Hall, Medan, Sumatra.

SOUTHERN ASIA

India and Burma

Bangalore Area

Burma—Rev. C. H. Riggs, 27 Creek St., Rangoon.

Hyderabad—Rev. M. D. Ross, Vikarabad.

South India—Rev. J. B. Buttrick, Vepery, Madras.

Bombay Area

Bombay—Rev. A. N. Warner, Nagpur.

Gujarat—Rev. John Lampard, Nadiad.

Indus River—Rev. E. M. Rugg, Phalera.

Calcutta Area

Bengal—Rev. D. H. Manley, 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.

Central Provinces—Rev. C. F. H. Gusé, Jubbulpore.

Lucknow—Rev. F. M. Perrill, Ballia, U. P.

Delhi Area

North India—Rev. L. A. Core, Budaon, U. P.

Northwest India—Rev. Rockwell Clancy, Aligarh.

AFRICA

Capetown Area

Angola—Rev. Robert Shields, Loanda, Angola.

Congo—Rev. R. S. Smyres, Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, via Capetown

Rhodesia—Rev. L. E. Tull, Mrewa.

Southeast Africa—Rev. J. A. Persson, 42 Orwell St., Kensington, Johannesburg.

Covington Area (U. S. A.)

Liberia—Rev. F. A. Price, Cape Palmas.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico City Area

Mexico—Rev. R. A. Carhart, Apartado, 115, Bis, Mexico City.

Central America—Rev. R. E. Marshall, Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone.

Buenos Aires Area

Bolivia—Rev. J. E. Washburn, Casilla 9, La Paz.

Chile—Mr. C. A. Irle, Casilla 67, Santiago.

Eastern South America—Rev. Otto Liebner, Lavalle 341, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

North Andes—Rev. C. W. Brewster, Apartado, 408, Lima, Peru.

EUROPE

Copenhagen Area

Denmark—Rev. Herman Saermark, Aarhus.

Finland—Rev. J. W. Haggman, Helsingfors, Finland.

Finland-Swedish—Rev. Karl Hurtig, Helsingfors, Finland.

Norway—Rev. Einar Karlson, 56 Thorvaldsen, Oslo.

Sweden—Rev. Albert Lofgren, Majorsgatan 5, Stockholm.

Baltic Mission—Rev. G. A. Simons, 15 Elizabeth St., Riga, Latvia.

Paris Area

France—Bishop Edgar Blake, 89-A Boulevard Haussmann (8), Paris.

Italy—Rev. J. W. Maynard, Via Firenze 38, Rome.

Spain—Mrs. A. D. Crawford, Villa Maria del Carmen, Calle Brazil, Seville.

Madeira Islands—Rev. W. G. Smart, Funchal.

North Africa—Rev. E. F. Frease, Rue Joinville, Algiers.

Zurich Area

Austria—Rev. H. Bargmann, 8 Trautsohnsgasse, Vienna VIII.

Bulgaria—Rev. E. E. Count, Place Slaveikov, 12, Sofia, Bulgaria.

Germany, North—Rev. F. H. O. Melle, Ginnheimer Landstr. 174, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany.

Germany, South—Rev. F. H. O. Melle.

Martin Mission Institute—Rev. P. G. Junker, Rudderbergwig 51, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany.

Hungary—Rev. Martin Funk, Felso Erdoser 5, Budapest.

Jugo-Slavia—Rev. John Jacob, L. Musickoga, ul. 5, Novi Sad.

Russia—Rev. Karl Hurtig, Helsingfors, Finland.

Switzerland—Rev. R. Ernst Grob, Route du Tunnel 1, Lausanne.

NEW MISSIONARIES
of
THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
Who Went to Their Fields
NOVEMBER 1, 1924—OCTOBER 31, 1925

FIELD	Ordained	Unordained	Married Women	Single Women	Total	Doctors	Nurses	Contract
Africa.....	0	2	2	1	5	2	0	0
China.....	1	2	3	3	9	2	3	0
India.....	3	0	2	0	5	0	0	0
Korea.....	1	1	2	0	4	2	0	0
Malaya.....	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	2
Central America.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
South America.....	2	0	2	2	6	0	0	0
Europe (France).....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total for all fields..	7	6	11	10	34	6	3	2



Mary E. Bracken
Hallidaysburg, Pa.
Dickinson Col., Law, '09
France



Lloyd A. Chacey
(Contract)
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
Akron Municipal University '20
Ohio Northern University '25
Malaya



W. Max Gentry, M.D., S.V.
Omaha, Neb.
Neb. Wes. Univ., '19
Univ. of Neb. College of Medicine '23
Univ. Hosp. '23-24
China



Emily Nystrom Gentry, S.V.
Omaha, Neb.
Nebraska Wesleyan '19
China



Ora Jean Gjerde
(Contract)
Denver, Colo.
High School '20
Colorado College '20-22
Radeliffe College '25
Harvard Graduate School of Education '25
Malaya



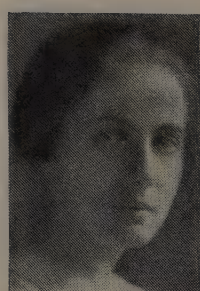
Sherwood Hall, M.D., S.V.
Toronto, Can.
Mt. Union College '19
Toronto University Medical School '23
Korea



Marian Bottomley Hall, M.D., S.V.
Mt. Union College '22
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania '24
Korea



George W. Harley, M.D., S.V.
Simpsonville, S. C.
Trinity College, Durham, N. C., '16
Yale Medical School '23
Liberia



Winifred Jewell Harley
Merrimac, Mass.
Bates College '15
Yale Med. Sch. '18-22,
Instructor
Liberia



**Houghton Holliday,
D.D.S.**
Minneapolis, Minn.
Univ. of Minn. '15, '17
Mayo Clinic '19
China



Ellen Wells Holliday
Minneapolis, Minn.
Minn. H. S. '11
Univ. of Minn. '15
China



Paul E. Johnson, S.V.
Waterloo, Iowa
Cornell College '20
Univ. of Chicago '21
Boston University School
Theology '24
China



**Evelyn Grant Johnson,
S.V.**
Hopkinton, Iowa
Valder Bus. Coll. '18
Cornell College '20
Boston University School
Religious Education '22
China



Eudora Ruth Keys
Columbus, Ohio
King's School of Ora-
tory '20
Ohio State Univ. '24
Chile



**Bessie Marie McCombs,
R.N.**
San Juan, Tex.
Simpson College '17-19
Univ. of Texas '20
Iowa Meth. Hosp. Nurses
Training School '23
China



**Henry Cromwell
McKinney,
S.V.**
La Mesa, Cal.
San Diego High School '09
Los Angeles Bible Insti-
tute '17
Bolivia



**Marie Maxwell
McKinney,
S.V.**
La Mesa, Cal.
San Diego High School '12
Los Angeles Bible Insti-
tute '17
Bolivia



Bereniece Kaye Miller
Raritan, N. J.
Middletown, N. Y., High
School '15
Oneonta, N. Y., Normal
School '18
Rutgers College (summer
courses in music) '21-22
Costa Rica



Pearl Blanche Miller, S.V.
Sylvia, Kan.
High School, Sylvia, '17
Southwestern Coll. '21
Chile



Stanley R. P. Montgomery, M.D., S.V.
Toronto, Canada
Jarvis College Institute
University of Toronto
Medical College '23
Rhodesia



Janet Hislop Montgomery, S.V.
Whitby, Canada
Whitby High School
Toronto Normal School
Rhodesia



Alden E. Noble, S.V.
Pyongyang, Korea
Ohio Wesleyan '23
Ohio State '24
Korea



Pearl Garden Noble, S.V.
Vikarabad, India
Ohio Wesleyan '22
Ohio State '24
Korea



Malcolm S. Pitt, S.V.
Vineland, N. J.
Atlantic City High
School '15
Rutgers College '19
Harvard '20
Drew Theol. Sem. '23
Leyden University '24
India



Mildred Snell, R.N.
Utica, N. Y.
Little Falls High School
'16
Teachers' College '16-17
St. Luke's Training
School Nurses '21
China



Le Grand B. Smith, S.V.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Poughkeepsie High
School '17
Gordon School of Theol-
ogy '23
Brown University '25
Chile



Mildred Failey Smith, S.V.
Framingham, Mass.
Hudson High School '16
Framingham Normal
School '18
Gordon School of Theol-
ogy '22
Chile



Ralph T. Templin
Wakita, Okla.
Southwestern College '20
Univ. of Cal., U. S. A.
Aviation School '18
Boston University School
of Theology '22
Boston University Grad.
Dept. of Education '23
India



Lila Horton Templin
Wakita, Okla.
Southwestern College '20
India



Emma Eaton Walker
(Contract)
Seat Pleasant, Md.
Army Education Corps,
A. E. F. '18-20
George Washington
University '22
Malaya

**Photographs Were Not Available
For the Following**

Walter G. Griffiths
S.V.
Berkeley, Cal.
Berkeley High '16
Univ. of Cal. '20
India

Mabelle Elwood
Griffiths
Tujunga, Cal.
Hollywood High '17
India

Miss Serene Loland
R.N., S.V.
Helle, Norway
High School in Norway '17
Nurses' Training Sch. '19
China

Miss Margaret L.
Shields
Loanda, West Africa
Sydenham School, Lon-
don, Eng. '19
DePauw Univ. '24
Africa

BISHOPS RESIDENT IN FOREIGN FIELDS

Africa, Central and South

Eben S. Johnson—Cape Town.

China

Wallace E. Brown—Foochow.

George R. Grose—Peking.

Laurens J. Birney—Shanghai.

Japan and Korea

Herbert Welch—Seoul.

India

Francis W. Warne—Bangalore.

Brenton T. Badley—Bombay.

Frederick Fisher—Calcutta.

John W. Robinson—Delhi.

Malaya and Netherlands Indies

Titus Lowe—Singapore.

Philippine Islands

Charles B. Mitchell—Manila.

Mexico and Central America

George A. Miller—Mexico City.

South America

BOLIVIA, CHILE, ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, PERU

William F. Oldham—Buenos Aires.

Europe and North Africa

COPENHAGEN AREA

Anton Bast—Copenhagen, Denmark.

PARIS AREA

Edgar Blake—Paris, France.

ZURICH AREA

John L. Nuelsen—Zurich, Switzerland.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS—RETIRED

Joseph Crane Hartzell—Blue Ash, Ohio
Isaiah Benjamin Scott—Nashville, Tenn.

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

June 1, 1926

For Post-Office Addresses See List of Missionaries Classified by Conferences

In this list the name of the missionary is followed, first, by the date of entering upon Methodist mission work; second, the Conference in America or the town (the latter in *italics*) from which the missionary went out; third, the foreign Conference or Mission in which the missionary is working. Those marked * were not sent out by the Board, but were received into Conferences on the field and later accepted by the Board; those marked † are laymen.

A

Abbey, Vere W., 1920, Dakota, Burma.
Abbey, Jessie Norman (Mrs. V. W.), 1920, *Colman, S. Dak.*, Burma.
Abbott, David G., 1900, Iowa, Central Provinces.
Abbott, Martha Day (Mrs. D. G.), 1888, *Fairfield, Iowa*, Central Provinces.
Adams, C. Virgil, 1924, *Lancaster, Ohio*, Liberia.
Adams, Myrta Wilson (Mrs. C. V.) (M.D.), 1924, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, Liberia.

†Aden, Fred., 1918, *Parlier, Cal.*, Eastern South America.

Aden, Anna Petit (Mrs. F.), 1918, *Parlier, Cal.*, Eastern South America.

Aeschliman, Edward J., 1919, Genesee, North China.

Aeschliman, Myrle Patterson (Mrs. E. J.), 1921, North China.

†Akert, William 1923, *Ainsworth, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.

Aldis, Steadman, 1912, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.

- Aldis, Ethel Fry (Mrs. S.), 1912, *Arlington, Kan., Bombay.*
 Aldrich, Floyd C., 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Aldrich, Annie Hanley (Mrs. F. C.), 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), *Shenandoah, Iowa*, Northwest India.
 Alexander, Robert P., 1893, New England Southern, Japan.
 Alexander, Fanny Wilson (Mrs. R. P.), 1896, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Japan.
 Amendt, Charles C., 1918, *East Sparta, Ohio*, Korea.
 Amendt, Edith Anderson (Mrs. C. C.), 1918, *Steubenville, Ohio*, Korea.
 †Anderson, A. Garfield (M.D.), 1910, *Chicago Ill.*, Korea.
 Anderson, Hattie Peterson (Mrs. A. G.), 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
 Anderson, Karl E., 1899 (reappointed, 1913), Northwest Iowa, Hyderabad.
 Anderson, Emma Wardle (Mrs. K. E.), 1903 (reappointed, 1913), *Cedar Rapids, Iowa*, Hyderabad.
 Anderson, Miss Margaret L., 1920 (contract), *Portsmouth, Ohio*, Malaya.
 Anderson, Miss Naomi A. (R.N.), 1921, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
 Andrews, Miss Elizabeth R., 1923 (contract), *Hurlock, Md.*, China General.
 Ankeny, Miss H. Louise, 1923, *York, Neb.*, Foochow.
 Appenzeller, Henry D., 1917, New York East, Korea.
 Appenzeller, Ruth Noble (Mrs. H. D.), 1918, *Kingston, Pa.*, Korea.
 Archer, R. L., 1912, Pittsburgh, North Sumatra.
 Archer, Edna Caye (Mrs. R. L.), 1916, *Wilmerding, Pa.*, North Sumatra.
 Archibald, Charles H., 1921, *King, Ontario*, Bengal.
 Archibald, Lillie Lee (Mrs. C. H.), 1921, *King, Ontario*, Bengal.
 Arglander, Frank A., 1918, *Cleveland, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
 Arglander, Clara Schleman (Mrs. F. A.), 1920, *Berea, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
 Arms, Goodsil F., 1888, Vermont, Chile.
 Arms, Ida Taggard (Mrs. G. F.), 1888, *Newport, Vt.*, Chile.
 Ashe, William W. (M.D.), 1894, Georgia, Indus River.
 Ashe, Christine Christensen (Mrs. W. W.), 1894, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Indus River.
 Auner, Orval M., 1913, Southwest Kansas, Central Provinces.
 Auner, Nellie Wilson (Mrs. O. M.), 1913, *Springfield, Mo.*, Central Provinces.

B

- Badley, Theodore C., 1904, *New York City*, Lucknow.
 Badley, Clara Nelson (Mrs. T. C.), 1904, *Delaware, Ohio*, Lucknow.
 Baker, Dwight C., 1920, *Berkeley, Cal.*, Shantung.
 Baker, Annie Cormack (Mrs. D. C.), 1920, *Berkeley, Cal.*, Shantung.
 Baker, Joseph Benson, 1904, South Kansas, Northwest India.
 Baker, Ida Vanatta (Mrs. J. B.), 1904, *Melvern, Kan.*, Northwest India.
 Baldwin, DeWitt C., 1923, East Maine, Burma.
 Baldwin, Edna Aikin (Mrs. DeW. C.), 1923, *Bangor, Me.*, Burma.
 †Baldwin, Jesse H. (M.D.), 1906, *Kansas City, Kan.*, North China.
 Baldwin, Gertrude I. Driesback (Mrs. J. H.), (R.N.), 1914, *Joplin, Mo.*, North China.

- Ballenger, Maurice G., 1921, Oklahoma, Lucknow.
 Ballenger, Esther Nichols (Mrs. M. G.), 1921, *Des Moines, Iowa*, Lucknow.
 Bankhardt, Frederick, 1906, *Berea, Ohio*, Yenping.
 Bankhardt, Laura Walther (Mrs. F.), 1907, *Cleveland, Ohio*, Yenping.
 Barnhart, Paul, 1910, Wisconsin, Chile.
 Barnhart, Gertrude Horsfall (Mrs. P.), 1912, *England*, Chile.
 †Barrett, Willis C., 1924, *Sheridan, Wyo.*, Foochow.
 Barrett, Fern Abel (Mrs. W. C.) (R.N.), 1924, *Sheridan, Wyo.*, Foochow.
 Barton, Miss Helen E. (R.N.), 1924, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, West China.
 Bass, Miss Emma R., 1923, *Mount Oreb, Ohio*, Chile.
 Baucher, Miss Mae (R.N.), 1926, *Stanton, Mich.*, Yenping.
 Bauman, Ernest N., 1907, *Birmingham, Ohio*, Eastern South America.
 Bauman, Mary Kessler (Mrs. E. N.), 1907, *Mount Vernon, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
 Bauman, Ezra, 1907, East German, Chile.
 Bauman, Florence Carhart (Mrs. Ezra), 1908, *Fairfax, S. Dak.*, Chile.
 †Beck, Frank S., 1912, *Canton, S. Dak.*, Bolivia.
 Beck, Bessie Dunn (Mrs. F. S.), 1913, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, Bolivia.
 Beckendorf, Arthur L., 1917, Northern Minnesota, Philippine Islands.
 Beckendorf, Esther Scharff (Mrs. A. L.), 1917, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Philippine Islands.
 Becker, Arthur L., 1903, *Reading, Mich.*, Korea.
 Becker, Louise Smith (Mrs. A. L.), 1905, *Albion, Mich.*, Korea.
 Becker, Miss Elva M., 1924, *Webster Groves, Mo.*, Chile.
 Beech, Joseph, 1899, New York East, West China.
 Bech, Nellie Decker (Mrs. J.), 1904, *Dixon, Ill.*, West China.
 †Bell, Carl S., 1919, *Seattle, Wash.*, Bolivia.
 Bell, Fannie Guptil (Mrs. C. S.), 1920, *Sumner, Wash.*, Bolivia.
 Bell, William W., 1921, *Moscow, Ida.*, Burma.
 Bell, Rosetta Gempier (Mrs. W. W.), 1921, *Beloit, Ohio*, Burma.
 Berkey, Marguerite Lough (Mrs. E. R.), 1922, *Norfolk, Neb.*, North China.
 Bernhardt, Charles J., 1913, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, Philippine Islands.
 Bernhardt, Alma Bechtel (Mrs. C. J.), 1920, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, Philippine Islands.
 Berry, Arthur D., 1902, Newark, Japan.
 Berry, Priscilla McClintock (Mrs. W. C.), (R.N.), 1920, *Cleveland, Ohio*, Congo.
 Beyer, Ruth D., 1914, *Alexandria, Pa.*, Chile.
 Bielski, Miss Alice Irene (R.N.), 1919, *Howard, S. Dak.*, Netherlands Indies.
 †Billing, Arthur W., 1907, *Berthoud, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Billing, Mabel Spohr (Mrs. A. W.), 1907, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
 Billings, Bliss W., 1908, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
 Billings, Helen Taylor (Mrs. B. W.), *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
 Birlingmair, Miss M. Grace, 1924, *Humeston, Iowa*, Malaya.
 Bisbee, Royal D., 1910, Columbia River, Gujarat.
 Bisbee, Pearl Gosnell (Mrs. R. D.), 1911, *Everett, Mass.*, Gujarat.
 Bissonnette, Wesley S., 1903, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Bissonnette, Estella Stenhouse (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.

- †Bittner, Linus H. (M.D.), 1921, *Portland, Ore.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Bittner, Fern Noel (Mrs. L. H.), 1921, *Portland, Ore.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Bjorklund, Ellen Eleanor (R.N.), 1909, *Strömsholm, Sweden*, Rhodesia.
- *Blackmore, Josiah T. C., 1914, North Africa.
- *Blackmore, Clarisse Cuendet (Mrs. J. T. C.), 1914, North Africa.
- †Blanchard, Ralph W. (Pharmacist), 1923, *Auburn, Me.*, West China.
- Blanchard, Grace Kipka (Mrs. R. W.), 1923, *Mooreville, N. C.*, West China.
- Blasdel, Robert A., 1918, New England, *Malaya*.
- Blasdel, Fanny Shellabear (Mrs. R. A.), 1924, *Madison, N. J.*, *Malaya*.
- †Blydenburg, George T. (M.D.), 1920, *Richmond Hill, N. Y.*, *Kiangsi*.
- Blydenburg, Marion Patterson (Mrs. G. T.), 1920, *Middletown, Conn.*, *Kiangsi*.
- Boatman, Conway, 1918, *Dakota*, North India.
- Boatman, Caroline Brasher (Mrs. C.), 1918, *Stewart, Miss.*, North India.
- Borgman, Joel E., 1921, Central Swedish, *Bombay*.
- Borgman, Elsa Larsson (Mrs. J. E.), 1921, *Chicago, Ill.*, *Bombay*.
- †Bossing, Edward W., 1922, *Covert, Kan.*, Central America.
- Bossing, Elsie Gugler (Mrs. E. W.), 1922, *Ellis, Kan.*, Central America.
- Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., 1892 (reappointed, 1917), *Janesville, Wis.*, *Foochow*.
- Bourgaize, Wilfred, 1921, *East Santa Monica, Cal.*, Rhodesia.
- Bowen, Arthur J., 1897, Puget Sound, Central China.
- Bower, Nora Jones (Mrs. A. J.), 1897, *Neponset, Ill.*, Central China.
- Bower, Harry C., 1905, Central Pennsylvania, Netherlands Indies.
- Bower, Mabel Crawford (Mrs. H. C.), 1907, *Stout City, Iowa*, Netherlands Indies.
- Bowman, Thomas W., 1915, *Canton, Mass.*, *Malaya*.
- Bowmar, Bertha Ham (Mrs. T. W.), 1922, *Beverly, Mass.*, *Malaya*.
- Boyles, James R., 1914, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Burma.
- Boyles, Marie Wiegand (Mrs. J. R.), 1914, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, Burma.
- Bracken, Miss Mary, 1925, Paris, France.
- Branch, M. Wells, 1908, *Wayland, N. Y.*, North India.
- Branch, May Widney (Mrs. M. W.), 1906, *Lynden, Kan.*, North India.
- Brastrop, John E., 1920, Norwegian and Danish, Congo.
- †Breece, Thomas E., 1918, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
- Breece, Ruth Pyke, 1918, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
- Brewer, Raymond P., 1921, Baltimore, West China.
- Brewer, Constance Falstad (Mrs. R. P.), 1923, *Duluth, Minn.*, West China.
- Brewster, Clyde W., 1923, Kansas, North Andes.
- Brewster, Mildred Morrison (Mrs. C. W.), 1923, *Fredonia, Kan.*, West China.
- Brewster, Elizabeth Fisher (Mrs. W. N.), 1884, *London, Ohio*, Hinghwa.
- Briggs, George W., 1903 (reappointed, 1915), North Branch, *Mich.*, Lucknow.
- Briggs, Mary Hart (Mrs. G. W.), 1903 (reappointed, 1915), North Branch, *Mich.*, Lucknow.
- Brinton, Thomas B., 1916, Wisconsin, Congo.
- Brinton, Anna Larkin (Mrs. T. B.), 1916, *Pleasant Prairie, Wis.*, Congo.
- Brown, Fred R., 1910, Troy, *Kiangsi*.
- Brown, Clella McDonnell (Mrs. F. R.), 1912, *Linton, N. Dak.*, *Kiangsi*.
- Brown, Miss Mabel H., 1921 (contract), *Scio, Ohio*, North China.
- Brown, Mark W., 1914, North-East Ohio, North China.
- Brown, Olive Rentsch (Mrs. M. W.), 1914, *Wooster, Ohio*, North China.
- †Brown, Robert E. (M.D.), 1917, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, Central China.
- Brown, Carrie Willis (Mrs. R. E.), 1917, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, Central China.
- Brumbaugh, Thoburn T., 1924, *Boston, Mass.*, Japan.
- Brumbaugh, Gladys Dayenport (Mrs. T. T.), 1924, *Greenville, Ohio*, Japan.
- Bruneau, Miss Faye E., 1922, *Walla Walla, Wash.*, Chile.
- †Bruner, Glen W., 1920, *Sterling, Colo.*, Japan.
- Bruner, Edith Williams (Mrs. G. W.), 1920, *Sterling, Colo.*, Japan.
- †Bryan, Jack H., 1924, *Evansville, Ind.*, North China.
- Buckles, Miss Hazel C., 1921, *Okmulgee, Okla.*, *Foochow*.
- Bull, Earl R., 1911, West Ohio, Japan.
- Bull, Blanche Tilton (Mrs. E. R.), 1911, *Martinsburg, Ohio*, Japan.
- †Bullock, Dillman S., 1923, *Goodrich, Mich.*, Chile.
- Bullock, Katrina Kelly (Mrs. D. S.), 1923, *Goodrich, Mich.*, Chile.
- Bundy, T. Walter, 1918, Puget Sound, Philippine Islands.
- Bundy, Clyde Lee, 1918, *Seattle, Wash.*, Philippine Islands.
- Burdick, George M., 1903, Vermont, Korea.
- †Busher, Richard C., 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
- Busher, Jessie Foy (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
- Bustamante, Armando O., 1920, Delaware, Central America.
- Bustamante, Annie Gregory (Mrs. A. O.) (R.N.), 1920, Central America.
- Buttrick, John B., 1888, *Nova Scotia*, South India.
- Buttrick, Mary Pease (Mrs. J. B.), 1890, South India.
- Byers, William P., 1887, *Stratford, Ontario*, Bengal.
- Byers, Charlotte Foster (Mrs. W. P.), 1889, *Georgetown, Ontario*, Bengal.

C

- Cable, Elmer M., 1899, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
- Cable, Myrtle Elliott (Mrs. E. M.), 1901, *Hubbard, Iowa*, Korea.
- Caldwell, Harry R., 1900, Northern New York, Yenping.
- Caldwell, Mary Belle Cope (Mrs. H. R.), 1902, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Yenping.
- Calkins, Harvey R., 1900 (reappointed, 1920), Rock River, Lucknow.
- Calkins, Ida Von Holtz (Mrs. H. R.), 1900 (reappointed, 1920), *Chicago, Ill.*, Lucknow.
- Camp, Cecil L., 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
- Camp, Alice E. (Mrs. C. L.) (R.N.), 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
- Campbell, Frank D., 1910, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Central Provinces.
- Campbell, Ada Gibson (Mrs. F. D.), 1910, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Central Provinces.
- Canright, Harry L. (M.D.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
- Canright, Margaret Markham (Mrs. H. L.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
- Carhart, Raymond A., 1906, *Dakota*, Mexico.

- Carhart, Dora Gladden (Mrs. R. A.), 1923, *Chula Vista, Cal.*, Mexico.
- Carhart, Walter D., 1906, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, Chile.
- Carhart, Ethel Shepherd (Mrs. W. D.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, Chile.
- Carlson, C. Fridolf, 1922, Central Swedish, Korea.
- Carlson, Elsie Matson (Mrs. C. F.) (R.N.), 1922, *Chesterston, Ind.*, Korea.
- Carson, F. Stanley, 1905, Northwest Iowa, Hinghwa.
- Carson, Grace Darling (Mrs. F. S.), 1905, *Sioux City, Iowa*, Hinghwa.
- Cartwright, Frank T., 1917, Wisconsin, Foochow.
- Cartwright, Mary Morris (Mrs. F. T.), 1917, *Delaware, Ohio*, Foochow.
- Cass, Miss E. Stella, 1918, *Nichols, N. Y.*, Malaya.
- +Chacey, Lloyd A., 1925, *Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio*, Malaya.
- +Charles, Milton R. (M.D.), 1900 (reappointed, 1917), *Ada, Ohio*, Central China.
- Charles, Marilla Goodrich (Mrs. M. R.), 1900 (reappointed, 1917), *San Francisco, Cal.*, Central China.
- Clancy, W. Rockwell, 1883, Michigan, Northwest India.
- Clancy, Charlotte Fleming (Mrs. W. R.), 1892, *Dublin, Ireland*, Northwest India.
- Clare, Maurice A., 1915, New England, Burma.
- Clare, Elsie Burmeister (Mrs. M. A.), 1920, *Sutherland, Iowa*, Burma.
- Clarke, William E. L., 1884, *India*, Indus River.
- Clarke, Bertha Miles (Mrs. W. E. L.), 1888, Indus River.
- Clemans, Miss Florence, 1920 (contract), *Mechanicsburg, Ohio*, Malaya.
- Clemes, Stanley W., 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
- Clemes, Julia Norton (Mrs. S. W.), 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
- +Clugston, Carl L., 1920, *East Waterford, Pa.*, Bolivia.
- Clugston, Rachel Armer (Mrs. C. L.) (R.N.), 1920, *Bellefontaine, Ohio*, Bolivia.
- Coates, Alvin B., 1906, *Wilksburg, Pa.*, South India.
- Coates, Olive Briney (Mrs. A. B.), 1907, *Wilksburg, Pa.*, South India.
- Coe, Miss Orpha M., 1923 (contract), *Barron, Wis.*, Japan.
- Cole, Winfred B., 1909, Idaho, Hinghwa.
- Cole, Edith Fonda (Mrs. W. B.), 1911, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
- Collier, William B., 1922, New York East, Bombay.
- Collier, S. Ruth Hecker (Mrs. W. B.), 1922, *Miami, Fla.*, Bombay.
- +Congdon, Wray H., 1915, *Batavia, N. Y.*, North China.
- Congdon, Anna Stuart (Mrs. W. H.), 1918, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
- Conley, Carl H., 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Gujarat.
- Conley, Freda Herrick (Mrs. C. H.), 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Gujarat.
- Cook, Orwyn W. E., 1916, New York East, Philippine Islands.
- Cook, Helen Thirkield (Mrs. O. W. E.), 1923, *Marshfield, Mass.*, Philippine Islands.
- *Cookson, Miss Lillian L. (R.N.), 1920, *Waterville, Conn.*, Central China.
- Coole, Arthur B., 1924, *Baldwin City, Kan.*, North China.
- Coole, Ella Endres (Mrs. A. B.), 1924, *Denver, Colo.*, North China.
- Coole, Douglas P., 1926, *Baldwin City, Kan.*, Malaya.
- Coole, Mamie Selim (Mrs. D. P.), 1926, *Moundville, Mo.*, Malaya.
- Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), Kansas, Foochow.
- Coole, Cora Shepard (Mrs. T. H.), 1906, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
- Cooper, Miss Esther F., 1919, *Athens, Pa.*, Foochow.
- Core, Lewis A., 1889, West Virginia, North India.
- Core, Mary Kennedy (Mrs. L. A.), 1892, *Des Moines, Iowa*, North India.
- Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Gujarat.
- Corpron, Esther Darling (Mrs. A.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Gujarat.
- Cottingham, Joshua F., 1910, North Indiana, Philippine Islands.
- Cottingham, Bertha D. DeVer (Mrs. J. F.), 1910, *Sheridan, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.
- Count, Elmer E., 1905, New York, Bulgaria.
- Count, Viette Thompson (Mrs. E. E.), 1905, *Marlboro, N. Y.*, Bulgaria.
- Cracknell, Miss Wilhelmina (R.N.), 1924, *England*, Gujarat.
- +Crane, Robert E., 1919, *Auburn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.
- Crane, Louise Parsell (Mrs. R. E.), 1919, *Auburn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.
- Cranston, Earl, 3d, 1920, Baltimore, West China.
- Crawford, Walter M., 1903, *Hamline, Minn.*, West China.
- Crawford, Mabel Little (Mrs. W. M.), 1905, *Kasson, Minn.*, West China.
- +Crouse, Floyd L., 1919, *Sterling, Ill.*, Chile.
- +Crouse, May Carolus (Mrs. F. L.), *Sterling, Ill.*, Chile.
- Cutting, Miss Helen F., 1923, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Bolivia.

D

- Dabritz, Edward N., 1926, New England Southern, Netherlands Indies.
- Dabritz, Mary Leech (Mrs. E. N.), 1926, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Danskin, Miss Elizabeth, 1919, *Valparaiso, Chile*, Bolivia.
- Davis, George L., 1902, *Long Plain, Mass.*, North China.
- Davis, Irma Rardin (Mrs. G. L.), 1902, *Portsmouth, Ohio*, North China.
- Davis, Miss Melissa J., 1917 (contract), *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, China General.
- Davis, Orville L., 1926, Montana, Philippine Islands.
- Davis, Lois Overstreet (Mrs. O. L.), 1926, *Liston, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.
- Davis, Walter W., 1907, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
- Davis, Maybelle Gilruth (Mrs. W. W.), 1911, *Delaware, Ohio*, North China.
- Deming, Charles S., 1905, New York, Korea.
- Deming, Edith Adams (Mrs. C. S.), 1911, *Newton Center, Mass.*, Korea.
- Depew, Miss Florence A., 1920, *Loup City, Neb.*, Chile.
- Dewey, Halsey E., 1920, *Ruthven, Iowa*, Bengal.
- Dewey, Hattie Hepperly (Mrs. Halsey E.), 1921, *Norfolk, Neb.*, Bengal.
- Dewey, Horace E., 1921, Minnesota, North China.
- Dewey, Carol McCurdy (Mrs. Horace E.), 1921, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, North China.
- Dibble, Paul G., 1923, Dakota, South India.
- Dibble, Marie Bjerno (Mrs. P. G.) (R.N.), 1923, *White, S. Dak.*, South India.
- Dieterich, Fred W., 1915, *Indianola, Iowa*, Central China.
- Dieterich, Flora Hyde (Mrs. F. W.), 1912, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.

Dildine, Harry G., 1903, *Ionia, Mich.*, North China.
 Dildine, Maud LaDow (Mrs. H. G.), 1903, *Ionia, Mich.*, North China.
 Dunkelacker, Miss Bertha L. (R.N.), 1923, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Shantung.
 Dixon, Edward E., 1920, *Moore, Pa.*, North China.
 Dodd, Duncan F., 1916, New England Southern, Central China.
 Dodd, Ethyl (Mrs. D. F.), 1916, *Niantic, Conn.*, Central China.
 Dodsworth, Marmaduke, 1920, Puget Sound, Malaya.
 Dodsworth, Anna Sorensen (Mrs. M.), 1920, *Nooksack, Wash.*, Malaya.
 Draper, Charles E., 1910, *Denver, Colo.*, Kiangsi.
 Draper, Mary Parks (Mrs. C. E.), 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Kiangsi.
 Draper, Gideon F., 1880, Central New York, Japan.
 Draper, Mira Haven (Mrs. G. F.), 1880, *Syracuse, N. Y.*, Japan.
 Duarte, Benjamin R., 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.*, Madeira Islands.
 Duarte, Maria Cavaco (Mrs. B. R.), 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.*, Madeira Islands.
 Dudley, Ola Hawkins (Mrs. W. S.), 1921, *Amity, Ark.*, West China.
 Dukehart, Eleanor G., 1903 (reappointed, 1916), *Forest Hill, Md.*, Chile.

E

Eaton, Miss Helen O., 1922, *Madison, Wis.*, Foochow.
 Edling, Eddie E., 1921, *Hampton, Va.*, Angola.
 Edling, Leila Childs (Mrs. E. E.) (R.N.), 1921, *Heath, Mass.*, Angola.
 Eklund, Abel, 1921, Pacific Swedish, Malaya.
 Eklund, Ruth Larson (Mrs. A.), 1921, *Kingsbury, Cal.*, Malaya.
 *Eldridge, George T., 1921, *Bombay, India*, Indus River.
 *Eldridge, Harriett Fone (Mrs. G. T.), 1921, *Bombay, India*, Indus River.
 Embree, Revington L., 1924, *Stamford, Conn.*, Liberia.
 Embree, Ruth Johnston (Mrs. R. L.), 1924, *Stamford, Conn.*, Liberia.
 Everett, Edward I., 1917, New England, Congo.
 Everett, Miss Helen N. (R.N.), 1921, *Franklin, Mass.*, Congo.
 Eyestone, James B., 1905, Iowa, Foochow.
 Eyestone, Isabelle Longstreet (Mrs. J. B.), 1910, *Unionville, Mich.*, Foochow.

F

Fairelo, Miss Nellie, 1923 (contract), *Arkansas City, Kan.*, Japan.
 Fankhauser, Miss Rosa E. (R.N.), 1921, *Utica, N. Y.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Faucett, Robert I., 1899, *Chicago, Ill.*, Lucknow.
 Faucett, Myrtle Bare (Mrs. R. I.), 1904, *Dela-ware, Ohio*, Lucknow.
 Fawell, William C., 1920, Nebraska, Indus River.
 Fawell, Lillian Glock (Mrs. W. C.), 1920, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Indus River.
 Felt, Carl A., 1908, Upper Iowa, North China.
 Felt, Louise Whittlesey (Mrs. C. A.), 1908, *Madison, N. J.*, North China.
 Felt, Frank R. (M.D.), 1894, Detroit, Central Provinces.
 Felt, Nettie Hyde (Mrs. F. R.), 1897, *Hopkins, Mo.*, Central Provinces.
 Felt, Miss Kathryn, 1920, *Peking, China*, North China.
 Fiske, Louis McK., 1920, *San Jose, Cal.*, Central America.

Fiske, Marion Eastman (Mrs. L. McK.), 1920, *Fresno, Cal.*, Central America.
 †Fleming, Prof. Robert P., 1923, *Naini Tal, India*, North India.
 Fleming, Lily Haegert (Mrs. R. P.), 1923, *Naini Tal, India*, North India.
 Floding, Miss Mary E., 1924, *Canton, Ohio*, Chile.
 Follette, Justin P., 1922, New Jersey, Central China.
 Follette, Clarice Wylie (Mrs. J. P.), 1922, *Jamul, Cal.*, Central China.
 †Ford, Eddy L., 1906, *Westfield, Wis.*, Foochow.
 Ford, Effie Collier (Mrs. E. L.), 1906, *Racine, Wis.*, Foochow.
 Forssgren, Carl O., 1921, Eastern Swedish, Lucknow.
 Found, Norman (M.D.), 1921, *Boumanville, Ontario, Korea*.
 Found, Annie Cass (Mrs. N.) (R.N.), 1921, *L'Orignal, Ontario, Korea*.
 Francis, Miss Elizabeth D., 1922, *Portland, Ore.*, Chile.
 Frease, Edwin F., 1887, East Ohio, North Africa.
 Frease, Ella Bates (Mrs. E. F.), 1887, *Canton, Ohio*, North Africa.
 †Freeman, Claude W. (M.D.), 1905, *Burlington, Ontario*, West China.
 Freeman, Florence Morton (Mrs. C. W.), 1906, *Hamilton, Ontario*, West China.
 Freeman, Mark, 1913, Netherlands Indies.
 Freeman, Gwen Jones (Mrs. M.), 1913, Netherlands Indies.
 Full, Miss Evelyn P., 1920, *Milwaukee, Ore.*, North China.
 †Fuller, Glenn V., 1921, *Lakewood, Ohio*, North China.
 Fuller, Margaret Straith (Mrs. G. V.), 1923, North China.

G

†Gabel, Clayton E., 1910 (reappointed, 1921), *Walkerton, Ind.*, South India.
 Gabel, Alice Hollister (Mrs. C. E.), 1909 (reappointed, 1921), *Beloit, Wis.*, South India.
 Gale, Francis C., 1908, California, Central China.
 Gale, Ailie Spencer (Mrs. F. C.) (M.D.), 1908, *Oakland, Cal.*, Central China.
 Gamewell, Francis D., 1881, Newark, North China.
 Gamewell, Mary Ninde (Mrs. F. D.), 1909, *Providence, R. I.*, North China.
 †Garden, George B., 1924, *Stratford, Ontario*, Hyderabad.
 *Garden, Elsie Simester (Mrs. G. B.), 1924, *Lanark, Ill.*, Hyderabad.
 *Garden, Joseph H., 1884, Kentucky, South India.
 Garden, Frances Byers (Mrs. J. H.), 1887, *Stratford, Ontario*, South India.
 Gardner, Miss Evelyn E., 1922, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Chile.
 †Gardner, Willie C., 1920, *Adairsville, Ga.*, Rhodesia.
 Gardner, Queenie Ross (Mrs. W. C.) (R.N.), 1920, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Rhodesia.
 Gates, John R., 1906, Rock River, Rhodesia.
 Gates, Harriott Lodge (Mrs. J. R.), 1906, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Rhodesia.
 Gates, Robert C., 1922, *Renova, Pa.*, Rhodesia.
 Gates, Mildred Colcord (Mrs. R. C.), 1922, *Coudersport, Pa.*, Rhodesia.
 †Gaunt, Frank P. (M.D.), 1913, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Central China.
 Gaunt, Mary Moore (Mrs. F. P.), 1913, *Macon, Mo.*, Central China.

Gaw, Miss Evaline, 1923, *Flandreau, S. Dak., Kiangsi.*
 Gealy, Fred D., 1923, *Erie, Japan.*
 Gealy, Mildred Reader (Mrs. F. D.), 1923, *Rochester, Pa., Japan.*
 †Gentry, W. Max (M.D.), 1924, *Omaha, Neb., Chungking, West China.*
 Gentry, Emily Nystrom (Mrs. W. M.), 1924, *Omaha, Neb., Chungking, West China.*
 †Gholz, Walter I., 1911 (reappointed, 1924), *Burbank, Cal., Bolivia.*
 Gibb, John McG., Jr., 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa., North China.*
 Gibb, Katherine Candlin (Mrs. J. McG.), 1905, *Philadelphia, Pa., North China.*
 Gibbons, Ronald S., 1921, *Salisbury, Mass., Bengal.*
 Gibbons, Dorothy Chase, 1925, *Smithtown, N. H., Bengal.*
 Gibbs, Austin J., 1907, *Bowersville, Ohio, Angola.*
 Gibbs, Clara Ault (Mrs. A. J.), 1918, *Saint Clairsville, Ohio, Angola.*
 †Gibson, Vernon C., 1923, *West Liberty, Iowa, Eastern South America.*
 Gibson, Margery Spry (Mrs. V. C.), 1923, *West Liberty, Iowa, Eastern South America.*
 Gillet, Ira E., 1918, *Oberlin, Ohio, Southeast Africa.*
 Gillet, Edith Riggs (Mrs. I. E.), 1918, *Oberlin, Ohio, Southeast Africa.*
 Given, Miss Olive I., 1923, *Cadiz, Ohio, Bolivia.*
 Gjerde, Miss Ora J., 1925 (contract), *Denver, Colo., Malaya.*
 Goddard, Miss Nelle B. (R.N.), 1924, *Galesburg, Ill., North Andes.*
 Goddin, Miss Myrtle, 1926, *Elkins, W. Va., Chile.*
 †Gordon, Donald C. (M.D.), 1924, *Hazardville Conn., North Andes.*
 Gordon, Helen Gary (Mrs. D. C.), 1921, *Natick, Mass., North Andes.*
 †Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill., Foochow.*
 Gossard, Ethel Ward (Mrs. J. E.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill., Foochow.*
 Gottschall, Newton T., 1920, *Newburg, Mo., North Sumatra.*
 Gottschall, Lottie Swank (Mrs. N. T.) (R.N.), 1920, *La Fayette, Ind., North Sumatra.*
 Gowdy, John, 1902, *New Hampshire, Foochow.*
 Gowdy, Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. J.), 1902, *Pittston, Pa., Foochow.*
 *Gray, Walter G., 1919, *Toronto, Canada, South India.*
 *Gray, Florence Hunt (Mrs. W. G.), 1919, *Toronto, Canada, South India.*
 Greeley, Eddy H., 1889, *Saint Paul, Minn., Rhodesia.*
 *Grey, Arthur L., 1907, *Easton, Md., Indus River.*
 *Grey, Effie Blann, 1907, *Easton, Md., Indus River.*
 Griesel, Miss Emma E., 1926, *Lincoln, Neb., Philippine Islands.*
 †Griffin, Philip, 1923 (contract), *San Bernardino, Cal., Chile.*
 Griffin, Ina Gregg (Mrs. P.), 1923 (contract), *Santa Cruz, Cal., Chile.*
 Griffiths, Walter G., 1925, *Berkeley, Cal., Bengal.*
 Griffiths, Mabel Elwood (Mrs. W. G.), 1925, *Tuinaqa, Cal., Bengal.*
 Guptill, Roger S., 1914, *Berwick, Me., Congo.*
 Guptill, Constance Sanborn (Mrs. R. S.), 1914, *Tilton, N. H., Congo.*
 Guse, Carl F. H., 1903, *Minnesota, Central Provinces.*
 Guse, Anna Flicker (Mrs. C. F. H.), 1912, *Muscatine, Iowa, Central Provinces.*

H

Hale, Lyman L., 1915, *New England, Central China.*
 Hale, Sadie Roberts (Mrs. L. L.), 1915, *Rostindale, Mass., Central China.*
 Hall, Anna Eliza, 1906, *Atlanta, Ga., Liberia.*
 Hall, Clyde J., 1916, *Scandia, Kan., North Sumatra.*
 Hall, Mary Beecher (Mrs. C. J.), 1916, *Scandia, Kan., North Sumatra.*
 †Hall, Sherwood (M.D.), 1925, *Toronto, Ontario, Korea.*
 Hall, Marion Bottomley (Mrs. S.) (M.D.), 1925, *Baltimore, Md., Korea.*
 †Hallett, John A., 1921, *Chicago, Ill., Bolivia.*
 Hallett, Zella York (Mrs. J. A.), 1920, *Corry, Pa., Bolivia.*
 Halsted, Alfred T., 1919, *Ypsilanti, Mich., France.*
 Halsted, Florence Gorton (Mrs. A. T.), 1919, *Ypsilanti, Mich., France.*
 Hamel, J. Carel, 1922, *Chicago, Ill., North Sumatra.*
 Hamel, Kathryn Ossentjuk (Mrs. J. C.), 1922, *Chicago, Ill., North Sumatra.*
 Hankin, Miss Katherine (R.N.), 1924, *Freeland, Mich., North Andes.*
 Hanson, Harry A., 1916, *New England, North India.*
 Hanson, Alice Dorchester (Mrs. H. A.), 1916, *Melrose, Mass., North India.*
 Hanson, Perry O., 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn., Shantung.*
 Hanson, Ruth Ewing (Mrs. P. O.), 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn., Shantung.*
 Harkness, Kenneth McK., 1920, *Mitchell, S. Dak., Southeast Africa.*
 Harkness, Marguerite S. (Mrs. K. McK.), 1920, *Doland, S. Dak., Southeast Africa.*
 †Harley, George W. (M.D.), 1925, *New Haven, Conn., Liberia.*
 Harley, Winifred Jewell (Mrs. G. W.), 1925, *Merrimac, Mass., Liberia.*
 Harrington, Burritt C., 1917, *Weedsport, N. Y., North India.*
 Harrington, Charlotte Jacobs (Mrs. B. C.), 1917, *Weedsport, N. Y., North India.*
 Harris, John D., 1913, *Genesee, South India.*
 Harris, Alice Bockstahler (Mrs. John D.), 1913, *Painted Post, N. Y., South India.*
 Harrison, Samuel J., 1920, *Rock River, Central China.*
 Harrison, Nancy David (Mrs. S. J.), 1920, *Detroit, Mich., Central China.*
 Hartzell, Corwin F., 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Northwest Iowa, Chile.*
 Hartzell, Laura Kennedy (Mrs. C. F.), 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Sioux City, Iowa, Chile.*
 Hartzler, Coleman C., 1916, *Southern California, Congo.*
 Hartzler, Lucinda Padrick (Mrs. C. C.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal., Congo.*
 Harwood, Harry J., 1921, *Central Illinois, Burma.*
 Harwood, Alma Thomas (Mrs. H. J.), 1921, *Alliance, Ohio, Burma.*
 Hassels, Miss Anna (R. N.), 1926, *Oak Park, Ill., North Andes.*
 Hauser, J. P., 1902, *New England, Mexico.*
 Hauser, Gold Corwin (Mrs. J. P.), 1905, *Mitchell, S. Dak., Mexico.*
 Hauser, Scott P., 1915, *Dakota, Chile.*
 Hauser, Lora Catlin (Mrs. S. P.), 1914, *Owego, N. Y., Chile.*
 Havermale, Lewis F., 1916, *Central Illinois, West China.*
 Havermale, Clara Tolstrup (Mrs. L. F.), 1916, *Canton, Ill., West China.*
 Havighurst, Freeman C., 1920, *Baltimore, Foochow.*

- Havighurst, Anna Roseberry (Mrs. F. C.), 1920, *Warrenton, Mo.*, Foochow.
- Hawley, Joseph W., 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, South Fukien.
- Hawley, Harriet Ransom (Mrs. J. W.), 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, South Fukien.
- Haydock, Earl H., 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Madeira Islands.
- Haydock, Marguerite Keister (Mrs. E. H.), 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Madeira Islands.
- Hayes, E. Pearce, 1921, Baltimore, Foochow.
- Hayes, Lily Anderson (Mrs. E. P.), 1921, *Baltimore, Md.*, Foochow.
- Hayes, Paul G., 1921, *Lancaster, Pa.*, Central China.
- Hayes, Helen Wolf (Mrs. P. G.), 1922, *Allentown, Pa.*, Central China.
- Heckelman, Frederick W., 1905, North Ohio, Japan.
- Heckelman, May Duncan (Mrs. F. W.), 1905, *Lakeside, Ohio*, Japan.
- Heller, Elizabeth (R.N.) (Mrs. A. W. Peake), 1922, *Miami, Fla.*, North China.
- Henderson, George S., 1892, Bengal.
- Henninger, Frank E., 1922, Rock River, Northwest India.
- Henninger, Lucile Bell (Mrs. F. E.) (R.N.), 1922, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
- †Henry, Cyril H., 1920, *New York City*, Liberia.
- Herbst, Miss Nelle (Dietitian), 1925, *Washington, D. C.*, North Andes.
- Hermann, Carl C., 1908, West German, Philippine Islands.
- Hermann, Florence Engelhardt (Mrs. C. C.), 1910, *Wauwatosa, Wis.*, Philippine Islands.
- Herriek, John S., 1917, *Seattle, Wash.*, Chile.
- Herriek, Hazel Boek (Mrs. J. S.), 1908, *Sumner, Wash.*, Chile.
- Hibbard, Earl R., 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Shantung.
- Hibbard, Jessie Blaine (Mrs. E. R.), 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Shantung.
- Hill, Charles B., 1897, Northern New York, Bombay.
- Hill, Glenora Green (Mrs. C. B.), 1897, *Adams, N. Y.*, Bombay.
- †Hill, Harry J. (M.D.), 1922, *New Bedford, Mass.*, West China.
- Hilmer, Henry F., 1911, California German, South India.
- Hilmer, Matilda Hollmann (Mrs. H. F.), 1911, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, South India.
- Hirst, Miss Elizabeth (R.N.), 1924, *Wildwood, N. J.*, North China.
- Hobart, William T., 1882, Minnesota, North China.
- Hobart, Emily Hatfield (Mrs. W. T.), 1882, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
- †Hodges, Ruth T., 1921, *Methuen, Mass.*, Bolivia.
- Hodges, Ruth Davis (Mrs. B. T.), 1919, *Oak Park, Ill.*, Bolivia.
- Hoffman, Miss Jeannette, 1922, *Newark, N. J.*, North Andes.
- †Holland, Leland W., 1923, *Pasadena, Cal.*, Kiangsi.
- Holland, Bernice McCurdy (Mrs. L. W.), 1923, *Pasadena, Cal.*, Kiangsi.
- †Holliday, Houghton (D.S.), 1925, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
- Holliday, Ellen Wells (Mrs. H.), 1925, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
- Hollister, George W., 1915, Wisconsin, Hinghwa.
- Hollister, Mary R. Brewster (Mrs. G. W.), *Hinghwa City*, Hinghwa.
- Hollister, John N., 1912, *Delaware, Ohio*, North India.
- Hollister, Lillian Henschen (Mrs. J. N.), 1916, *Santa Ana, Cal.*, North India.
- †Hollister, Paul E., 1923, *Beloit, Wis.*, Chile.
- Hollister, Laura Singer (Mrs. P. E.), *Sheldon, Iowa*, Chile.
- Hooks, Miss Hattie A., 1919, Liberia.
- Hoose, Earl A., 1915, *Grover, Pa.*, Kiangsi.
- Hoose, Saidee Pettus (Mrs. E. A.) (R.N.), 1915, *Mobile, Ala.*, Kiangsi.
- Hoover, James M., 1899, *Chambersburg, Pa.*, Malaya.
- Hoover, Ethel Young (Mrs. J. M.), 1903, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaya.
- Hopkins, Nehemiah S. (M.D.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.
- Horley, William E., 1895, Malaya.
- Horley, Ada O. (Mrs. W. E.), 1895, Malaya.
- †Horton, Herbert J., 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bolivia.
- Horton, N. Ruth McGee (Mrs. H. J.), 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bolivia.
- Houston, Miss Coral, 1924, *Huntington Park, Cal.*, Kiangsi.
- Howard, Miss Florence O. (R.N.), 1923, *Birchdale, Minn.*, North Andes.
- Howard, George P., 1909, Northwest Indiana, Eastern South America.
- Howard, Rebecca Delvigne (Mrs. G. P.), 1909, *Lacrosse, Ind.*, Eastern South America.
- †Howell, Kenneth L., 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bolivia.
- Howell, Nellie Anderson (Mrs. K. L.), 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bolivia.
- Hull, Miss Olive I., 1923, *Winfield, Kan.*, Chile.
- Hummel, William F., 1908, *Nashville, Ill.*, Central China.
- Hummel, Mildred Stuart (Mrs. W. F.), 1912, *Nanking, China*, Central China.
- Hyde, Preston S., 1901, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.
- Hyde, Irene Martin (Mrs. P. S.), 1904, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.

I

- Iglehart, Charles W., 1909, *New York, Japan*.
- Iglehart, Florence Allchin (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Kyoto, Japan*, Japan.
- Iglehart, Edwin T., 1904, *New York, Japan*.
- Iglehart, Luella Miller (Mrs. E. T.), 1907, *Katonah, N. Y.*, Japan.
- Ihde, William A., 1922, *Newark, Japan*.
- Ihde, Irene McCague (Mrs. W. A.), 1922, *Auburn, Ill.*, Japan.
- †Illick, C. Raymond (M.D.), 1919, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Mexico.
- Illick, Lois Allen (Mrs. C. R.), 1919, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Mexico.
- Illick, J. Theron, 1916, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Central China.
- Illick, Bernice Rowland (Mrs. J. T.), 1916, *Olean, N. Y.*, Central China.
- Insko, Myron O., 1916, Northwest Iowa, Lucknow.
- Insko, Amelia Abel (Mrs. M. O.), 1916, *Kerin, Mont.*, Lucknow.
- †Ireland, Neal D., 1923, *Tulsa, Okla.*, Chile.
- Ireland, Nina Kanaga (Mrs. N. D.), 1916, (reappointed, 1923), *Tulsa, Okla.*, Chile.
- †Irle, Charles A., 1911, *Sumner, Wash.*, South America General.
- Irle, Orpha Cook (Mrs. C. A.), 1911, *Castle Rock, Wash.*, South America General.

J

- Jackson, Miss Grace M., 1921, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, South Fukien.
- James, Edward, 1896 (reappointed, 1914), *San Francisco, Cal.*, Central China.
- James, Mabel McCracken (Mrs. E.), 1911, *Greenville, Pa.*, Central China.
- James, Henry I., 1913, Wisconsin, Rhodesia.
- James, Edith Woodger (Mrs. H. I.), 1913, *Appleton, Wis.*, Rhodesia.

James, Miss Lena M., *Pueblo, Colo.*, Foochow.
 †Jarvis, Bruce W. (M.D.), 1923, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, North China.
 Jarvis, M. Ada Carter (Mrs. B. W.), 1923, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, North China.
 Jensen, Miss C. Marie (R.N.), 1916, *Evanston, Ill.*, Congo.
 Jett, Harry C., 1920, *Saint Louis*, South Fukien.
 Jett, Wenona Wilson (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Baldwin, Kan.*, South Fukien.
 Johannaber, Charles F., 1915, *Warrenton, Wis.*, Kiangsi.
 Johannaber, Edna Steuckenan (Mrs. C. F.), 1915, *Nokomis, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Johnson, Edward S., 1925, *West Ohio*, Gujarat.
 Johnson, Jessie Carter (Mrs. E. S.), 1925, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, Gujarat.
 Johnson, Paul E., 1925, *Waterloo, Iowa*, North China.
 Johnson, Evelyn Grant (Mrs. P. E.), 1925, *Hopkinton, Iowa*, North China.
 Johnson, Miss Serena, 1920, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North Andes.
 Johnson, William R., 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Johnson, Ina Buswell (Mrs. W. R.), 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Jones, Benjamin M., 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Burma.
 Jones, Luella Rigby (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Mechanicsville, Iowa*, Burma.
 Jones, E. Stanley, 1907, *Baltimore, Md.*, North India.
 Jones, Mabel Lossing (Mrs. E. S.), 1910, *Clayton, Iowa*, North India.
 Jones, Francis P., 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hinghwa.
 Jones, E. Lucille Williams (Mrs. F. P.), 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hinghwa.
 Jones, Lucian B., 1908, *Iowa*, Northwest India.
 Jones, Nellie Randle (Mrs. L. B.), 1911, *Spo-kane, Wash.*, Northwest India.
 Joyner, Eli B., 1922, *Alabama*, Bengal.
 Joyner, Louise Holloway (Mrs. E. B.), 1922, *Whistler, Ala.*, Bengal.

K

Keeler, Joseph L. (M.D.), 1903, *Lauder, Canada*, North China.
 Keeler, Elma Nichol (Mrs. J. L.) (R.N.), 1903, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North China.
 Keislar, Mott, 1899, *Upper Iowa*, Indus River.
 Keislar, Edna Beck (Mrs. M.) (M.D.), 1901, *San Jose, Cal.*, Indus River.
 Keister, Miss Maud P., 1926, *New Cumberland, Pa.*, Korea.
 Kellar, Frederick J., 1922, *New England*, North Africa.
 Kellar, Lillian Griffith (Mrs. F. J.), 1922, *Stratford, Ontario*, North Africa.
 †Kellogg, Claude R., 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Kellogg, Mary Crow (Mrs. C. R.), 1911, *University Park, Colo.*, Foochow.
 †Kelly, C. Guyer, 1918, *Baltimore, Md.*, North Africa.
 Kelly, Eleanor Andrews (Mrs. C. G.), 1920, *Inwood, L. I.*, North Africa.
 Kemp, Alexander H. (M.D.), 1923, *New England*, Angola.
 Kemp, Winifred Farmer (Mrs. A. H.), 1923, *Montclair, N. J.*, Angola.
 †Kerr, George C., 1921, *Harrisburg, Pa.*, China General.
 Kerr, June Patterson (Mrs. G. C.), 1922, *Le Roy, Ill.*, China General.
 Keys, Miss Eudora R., 1925, *Columbus, Ohio*, Chile.
 Keys, Pliny W., 1909, *South Kansas*, Southeast Africa.

Keys, Clara Evans (Mrs. P. W.), 1909, *Chanute, Kan.*, Southeast Africa.
 Keyser, Elsie J., 1915, *Roanoke, Ind.*, Central America.
 †Kinch, Francis M., 1923 (contract), *Snohomish, Wash.*, Chile.
 Kinch, Carrie Alger (Mrs. F. M.), 1918, *Factoryville, Pa.*, Chile.
 King, Earl Leslie, 1909, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, Central Provinces.
 King, Edith Broadbooks (Mrs. E. L.), 1912, *Attica, N. Y.*, Central Provinces.
 King, William L., 1888, *Monnesota*, South India.
 King, Sarah Hockenhuil (Mrs. W. L.), 1888, *Chatfield, Minn.*, South India.
 Kingham, James J., 1905, *Rocky Ridge, Ohio*, South India.
 Kingham, Grace Woods (Mrs. J. J.), 1911, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
 Kipp, Ray B., 1903, *Onarga, Ill.*, Angola.
 Kipp, Lettie Mason (Mrs. R. B.), 1905, *Lowell, Mass.*, Angola.
 Kiser, Stephen L., 1920, *Southwest Kansas*, North Africa.
 Kiser, Karen Hansen (Mrs. S. L.) (R.N.), 1920, *Sedgwick, Kan.*, North Africa.
 Klaus, Armin V., 1913, *La Crosse, Wis.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Klaus, Susan Fries (Mrs. A. V.), 1913, *Connorsville, Ind.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Klebsattel, August, 1912 (reappointed, 1923), *Central German*, Angola.
 Klebsattel, Elsie Schick (Mrs. A.), 1912 (reappointed, 1923), *Elmore, Ohio*, Angola.
 †Knight, Herbert W. (M.D.), 1916, *Mansfield, Pa.*, Hyderabad.
 Knight, Katherine Parker (Mrs. H. W.), 1916, *Mansfield, Pa.*, Hyderabad.
 Koch, Clinton H. S., 1905, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Bengal.
 Koch, Grace Ostrander (Mrs. C. H. S.), 1907, *Devils Lake, N. Dak.*, Bengal.
 †Korns, John H. (M.D.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
 Korns, Bessie Pennywitt (Mrs. J. H.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
 †Krause, Oliver J., 1908, *Salisbury, Md.*, North China.
 Krause, Evelyn Baugh (Mrs. O. J.), 1923, *Petaluma, Cal.*, North China.
 Krider, Walter W., 1920, *North Indiana*, Japan.
 Krider, Anastasia Cox (Mrs. W. W.), 1920, *Monroe, Ind.*, Japan.
 Kurath, Miss Louisa, 1920 (R.N.), *Carneys Point, N. J.*, North Andes.

L

Lacy, G. Carleton, 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Lacy, Harriett Boutelle (Mrs. G. C.), 1918, *Chelsea, Mass.*, Kiangsi.
 Lacy, Henry V., 1912, *Delaware, Ohio*, Foochow.
 Lacy, Jessie Ankeny (Mrs. H. V.), 1913, *York, Neb.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, John V., 1919, *New York*, Korea.
 Lacy, Mary Appenzeller (Mrs. J. V.), 1917, *Lancaster, Pa.*, Korea.
 Lacy, Walter N., 1908, *Delaware, Ohio*, Foochow.
 Lacy, Helen Murdock (Mrs. W. N.), 1908, *Delaware, Ohio*, Foochow.
 *Lampard, John, 1912, *London, England*, Gujarat.
 *Lampard, Susan Hart (Mrs. J.), 1912, *Nagpur, India*, Gujarat.
 †Lampertz, Edward J., 1922, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Bolivia.
 Lanham, John W., 1922, *Oklahoma*, Central Provinces.
 Lanham, Daisy Wallace (Mrs. J. W.), 1922, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*, Central Provinces.

†Larkin, George R., 1921, *Pittsfield, Mass.*, West China.
 Larkin, Anna Stacy (Mrs. G. R.), 1921, *Johnstown, N. Y.*, West China.
 Lavelly, Horace T., 1920, *Des Moines, Iowa*, Kiangs.
 Lavelly, Gertrude Hillman (Mrs. H. T.), 1920, *Stuart, Iowa*, Kiangs.
 Lawrence, Benjamin F., 1908, *Bluefield, W. Va.*, West China.
 Lawrence, Jennie Borg (Mrs. B. F.), 1913, *Lindsay, Neb.*, West China.
 Lee, Ada Jones (Mrs. D. H.), 1876, *West Virginia*, Bengal.
 Lee, Edwin F., 1911 (reappointed, 1924), *Evans-ton, Ill.*, Malaya.
 Lee, Edna Dorman (Mrs. E. F.), 1911 (reap-pointed, 1924), *Evans-ton, Ill.*, Malaya.
 Leitzel, Ruth Rossiter (Mrs. H. S.), *Mead-ville, Pa.*, Shantung.
 Lennox, William G. (M.D.), 1915, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, North China.
 Lennox, Emma Buchtel (Mrs. W. G.), 1915, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, North China.
 Lewis, Spencer, 1881, *Rock River, West China*.
 Lewis, Esther Bilbie (Mrs. S.), 1881, *Anoka, Minn.*, West China.
 †Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), 1916, *Lincoln, Me.*, Kiangs.
 Libby, Lucile Tretheway (Mrs. W. E.), 1916, *Riverside, Cal.*, Kiangs.
 Liebner, Otto, 1918, *New York City*, Eastern South America.
 Liebner, Frances Spencer (Mrs. Otto), 1918, *New York City*, Eastern South America.
 Lightfoot, Leroy, 1920, *Michigan*, Bombay.
 Lightfoot, Grace Savage (Mrs. Leroy), 1920, *Smiths Creek, Mich.*, Bombay.
 Liljestrand, Sven H. (M.D.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, West China.
 Liljestrand, Ethel Hardy (Mrs. S. H.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, West China.
 Lindquist, Miss Maria (R.N.), 1920, *Stock-holm, Sweden*, Angola.
 Lindsay, Norman W., 1920, *Maine*, North Africa.
 Lindsay, Ruby Lays (Mrs. N. W.), 1920, *Brockton, Mass.*, North Africa.
 Lindsey, Howard W., 1921, *Rochelle, Ill.*, North India.
 Lindsey, Thera Twitchell (Mrs. H. W.), 1920, *Trenton, N. J.*, North India.
 Linn, Hugh H. (M.D.), 1909, *Shelby, Iowa*, Hyderabad.
 Linn, Minnie Logeman (Mrs. H. H.), 1910, *Rockham, S. Dak.*, Hyderabad.
 Linzell, Lewis E., 1899, *Cincinnati*, Gujarat.
 Linzell, Phila Keen (Mrs. L. E.), 1899, *Arcanum, Ohio*, Gujarat.
 Lipp, Charles F., 1907, *Shiloh, Ohio*, South India.
 Lipp, Clara Emptage (Mrs. C. F.), 1907, *Marcellus, Ohio*, South India.
 List, Miss Clara, 1921, *Indianapolis, Ind.*, Central America.
 *Lochhead, James L., 1914, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.
 *Lochhead, Margaret Brown (Mrs. J. L.), 1914, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.
 Lochhead, Miss Marjorie R., 1923, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.
 Loland, Miss Serene (R.N.), 1921, *Massachu-sets*, Foochow.
 Longworth, Alice Ekstromer (R.N.) (Mrs. H. A.), 1920, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Angola.
 †Lowry, George D. (M.D.), 1894, *Delaware, Ohio*, North China.
 Lowry, Cora Calhoun (Mrs. G. D. N.), 1894, *Delaware, Ohio*, North China.
 Luering, Heinrich L. E., 1889, *South Germany*.

Luering, Violet Beins (Mrs. H. L. E.), 1892 *Singapore, S. S.*, Germany.
 Lund, Miss Pearl B. (R.N.), 1922, *Warren, Pa.*, Korea.
 Luthy, S. Raymond, 1922, *New England Southern, Japan*.
 Luthy, Kittie Fishel (Mrs. S. R.), 1922, *Holbrook, Mass.*, Japan.
 Lyons, Ernest S., 1899, *Rock River, Philip-pine Islands*.
 Lyons, Harriet Ewers (Mrs. E. S.), 1900, *Springfield, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.

M

†McCaffree, William P., 1924, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
 McCaffree, Elsie Wulfmeyer (Mrs. W. P.), 1924, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
 McComb, Miss Bessie M. (R.N.), 1925, *San Juan, Tex.*, Central China.
 McCracken, Miss Esther J., 1923, *Salem, Ore.*, North China.
 McCray, Miss Lillian H., 1919, *Corry, Pa.*, Bolivia.
 McCurdy, William A., 1917, *Two Harbors, Minn.*, West China.
 McCurdy, F. Eleanor W. (Mrs. W. A.), 1917, *Two Harbors, Minn.*, West China.
 †McGuire, Paul E., 1924, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Mexico.
 McKinney, Henry Cromwell, 1923, *La Mesa, Cal.*, Bolivia.
 McKinney, Marie Maxwell (Mrs. H. C.), 1923, *La Mesa, Cal.*, Bolivia.
 †McManis, S. Easton (M.D.), 1924, *Winchester, Ohio*, Korea.
 McManis, Marion Wallace (Mrs. S. E.) (R.N.), 1924, *Delaware, Ohio*, Korea.
 †MacCormack, Eugene A. (M.D.), 1923, *White-hall, Wis.*, North Andes.
 MacCormack, Harriet Hiebner (Mrs. E. A.) (R.N.), 1923, *Whitehall, Wis.*, North Andes.
 MacDonald, Miss Lillian, 1921, *Syracuse, N. Y.*, West China.
 MacLean, Miss Sarah M. (R.N.), 1920, *East-hampton, Mass.*, West China.
 †Maddock, Sayre P., 1919, *Sayre, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
 Maddock, Rhea Biesecker (Mrs. S. P.), 1919, *Sayre, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
 Main, William A., 1896, *Des Moines*, Yenping.
 Main, Emma Little (Mrs. W. A.), 1896, *Wood-bine, Iowa*, Yenping.
 †Malmquist, Edward A., 1921, *Astoria, L. I.*, Malaya.
 Malmquist, Mildred Malberg (Mrs. E. A.), 1925, *Thief River Falls, Minn.*, Malaya.
 Manley, David H., 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Manley, Cora Miller (Mrs. D. H.), 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Manly, Wilson E., 1893, *Upper Iowa*, West China.
 Manly, Florence Brown (Mrs. W. E.), 1893, *Plainfield, Ind.*, West China.
 Marshall, Raymond E., 1920, *Newark, Central America*.
 †Martin, J. Victor, 1914, *Cedar Falls, Iowa*, Japan.
 Martin, Esther Ludwig (Mrs. J. V.), 1914, *Mishawaka, Ind.*, Japan.
 Matthews, Joseph B., 1915, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Matthews, Grace Ison (Mrs. J. B.), 1916, *Wil-more, Ky.*, Netherlands Indies.
 †Mauger, Frank G., 1923, *Blackwood, N. J.*, Rhodesia.
 Mauger, Thelma Gruber (Mrs. F. G.), 1923, *Blackwood, N. J.*, Rhodesia.
 Maxwell, Miss Ruth, 1920, *Arlington, S. Dak.*, Bolivia.
 †Mayer, Philip F., 1923, *Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio*, Malaya.

Mayer, M. Emily Powell (Mrs. P. F.) (R.N.), 1923, *Delaware, Ohio*, Malaya.
 Mead, Miss Hazel E. (R.N.), 1924, *Turlock, Cal.*, North Andes.
 Melby, Miss Eva, 1921, *Madison, Wis.*, Foochow.
 Merrill, Ralph E. (M.D.), 1922, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
 Merrill, Alice King (Mrs. R. E.), 1922, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
 Miller, Miss Bereniece K., 1925, *Raritan, N. J.*, Central America.
 Miller, Charles E., 1921, *Shumway, Ill.*, North Andes.
 Miller, Henry T., 1925, *Kansas, Liberia*.
 Miller, Kate Wood (Mrs. H. T.), 1925, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Liberia.
 Miller, Miss Pearl B., 1925, *Sylvia, Kan.*, Chile.
 Milner, Miss Besse B., 1921, *Farley, Iowa*, Kiangsi.
 Moe, Rex R., 1907, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Moe, Julia Noyes (Mrs. R. R.), 1908, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Moffatt, Elbert M., 1920, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.
 Moffatt, Beatrice Bell (Mrs. E. M.), 1920, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.
 †Montgomery, Stanley R. (M.D.), 1925, *Toronto, Ontario*, Rhodesia.
 Montgomery, Janet Hislop (Mrs. S. R.), 1925, *Whitley, Ontario*, Rhodesia.
 Moore, John Z., 1903, *New York East*, Korea.
 Moore, Ruth E. Benedict (Mrs. J. Z.), 1910, *Rome, N. Y.*, Korea.
 Moore, Joseph W., 1916, *Nebraska*, Philippine Islands.
 Morgan, Hugh C., 1920, *Carlisle, Pa.*, Foochow.
 Morgan, Keiller Nolen (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Lookout Mountain, Tenn.*, Foochow.
 Morris, Charles D., 1900, *Newark*, Korea.
 Morris, Louise Ogilvy (Mrs. C. D.), 1903, *Topeka, Kan.*, Korea.
 Morse, Miss Dorothy (R.N.), 1923, *Stamford, Conn.*, Chile.
 †Morton, Frederick (M.D.), 1923, *Elk Neck, Md.*, Southeast Africa.
 Morton, Alice Aldred (Mrs. F.), 1923, *London, England*, Southeast Africa.
 Muller, Walter A., 1924, *Rock River, Bengal*.
 Mullikin, Pearl, 1909, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Rhodesia.
 †Mumby, Edward W., 1921, *Bloomington, Ind.*, Lucknow.
 Mumby, Margaret Stockbarger (Mrs. E. W.), 1921, *Bloomington, Ind.*, Lucknow.
 Murphree, Marshall J., 1920, *Nebraska*, Rhodesia.
 Murphree, Azalia Nees (Mrs. M. J.), 1920, *Boaz, Ala.*, Rhodesia.

N

Nave, Julian W., 1921, *Southern Illinois*, North India.
 Nave, Eleanor Bramlet (Mrs. J. W.), 1921, *New Haven, Conn.*, North India.
 Nelson, William E., 1920, *New England Southern*, Angola.
 Nelson, Julia Blair (Mrs. W. E.), 1920, *Tiro, Ohio*, Angola.
 †Noble, Alden E., 1925, *Columbus, Ohio*, Korea.
 Noble, Pearl Garden (Mrs. A. E.), 1925, *Stratford, Ontario*, Korea.
 Noble, W. Arthur, 1892, *Wyoming*, Korea.
 Noble, Mattie Wilcox (Mrs. W. A.), 1892, *Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*, Korea.
 †North, William R., 1923, *Solvay, N. Y.*, West China.

North, Sarah Shuey (Mrs. W. R.), 1923, *Bellefonte, Pa.*, West China.
 Norton, Arthur H. (M.D.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.
 Norton, Minnette Schnittker (Mrs. A. H.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.
 Norton, Miss Clare, 1915, *Napa, Cal.*, Malaya.
 †Noyes, Harold G. (M.D.), 1924, *Newton Center, Mass.*, Hyderabad.
 Noyes, Bessie La Rue (Mrs. H. G.), 1924, *Newton Center, Mass.*, Hyderabad.

O

Odgers, George A., 1916, *Davenport, Wash.*, Bengal.
 Odgers, Doris Slater (Mrs. G. A.), 1919, *Lincolen, Neb.*, Bengal.
 Oechsli, Waldo R. (M.D.), 1919, *McPherson, Kan.*, Shantung.
 Oechsli, Sara Jacobs (Mrs. W. R.), 1919, *McPherson, Kan.*, Shantung.
 O'Farrell, Thomas A., 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
 O'Farrell, Josephine Bost (Mrs. T. A.), 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
 Oldroyd, Miss Gertrude N., 1924, *Ottawa, Kan.*, China General.
 †Oliver, Walter, 1923, *Cape May, N. J.*, Central America.
 Oliver, Anna Skow (Mrs. W.), 1923, *Cape May, N. J.*, Central America.
 Olmstead, Clarence E., 1915, *Rock River, Burma*.
 Olmstead, Katherine Lane (Mrs. C. E.), 1915, *Genoa, Ill.*, Burma.
 Olson, Miss Emma, 1917, *Virouqua, Wis.*, North Sumatra.
 Olson, Zenas A., 1921, *Hillsboro, Ore.*, South India.
 Olson, Aetna Emmel (Mrs. Z. A.), 1918, *Sherwood, Ore.*, South India.
 Oster, Miss Harriet E. (R.N.), 1920, *Healdsburg, Cal.*, West China.
 †Overholt, William W., 1924, *Indianola, Iowa*, Foochow.
 Overholt, Olive Probasco (Mrs. W. W.), 1924, *Fayette, Iowa*, Foochow.

P

Pace, John C., 1920, *Iowa Park, Tex.*, Northwest India.
 Pace, Mildred Smith (Mrs. J. C.), 1920, *Sager-ton, Tex.*, Northwest India.
 Parker, Albert A., 1905, *Southwest Kansas*, Bombay.
 Parker, Luetta Oldham (Mrs. A. A.), 1905, *Wichita, Kan.*, Bombay.
 Parker, Charles E., 1901, *West Durham, N. C.*, Hyderabad.
 Parker, Sarah Turner (Mrs. C. E.), 1902, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Hyderabad.
 Parlin, Elwyn C., 1917, *Evanston, Ill.*, South Fukien.
 Parlin, Lucile Slee (Mrs. E. C.), 1917, *Evans-ton, Ill.*, South Fukien.
 †Patterson, Charles D., 1924, *Mount Pleasant, Mich.*, Malaya.
 Patterson, John, 1920, *Kansas*, Hyderabad.
 Patterson, Eleanor Ward (Mrs. J.), 1920, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Hyderabad.
 Paustian, Paul W., 1923, *Sterling, Neb.*, Indu River.
 Paustian, Cornelia Munz (Mrs. P. W.), 1923, *Saint Joseph, Mo.*, Indus River.
 Payne, Miss Zola L. (R.N.), 1920, *Indianapolis, Ind.*, Korea.
 Peach, Preston L., 1913, *Central New York*, Malaya.

- Peach, Nora Nelson (Mrs. P. L.), 1915, *Mitchellville, Md.*, Malaya.
- Pease, Miss Hazel (R.N.), 1926, Chicago, Ill., North Andes.
- Peat, Jacob F., 1893, Illinois, West China.
- Peat, Emily Gaskell (Mrs. J. F.), 1893, Quincy, Ill., West China.
- Peebles, Miss Gladys A., 1920, *New York City*, West China.
- Pennepacker, Miss Elma K. (R.N.), 1923, *West Philadelphia, Pa.*, Kiangsi.
- Perkins, Edward C. (M.D.), 1910, *Hartford, Conn.*, Kiangsi.
- Perkins, Georgina Phillips (Mrs. E. C.), 1916, *Yonkers, N. Y.*, Kiangsi.
- Perkins, Judson T., 1911, West Wisconsin, Hyderabad.
- Perkins, Delia Scheible (Mrs. J. T.) (R.N.), 1913, *New Ulm, Minn.*, Hyderabad.
- Perkins, Raymond G. (M.D.), 1913, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Perkins, Pearl McLean (Mrs. R. G.), 1913, *Harrowsmith, Ontario*, Netherlands Indies.
- Perrill, Fred M., 1906, *Salina, Kan.*, Lucknow.
- Perrill, Mary Voight (Mrs. F. M.), 1911, *Kankakee, Ill.*, Lucknow.
- Persson, Josef A., 1907, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Southeast Africa.
- Persson, Henry R. (Mrs. J. A.) (R.N.), 1909, *Linköping, Sweden*, Southeast Africa.
- Peterson, Berndt O., 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- Peterson, Alice Mercer (Mrs. B. O.), 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- Peterson, Charles F., 1923, *Johnstown, Pa.*, Yenping.
- Peterson, Dorothy Beaver (Mrs. C. F.), 1923, *Indiana, Pa.*, Yenping.
- +Peterson, Robert A. (M.D.), 1922, *Sioux City, Iowa*, West China.
- Pfaum, William O., 1913, Puget Sound, Chile.
- Pfaum, Mame Messner (Mrs. W. O.), 1913, *South Prairie, Wash.*, Chile.
- Phillips, W. Sharnan (contract), 1926, Mississippi, Malaya.
- Pickett, J. W., 1910, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Lucknow.
- Pickett, Ruth Robinson (Mrs. J. W.), 1916, *Evanston, Ill.*, Lucknow.
- Pierce, Elmer L., 1919, *Kingfisher, Okla.*, Angola.
- Pilcher, Raymond F., 1916, Michigan, West China.
- Pilcher, Esther Rulison (Mrs. R. F.), 1916, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
- Piper, Arthur L. (M.D.), 1913, *Buffalo, N. Y.*, Congo.
- Piper, Maude Garrett (Mrs. A. L.), 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, Congo.
- Pitt, Malcolm S., 1924, New Jersey, Indus River.
- Ploeg, Miss Deannetta (R.N.), 1924, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, Kiangsi.
- Plummer, James C., 1923, West Ohio, Kiangsi.
- Plummer, Sara Davis (Mrs. J. C.), 1923, *Celina, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
- Pointer, James D., 1913, Gulf, Southeast Africa.
- Pointer, Maryvyn McNeil (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Iowa, La.*, Southeast Africa.
- Porter, Reuben B., 1923, Ohio, Lucknow.
- Porter, Lenore Emme (Mrs. R. B.), 1923, *Columbus, Ohio*, Lucknow.
- Price, Frederick A., 1904, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Liberia.
- Price, Luna Jones (Mrs. F. A.), 1905, *Myers, Fla.*, Liberia.
- Probasco, Miss Abbie, 1920, *Arlington, Iowa*, Central China.
- Proebstel, Lester, 1914, *Salem, Ore.*, Malaya.
- Prussner, August H., 1921, Northwest German, Netherlands Indies.
- Prussner, Florence Maurer (Mrs. A. H.), 1921, *Freeport, Ill.*, Netherlands Indies.
- +Pryor, Roy J., 1922, *Manteca, Cal.*, Central China.
- Pryor, Helen Brenton (M.D.) (Mrs. R. J.), 1923, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Central China.
- *Purdon, John H. C., *Dublin, Ireland*, North Africa.
- *Purdon, Catherine Hardman (Mrs. J. H. C.), *Dublin, Ireland*, North Africa.
- Pyke, Frederick M., 1913, *Cambridge, Mass.*, Shantung.
- Pyke, Frances Taft (Mrs. F. M.), 1914, *Forest Hill Gardens, N. Y.*, Shantung.
- Pykett, George F., 1891, *Woolwich, England*, Malaya.
- Pykett, Amelia Young (Mrs. G. F.), 1894, *Penang, S. S.*, Malaya.

Q

- Quick, Miss Edna N., 1919 (contract), *Long Beach, Cal.*, North China.

R

- Rader, Marvin A., 1903, Colorado, North Andes.
- Rader, Jean Halstead (Mrs. M. A.), 1903, *Denver, Colo.*, North Andes.
- +Rankin, Robert C., 1921, *Norwood, Ohio*, Lucknow.
- Rankin, May Stephens (Mrs. R. C.), 1921, *Norwood, Ohio*, Lucknow.
- Rape, C. Bertram, 1903, *Evanston, Ill.*, West China.
- Rape, Rebecca Burnett (Mrs. C. B.), 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, West China.
- Rea, Julian S., 1924, *East Weymouth, Mass.*, Southeast Africa.
- Rea, Mary Porter (Mrs. J. S.), 1924, *Amherst, Mass.*, Southeast Africa.
- Read, Miss Elsie A. (R.N.), 1925, *Niagara Falls, N. Y.*, North Andes.
- Redinger, Miss June E., 1921, *Washington, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
- +Reed, Elbert E., 1920, *Fort Dodge, Iowa*, Chile.
- Reed, Marian Harrington (Mrs. E. E.), 1920, *River Forest, Ill.*, Chile.
- Richards, Arthur, 1921, *New City, N. Y.*, Bombay.
- Richards, Jessie Dawson (Mrs. A.), 1921, *New City, N. Y.*, Bombay.
- Richardson, Miss Flora A. (R.N.), 1921, *Fairfield, N. Y.*, West China.
- Riggs, Clarence H., 1903, *Indianola, Iowa*, Burma.
- Riggs, Blanche Spurgeon (Mrs. C. H.), 1911, *Orient, Iowa*, Burma.
- Riley, Herbert J., 1922, *Los Altos, Cal.*, Philippine Islands.
- Riley, Bernice Roach (Mrs. H. J.), 1922, *Woodland, Cal.*, Philippine Islands.
- +Robert, Carl, 1920, *Akron, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
- Robert, Grace Weaver (Mrs. C.), 1921, *Republic, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
- Roberts, George A., 1907, *Marathon, Iowa*, Rhodesia.
- Roberts, Bertha Fowles (Mrs. George A.), 1910, *Mountain Dale, Ore.*, Rhodesia.
- Robertson, Friederika Smith (Mrs. J. B.), 1898, *Bremen, Germany*, Liberia.
- Robertson, John T., 1889, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Northwest India.
- Robertson, Amelia Haskew (Mrs. J. T.), 1894, *Calcutta, India*, Northwest India.
- Robson, Horace G., 1922, Colorado, Central China.
- Robson, Gertrude Bridgewater (Mrs. H. G.), 1922, *Charleston, W. Va.*, Central China.
- Roche, Raymond D., 1923, *Washington, Pa.*, Malaya.

- Rockey, Clement D., 1913, *Scotch Plains, N. J.*, North India.
 Rockey, Helen Cady (Mrs. C. D.), 1922, *Evanston, Ill.*, North India.
 †Rolland, William A., 1921, *Berea, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
 Rolland, Margaret Uhler (Mrs. W. A.), 1921, *Berea, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
 Rosenberry, Delmar B. (contract), 1926, *Tampa, Fla.*, Malaya.
 Ross, Marcellus D., 1912, Northwest Kansas, South India.
 Ross, Annie Sams (Mrs. M. D.), 1912, *Lindsborg, Kan.*, South India.
 †Rossiter, Fred J., 1921, *Preston, Iowa*, Hinghwa.
 Rossiter, Daisy Mellor (Mrs. F. J.), 1921, *Ames, Iowa*, Hinghwa.
 Rounds, Lloyd D., 1921, Kentucky, Central America.
 Rounds, Mayme Johnson (Mrs. L. D.), 1921, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Central America.
 Rowe, Harry F., 1898, Northern New York, Central China.
 Rowe, Maggie Nelson (Mrs. H. F.), 1898, *Rome, N. Y.*, Central China.
 Rugg, Earl M., 1916, Genesee, Indus River.
 Rugg, Ellen Foote (Mrs. E. M.), 1916, *Victor, N. Y.*, Indus River.
 Rusby, Miss Helen B., 1919, *New York City*, Bolivia.

S

- Sadler, Miss Eva M. (R.N.), 1924, *Altoona, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Salmans, Miss Edith, 1920, *Tempe, Ariz.*, Mexico.
 Salmans, Levi B. (M.D.), 1885, New England Southern, Mexico.
 Sanders, William L., 1920, Rock River, China General.
 Sanders, Alice Hillman (Mrs. W. L.) (R.N.), 1921, *Indianola, Iowa*, China General.
 †Sauer, Charles A., 1921, *Circleville, Ohio*, Korea.
 Sauer, Marguerite Suttle (Mrs. C. A.), 1921, *Albion, Pa.*, Korea.
 Schaefer, Roland T., 1914 (reappointed, 1924), Central German, Yenping.
 Schaefer, Esther Beyer (Mrs. R. T.), 1914 (reappointed, 1924), *Evansville, Ind.*, Yenping.
 Schanzlin, Gottlieb, 1906, Central German, Bengal.
 Schanzlin, Elsie Debus (Mrs. G.), 1921, *Baltimore, Md.*, Bengal.
 Scharer, Charles W., 1904, *West Toledo, Ohio*, South India.
 Scharer, Elizabeth Hastings (Mrs. C. W.), 1904, *Clyde, Ohio*, South India.
 Scheuffer, Karl W., 1921, *Port Byron, N. Y.*, Yenping.
 Scheuffer, Ada Mills (Mrs. K. W.), 1921, *Port Byron, N. Y.*, Yenping.
 Schubert, William E., 1922, Southern California, Central China.
 Schubert, Martha Smith (Mrs. W. E.), 1922, *San Diego, Cal.*, Central China.
 Scott, Francis N., 1903, Northern Minnesota, Japan.
 Scott, Annie McLellan (Mrs. F. N.), 1903, *Litchfield, Minn.*, Japan.
 Seamands, Earl A., 1919, West Ohio, South India.
 Seamands, Yvonne Shields (Mrs. E. A.), 1919, *Cleveland, Ohio*, South India.
 Searles, Clair K., 1915, Central New York, North China.
 Searles, Elizabeth Hutchens (Mrs. C. K.), 1923, *Toledo, Ohio*, North China.
 Sellers, Miss Lelia E., 1921, *San Luis Obispo, Cal.*, Bolivia.
 Shacklock, R. Floyd, 1920, *Raymond, Neb.*, Japan.
 Shacklock, Louise Dunlop (Mrs. R. F.), 1923, *Tokyo, Japan*, Japan.
 Shaw, Mark R., 1922, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Japan.
 Shaw, Alma Dods (Mrs. M. R.), 1923, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Japan.
 Shaw, William E., 1921, *Norwood, Ohio*, Korea.
 Shaw, Adeline Hamilton (Mrs. W. E.), 1921, *Lima, Ohio*, Korea.
 Sheets, Herman J., 1906, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Lucknow.
 Sheets, Grace Bills (Mrs. H. J.), 1908, *Evansville, Ind.*, Lucknow.
 Sheets, Sankey L., 1921, Pittsburgh, Lucknow.
 Shellabear, Miss Margaret A., 1924, *Madison, N. J.*, Malaya.
 †Shelly, William A., 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
 Shelly, Geneva Lewis (Mrs. W. A.), 1920, *London, Ohio*, Chile.
 Shields, Miss Irene W., 1924, *Loanda, Africa*, Angola.
 Shields, Miss Margaret L., 1925, *Milo, Tenn.*, Angola.
 Shields, Robert, 1898, *Neuray, Ireland*, Angola.
 Shields, Louise Raven (Mrs. R.), 1898, *Chicago, Ill.*, Angola.
 Shields, William E., 1918, North Indiana, Congo.
 Shields, Mildred Lynch (Mrs. W. E.), 1918, *Canton, Ill.*, Congo.
 †Shurtleff, Malcolm C., 1923, *Little Compton, R. I.*, North Andes.
 Shurtleff, Florence Jewell (Mrs. M. C.), 1923, *Little Compton, R. I.*, North Andes.
 Sikes, Walter E., 1923, *Camp Verde, Ariz.*, Central Provinces.
 Sikes, Jane Wood (Mrs. W. E.), 1923, *Edinburgh, Scotland*, Central Provinces.
 Simons, George A., 1907, New York East, Russia.
 Sites, C. M. Lacey, 1907, *China*, Foochow.
 Sites, Evelyn Worthley (Mrs. C. M. L.), 1907, *Brunswick, Me.*, Foochow.
 Skinner, Miss Achsah M., 1920, *Amsterdam, N. Y.*, Chile.
 †Skinner, James E. (M.D.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
 Skinner, Susan Lawrence (M.D.) (Mrs. J. E.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
 †Smalley, Ray L., 1923, *Morrisville, Vt.*, Congo.
 Smalley, Ruth Hubbell (Mrs. R. L.), 1923, *Lexington, Mass.*, Congo.
 Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), 1915, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, North China.
 Smith, Hazel Littlefield (Mrs. D. V.), 1915, *Farwell, Mich.*, North China.
 Smith, Earl M., 1922, Central Illinois, Eastern South America.
 Smith, Bessie Archer (Mrs. E. M.), 1923, *Peoria, Ill.*, Eastern South America.
 Smith, F. Herron, 1905, *Chicago, Ill.*, Japan.
 Smith, Iva Bamford (Mrs. F. H.), 1905, *Chicago, Ill.*, Japan.
 Smith, Harold J., 1916, Southern California, Bengal.
 Smith, Lillian Ayres (Mrs. H. J.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bengal.
 †Smith, Herbert I., 1920, *White Plains, N. Y.*, Kiangsi, China.
 Smith, Ethel Nelson (Mrs. H. I.), 1920, *Elizabeth, N. J.*, Kiangsi, China.
 Smith, James N., Jr., 1921, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central America.
 Smith, Ruth Linn (Mrs. J. N.), 1921, *Ashley, N. Dak.*, Central America.
 Smith, Miss Jennie M., 1920, *Worcester, Mass.*, Chile.
 Smith, LeGrand B., 1925, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Smith, Mildred Failey (Mrs. L. B.), 1925, *Framingham, Mass.*, Chile.

- †Smith, Matthew D., 1917, *Alpena, S. Dak.*, Mexico.
- Smith, Loretta Sage (Mrs. M. D.), 1919, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, Mexico.
- Smith, Percy, *Hampshire, England*, North Africa.
- Smith, Sarah Boyt (Mrs. P.), *Hampshire, England*, North Africa.
- Smith, S. Raynor, 1918, Rock River, Lucknow.
- Smith, Geneva Johnson (Mrs. S. R.), 1922, *Centralia, Wash.*, Lucknow.
- †Smith, Stephen P., 1912, *New Brunswick, N. J.*, Bolivia.
- Smyres, Roy S., 1924, *Ithaca, N. Y.*, Congo.
- Smyres, Esther Montgomery (Mrs. R. S.), 1924, *Sioux City, Iowa*, Congo.
- Snell, Clarence R., 1903, *Plessis, N. Y.*, North Andes.
- Snell, Ida Miller (Mrs. C. R.), 1905, *Cheviot, N. Y.*, North Andes.
- Snell, Miss Mildred I. (R.N.), 1925, *Utica, N. Y.*, Chungking, West China.
- Snider, Mary Louise, 1909, *Leptondale, N. Y.*, Chile.
- †Sorensen, N. Johan, 1921, *Torring, Denmark*, Southeast Africa.
- Sorensen, Elisabeth Munch (R.N.), 1924, *Aarhus, Denmark*, Southeast Africa.
- Spear, Miss Marguerita A., 1925, *Lacona, Iowa*, Panama.
- †Spear, Philip H., 1921, *Livermore Falls, Me.*, Eastern South America.
- Spear, Gladys Bushnell (Mrs. P. H.), 1921, *Canterbury, Conn.*, Eastern South America.
- Spear, Ray F., 1921, *Colman, S. Dak.*, Burma.
- Spencer, David S., 1883, Wyoming, Japan.
- Spencer, Mary Pike (Mrs. D. S.), 1883, *Factoryville, Pa.*, Japan.
- Spencer, Robert S., 1916, Newark, Japan.
- Spencer, Evelyn McAlpine (Mrs. R. S.), 1916, *Leonia, N. J.*, Japan.
- Springer, John M., 1901, *Evanston, Ill.*, Congo.
- Springer, Helen Rasmussen (Mrs. J. M.), 1900, *Wenonah, N. J.*, Congo.
- Stagg, Samuel W., 1923, Southern California, Philippine Islands.
- Stagg, Mary Boyd (Mrs. S. W.), 1923, *Pasadena, Cal.*, Philippine Islands.
- Stamer, John P., 1920, *Rochester, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Stamer, Carrie Cabel (Mrs. J. P.), 1920, *Rochester, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
- †Stanger, Francis M., 1920, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.
- Stanger, Gertrude Cresse (Mrs. F. M.), 1920, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.
- Starks, David D., 1920, Atlanta, Liberia.
- Starks, Maude Blackwell (Mrs. D. D.), 1920, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Liberia.
- Starrett, Oscar G., 1920, North-East Ohio, West China.
- Starrett, Adelia Dodge (Mrs. O. G.), 1923, *Canton, China*, West China.
- †Stauffer, Charles J. (M.D.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Southeast Africa.
- Stauffer, Grace Bekins (Mrs. C. J.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Southeast Africa.
- Steepe, Miss Della E., 1921, *Rogers, Ohio*, Bombay.
- †Steininger, Russell H., 1920, *Flint, Mich.*, Yenping.
- Steininger, Ruth Peirce (Mrs. R. H.), 1921, *Troy, Ohio*, Yenping.
- Stephens, William H., 1880, Bombay.
- Stephens, Anna Thompson (Mrs. W. H.), 1885, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, Bombay.
- Stevenson, Miss C. Estella (R.N.), 1922, *Chester, W. Va.*, North Andes.
- †Steward, Albert N., 1921, *Omak, Wash.*, Central China.
- Steward, Celia Speak (Mrs. A. N.), 1921, *Missoula, Mont.*, Central China.
- Stouffer, Miss Stella E., 1921, *Prescott, Ariz.*, Angola.
- Stowe, Everett M., 1923, New England, Foochow.
- Stowe, Lulu Shuman (Mrs. E. M.), 1923, *Charlestown, Mass.*, Foochow.
- Strobel, C. Ralph, 1922, North-East Ohio, Hinghwa.
- Strobel, Laura Ilett (Mrs. C. R.), 1922, *Cleveland, O.*, Hinghwa.
- Stuntz, Clyde B., 1915, Upper Iowa, Indus River.
- Stuntz, Florence Watters (Mrs. C. B.), 1915, *New York City*, Indus River.
- Stuntz, Hugh C., 1920, Rock River, South America General.
- Stuntz, Florence Wolford (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Genoa, N. Y.*, South America General.
- Sullivan, Floyd H., 1912, *Williamston, Mich.*, Malaya.
- Sullivan, Ella Burkley (Mrs. F. H.), 1915, *Williamston, Mich.*, Malaya.
- †Sutton, Leon E. (M.D.), 1921, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, West China.
- Sutton, Ruth Farrington (Mrs. L. E.), 1921, *Buffalo, N. Y.*, West China.
- †Swain, James O., 1923, *Liston, Ind.*, Central America.
- Swain, Nancy Cox (Mrs. J. O.), 1923, *Bloomington, Ind.*, Central America.
- Swan, Henry M., 1908, Central Swedish, Bengal.
- Swan, Edna Lunden (Mrs. H. M.), 1908, *Gales, Ill.*, Bengal.
- Swaney, Mrs. Mary F., 1920, *Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Chile*.
- Swift, Robert D., 1916, *Salina, Kan.*, Malaya.
- Swift, Carol Smith (Mrs. R. D.), *Salina, Kan.*, Malaya.

T

- †Taylor, Charles F. (contract), 1922, *New York City*, Foochow.
- Taylor, H. Erne, 1918, *Scottsville, Mich.*, Rhodesia.
- Taylor, Mae Parmelee (Mrs. H. E.), 1918, *Scottsville, Mich.*, Rhodesia.
- †Taylor, Oswald G. (M.D.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa.*, Philippine Islands.
- Taylor, Frances Wood (Mrs. O. G.) (R.N.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa.*, Philippine Islands.
- Templin, Leslie G., 1921, Northwest Indiana, Gujarat.
- Templin, Eloise Morrison (Mrs. L. G.), 1921, *Topeka, Kan.*, Gujarat.
- Templin, Ralph T., 1925, Southwest Kansas, Northwest India.
- Templin, Lila Horton (Mrs. R. T.), 1925, *Wakita, Okla.*, Northwest India.
- Terman, Earl L., 1916, *Mansfield, Ohio*, North China.
- Terman, Lucile Fitzgerald (Mrs. E. L.), 1916, *Mansfield, Ohio*, North China.
- Terrell, Alice, 1894, *Ludington, Mich.*, North China.
- Terril, William C., 1907, Colorado, Southeast Africa.
- Terril, Jessie Goldsmith (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Chicago, Ill.*, Southeast Africa.
- Test, Miss Mildred C., 1920, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, South Fukien.
- †Thero, Samuel G., 1923, *Evanston, Ill.*, Lucknow.
- Thero, Mabel Stander (Mrs. S. G.), 1923, *Evanston, Ill.*, Lucknow.
- †Thornburn, Wilbur C., 1923, *Meadville, Pa.*, Lucknow.

- Thomas, Wendell M., Jr., 1923, New York, Bombay.
- Thomas, S. Ruth Baneroff (Mrs. W. M.), 1923, *Westerville, Ohio*, Bombay.
- Thompson, George B., 1915, West Wisconsin, Indus River.
- Thompson, Vivian Shute (Mrs. G. B.), 1920, *Lisbon, N. Dak.*, Indus River.
- Titus, Murray T., 1910, *Sleepy Eye, Minn.*, North India.
- Titus, Olive Glasgow (Mrs. M. T.), 1910, *Seamon, Ohio*, North India.
- Toothaker, Frank M., 1918, Southern California, Yenping.
- Toothaker, Bessie H. (Mrs. F. M.), 1918, *Santa Ana, Cal.*, Yenping.
- Townsend, Jacob D., 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J.*, France.
- † Trimble, Charles G. (M.D.), 1913, *Hibbing, Minn.*, Yenping.
- Trimble, Edith Alford (Mrs. C. G.), 1913, *Helena, Mont.*, Yenping.
- Trimmer, Clifford S. (M.D.), 1922, *Long Valley, N. J.*, Central China.
- Trimmer, Ruth Barkman (Mrs. C. S.), 1922, *High Bridge, N. J.*, Central China.
- Truscott, Basil R., 1920, Nebraska, Eastern South America.
- Truscott, Annie S. (Mrs. B. R.), 1920, *South Sioux City, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
- Truscott, Thomas A., 1919, Nebraska, Eastern South America.
- Truscott, Caroline J. (Mrs. T. A.), 1919, *Syracuse, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
- Tuck, Ernest E., 1919, New England Southern, Northwest India.
- Tuck, Helen G. (Mrs. E. E.), 1919, *Greeley, Colo.*, Northwest India.
- Tucker, Boyd W., 1921, North Indiana, Bengal.
- Tucker, Lela Payton (Mrs. B. W.), 1916, *Cement, Okla.*, Bengal.
- Tull, Lawrence E., 1921, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, Rhodesia.
- Tweddie, Earl R., 1917, *Croswell, Mich.*, Lucknow.
- Tweddie, Gertrude C. (Mrs. E. R.), 1917, *Croswell, Mich.*, Lucknow.
- V
- Van Buskirk, James D. (M.D.), 1908, Saint Louis, Korea.
- Van Buskirk, Harriet Evans (Mrs. J. D.), 1910, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Korea.
- † Van Camp, Paul M., 1921, *Clayton, N. Y.*, North China.
- Van Camp, Marjorie Martin (Mrs. P. M.), 1923, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North China.
- Verkler, Miss Bertha J., 1920, *Chicago, Ill.*, Bolivia.
- † Vogel, Joshua H., 1921, *Seattle, Wash.*, China General.
- Vogel, Helen Hollister (Mrs. J. H.), 1921, *Seattle, Wash.*, China General.
- W
- Wachs, Victor H., 1911, New England, Korea.
- Wachs, Sylvia Allen (Mrs. V. H.), 1911, *Townsend, Mass.*, Korea.
- Wadsworth, Julian S., 1924, New England, France.
- Wadsworth, Maie Short (Mrs. J. S.), 1924, *Providence, R. I.*, France.
- † Wagner, Rush F., 1924, *Ames, Iowa*, Rhodesia.
- Walker, Miss Emma E., 1925 (contract), *Washington, D. C.*, Malaya.
- † Walters, Ellis P., 1920, *Cedar Rapids, Iowa*, Eastern South America.
- Walters, Clara Thomsen (Mrs. E. P.), 1920, *Cedar Rapids, Iowa*, Eastern South America.
- Ward, Ralph A., 1909, *Foochow, China*, Foochow.
- Ward, Mildred Worley (Mrs. R. A.), 1909, *Foochow, China*, Foochow.
- Warner, Ariel N., 1910, Georgia, Bombay.
- Warner, Helen Leggett (Mrs. A. N.), 1911, *Hamilton, Va.*, Bombay.
- Warren, McKinley H., 1920, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Eastern South America.
- Warren, Vanetta H. (Mrs. M. H.), 1920, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Eastern South America.
- Washburn, John E., 1910, *Dakota, Bolivia*.
- Washburn, Grace Judd (Mrs. J. E.), 1911, *White Plains, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
- Watters, Miss Hyla S. (M.D.), 1924, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Central China.
- Weak, Harry H., 1907, *Dakota, North India*.
- Weak, Clara Hatheway (Mrs. H. H.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, North India.
- Welker, Roy A., 1921 (contract), *New York City*, France.
- Welker, Mary Pray (Mrs. R. A.), 1921 (contract), *New York City*, France.
- Wellman, Coe R., 1923, Southern California, Mexico.
- Wellman, M. Esther Turner (Mrs. C. R.), 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Mexico.
- Wellons, Ralph D., 1916, *Bloomington, Ind.*, Lucknow.
- Wellons, Willafred Howe (Mrs. R. D.), 1916, *Bloomington, Ind.*, Lucknow.
- Wengatz, John C., 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, Angola.
- Wengatz, Susan Talbott (Mrs. J. C.), 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, Angola.
- Wesley, Arthur F., 1918, Detroit, Eastern South America.
- Wesley, Grace Shaw (Mrs. A. F.), 1918, *Chicago, Ill.*, Eastern South America.
- West, John N., 1892, North Ohio, North India.
- West, Irene White (Mrs. J. N.), 1892, *West Carlisle, Ohio*, North India.
- West, Ralph E., 1922, Newark, Japan.
- West, Pauline May (Mrs. R. E.), *Tokyo, Japan*.
- † Whitehead, Irving, 1912, *Denver, Colo.*, Bolivia.
- Whitehead, Virginia Bennett (Mrs. I.), 1912, *Paris, Ark.*, Bolivia.
- Wiant, Bliss M., 1923, West Ohio, North China.
- Wiant, Mildred Artz (Mrs. B. M.), 1923, *Delaware, Ohio*, North China.
- † Wiant, Paul P., 1917, *West Alexandria, Ohio*, Foochow.
- Wiant, Hallie Fritz (Mrs. P. P.), 1917, *West Alexandria, Ohio*, Foochow.
- Wilkie, James H. N., 1918, *Cawnpore, India*, Lucknow.
- Wilkie, Caroline Buck (Mrs. J. H. N.), 1918, *Mussoorie, India*, Lucknow.
- † Willett, Alfred E., 1924 (contract), *Plainfield, N. J.*, Foochow.
- Williams, Franklin E. C., 1906, Colorado, Korea.
- Williams, Alice Barton (Mrs. F. E. C.), 1906, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
- Williams, Frederick G., 1921, *Camas, Wash.*, Bengal.
- Williams, Irene Hays (Mrs. F. G.), 1922, *Manhattan, Kan.*, Bengal.
- * Williams, Thomas, 1915, Central Provinces.
- * Williams, Mrs. Thomas, 1915, Central Provinces.
- Williams, Walter B., 1905, Northern Minnesota, Liberia.
- Williams, Maude Wigfield (Mrs. W. B.), 1913, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Liberia.

Wilson, Franklin M., 1905, Central Illinois, Lucknow.
 Wilson, Mary Gregg (Mrs. F. M.), 1912, *Mount Pleasant, Iowa*, Lucknow.
 Wilson, Wilbur F., 1896, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
 Wilson, Mary Rowley (Mrs. W. F.), 1900, *Crystal Springs, Mich.*, Central China.
 Winans, Edward J., 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
 Winans, Josephine Fearon (Mrs. E. J.), 1910, North China.
 Winter, Charles E., 1920, *San Francisco, Cal.*, Hinghwa.
 Withey, Herbert C., 1891, *Lynn, Mass.*, Angola.
 Withey, Ruth Bassett (Mrs. H. C.), 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Angola.
 Wixon, Adelaide M., 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, Central China.
 Wolcott, Miss Jessie, 1922, *Arthur, Iowa*, Hinghwa.
 Wolfe, Miss Ruth S., 1924, *Moorestown, N. J.*, Jugo-Slavia.
 Wood, Clarence L., 1923, *Toronto, Ontario*, Bombay.
 Wood, Amber Tresham (Mrs. C. L.), 1924, *McMinnville, Ore.*, Bombay.
 Wood, Frederick, 1892, *Toronto, Ontario*, Bombay.
 Wood, Elizabeth Lloyd (Mrs. F.), 1892, *Kington, Ontario*, Bombay.

Worley, Harry W., 1915, *Fresno, Cal.*, Foochow.
 Worley, Zela Wiltzie (Mrs. H. W.), 1915, *Forest, Ohio*, Foochow.
 Worthington, Charles M., 1902, *Abingdon, Ill.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Worthington, Pauline Stefanski (Mrs. C. M.), 1912, *Higginsville, Mo.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Wyne, Miss Margaret R. (R.N.), 1924, *Macomb, Ill.*, North China.

Y

Yard, James M., 1910, *New Jersey*, West China.
 Yard, Mabelle Hickcox (Mrs. J. M.), 1910, *Nichols, Conn.*, West China.
 †Young, Almon P., 1921, *La Grange, Ind.*, Gujarat.
 Young, Hazle Spore (Mrs. A. P.), 1921, *Fort Wayne, Ind.*, Gujarat.

Z

Zabilka, William, 1920, *Iowa*, North India.
 Zabilka, Sylva McCall (Mrs. William), 1920, *What Cheer, Iowa*, North India.
 Zimmerman, Arthur F., 1920, Southern Illinois, Chile.
 Zimmerman, Edna Drayton (Mrs. A. F.), 1920, *Greenville, Ill.*, Chile.

MISSIONARIES BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

June 1, 1926

Those marked † are laymen. Where the name of a large city is given, without a street or institutional address, add "Methodist Episcopal Mission."

I. EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

CHINA GENERAL

(Add to each field address, China.)

Andrews, Miss Elizabeth R. (contract), 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.
 Davis, Miss Melissa J. (contract), 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai.
 †Kerr, George Compton, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Kerr, Mrs. June P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Oldroyd, Miss Gertrude N., 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
 Sanders, William L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Sanders, Mrs. Alice H. (nurse), 609 North "C" St., Indianola, Iowa.

CENTRAL CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Bowen, Arthur J., University of Nanking, Nanking.
 Bowen, Mrs. Nora J., University of Nanking, Nanking.
 †Brown, Robert E. (M.D.), General Hospital, Wuhu.

Brown, Mrs. Carrie W., General Hospital^{*} Wuhu.
 †Charles, Milton R. (M.D.), 116 West Highland Ave., Ada, Ohio.
 Charles, Mrs. Marilla G., 116 West Highland Ave., Ada, Ohio.
 Dieterich, Fred W., Nanking University, Nanking.
 Dieterich, Mrs. Flora H., Nanking University, Nanking.
 Dodd, Duncan F., Chinkiang.
 Dodd, Mrs. Ethyl M., Chinkiang.
 Pollette, Justin P., Nanking.
 Pollette, Mrs. Clarice W., Nanking.
 Gale, Francis C., M. E. Mission, Tunki, Anhwei.
 Gale, Mrs. Ailie S. (M.D.), M. E. Mission, Tunki, Anhwei.
 †Gaunt, Frank P. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gaunt, Mrs. Mary M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hale, Lyman L., M. E. Mission, Nanking.
 Hale, Mrs. Sadie R., M. E. Mission, Nanking.
 Harrison, Samuel J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Harrison, Mrs. Nancy D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hayes, Paul G., Wuhu, Anhwei.
 Hayes, Mrs. Helen W., Wuhu, Anhwei.
 Hummel, William F., M. E. Mission, Nanking.

Hummel, Mrs. Mildred S., M. E. Mission Nanking.
 Illick, J. Theron, University of Nanking, Nanking.
 Illick, Mrs. Bernice R., Nanking.
 James, Edward, Nanking.
 James, Mrs. Mabel McC. (nurse), Nanking.
 McCombs, Miss Bessie M. (R.N.), Language School, Nanking.
 Probasco, Miss Abbie, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Pryor, Roy J., Conference Academy, Nanking.
 Pryor, Mrs. Helen B. (M.D.), Union Medical College, Peking.
 Robson, Horace G., University, Nanking.
 Robson, Mrs. Gertrude B., University, Nanking.
 Rowe, Harry F., Union Theological School, Nanking.
 Rowe, Mrs. Maggie N., Union Theological School, Nanking.
 †Steward, Albert N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Steward, Mrs. Celia S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Trimmer, Clifford S. (M.D.), University Hospital, Nanking.
 Trimmer, Mrs. Ruth B., University Hospital, Nanking.
 Watters, Miss Hyla S. (M.D.), M. E. Mission, Wuhu.
 Wilson, Wilbur F., Nanking.
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary R., Nanking.
 Wixon, Miss Adelaide M., Nanking.

FOOCHOW

(Add to each field address, China.)

Ankeny, Miss H. Louise, Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow.
 †Barrett, Willis C., M. E. Mission, Foochow.
 Barrett, Mrs. Fern A. (R.N.), M. E. Mission, Foochow.
 †Billing, Arthur W., Foochow.
 Billing, Mrs. Mabel S., Foochow.
 Bissonnette, Wesley S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bissonnette, Mrs. Estelle S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., 13 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
 Buckles, Miss Hazel C., Futsing, via Foochow.
 Cartwright, Frank T., Foochow.
 Cartwright, Mrs. Mary M., Foochow.
 Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), M. E. Mission, Foochow.
 Coole, Mrs. Cora S., M. E. Mission, Foochow.
 Cooper, Miss Esther F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Eaton, Miss Helen O., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow.
 Eyestone, James B., Mintsingshsien, via Foochow.
 Eyestone, Mrs. Isabelle L., Mintsingshsien, via Foochow.
 Ford, Eddy L., Foochow.
 Ford, Mrs. Effie C., Foochow.
 †Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), Foochow.
 Gossard, Mrs. Ethel W., Foochow.
 Gowdy, John, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gowdy, Mrs. Elizabeth T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Havighurst, Freeman C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Havighurst, Mrs. Anna R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hayes, E. Pearce, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hayes, Mrs. Lily A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

James, Miss Lena M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Kellogg, Claude R., Foochow.
 Kellogg, Mrs. Mary C., Foochow.
 Lacy, Henry V., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lacy, Mrs. Jessie A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Lacy, Walter N., Foochow.
 Lacy, Mrs. Helen M., Foochow.
 Loland, Miss Serene (R.N.), Kutien.
 Melby, Miss Eva, Foochow.
 †Merrill, Ralph E. (M.D.), Kutien, via Foochow.
 Merrill, Mrs. Alice K., Kutien, via Foochow.
 Morgan, Hugh C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Morgan, Mrs. Keiller N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Overholt, William W., M. E. Mission, Foochow.
 Overholt, Mrs. Olive P., M. E. Missions, Foochow.
 Sites, C. M. Lacey, Foochow.
 Sites, Mrs. Evelyn W., Foochow.
 Stowe, Everett M., Kutien.
 Stowe, Mrs. Lulu S., Kutien.
 †Taylor, Charles F. (contract), Fukien Construction Bureau, Foochow.
 Ward, Ralph A., M. E. Mission, Foochow.
 Ward, Mrs. Mildred W., M. E. Mission, Foochow.
 †Wiant, Paul P., Foochow.
 Wiant, Mrs. Hallie F., Foochow.
 †Willett, Alfred E., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow.
 Worley, Harry W., Foochow.
 Worley, Mrs. Zela W., Foochow.

HINGHWA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth F., Hinghwa.
 Carson, F. Stanley, Biblical School, Hinghwa.
 Carson, Mrs. Grace D., Biblical School, Hinghwa.
 Cole, Winfred B., Sienyu, Fukien.
 Cole, Mrs. Edith F., Sienyu, Fukien.
 Hollister, George W., Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Hollister, Mrs. Mary B., Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Jones, Francis P., Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Jones, Mrs. E. Lucile W., Hinghwa, Fukien.
 †Rossiter, Fred J., Ng Sauh, Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Rossiter, Mrs. Daisy M., Ng Sauh, Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Strobel, C. Ralph, Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Strobel, Mrs. Laura I., Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Winter, Charles E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wolcott, Miss Jessie, Hinghwa, Fukien.

KIANGSI

(Add to each field address, China.)

Argelander, Frank A., Kiukiang.
 Argelander, Mrs. Clara S., Kiukiang.
 †Blydenburg, George T. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Blydenburg, Mrs. Marion P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Brown, Fred R., M. E. Mission, Nanchang.
 Brown, Mrs. Ciella McD., M. E. Mission, Nanchang.
 Cookson, Miss Lillian (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Draper, Charles E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Draper, Mrs. Ethel P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gaw, Miss Evaline, Nanchang, Kiangsi.
 †Holland, Leland W., M. E. Mission, Nanchang.

- Holland, Mrs. Bernice McC., M. E. Mission, Nanchang.
 Hoose, Earl A., Kiukiang, Kiangsi.
 Hoose, Mrs. Saidee P. (nurse), Kiukiang, Kiangsi.
 Houston, Miss Coral, M. E. Mission, Nanchang.
 Johannaber, Charles F., Kiukiang, Kiangsi.
 Johannaber, Mrs. Edna S., Kiukiang, Kiangsi.
 Johnson, William R., Nanchang.
 Johnson, Mrs. Ina B., Nanchang.
 Lacy, G. Carleton, 73 Szechwan Road, Shanghai.
 Lacy, Mrs. Harriet B., 73 Szechwan Road, Shanghai.
 Lavelly, Horace T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lavelly, Mrs. Gertrude H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), Hospital, Nanchang.
 Libby, Mrs. Lucile T., Nanchang.
 Milner, Miss Besse B., Nanchang.
 Pennepacker, Miss Elma K. (R.N.), Nanchang.
 Perkins, Edward C. (M.D.), Kiukiang.
 Perkins, Mrs. Georgina P., Kiukiang.
 Ploeg, Miss Deannetta (R.N.), Water of Life Hospital, Kiukiang.
 Plummer, James C., Kiukiang.
 Plummer, Mrs. Sara D., Kiukiang.
 Robart, Carl, Kiukiang.
 Robart, Mrs. Grace W., Kiukiang.
 Rolland, William A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rolland, Mrs. Margaret U., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Schubert, William E., Nanchang, Kiangsi.
 Schubert, Mrs. Martha S., Nanchang, Kiangsi.
 †Smith, Herbert I., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Smith, Mrs. Ethel N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Vogel, Joshua H., Ww II. Museum Road, Shanghai.
 Vogel, Mrs. Helen H., Ww 11, Museum Road, Shanghai.

NORTH CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

- Aeschliman, Edward J., M. E. Mission, Tientsin.
 Aeschliman, Mrs. Myrle P., M. E. Mission, Tientsin.
 †Baldwin, Jesse H. (M.D.), Changli.
 Baldwin, Mrs. Gertrude D. (nurse), Changli.
 Berkey, Mrs. Marguerite Lough, Tientsin.
 †Breece, Thomas E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Breece, Mrs. Ruth P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Brown, Miss Mabel H. (contract), Peking.
 Brown, Mark W., Peking.
 Brown, Mrs. Olive L., Peking.
 †Bryan, Jack H., M. E. Mission, Peking.
 †Congdon, Wray H., Peking.
 Congdon, Mrs. Anna S., Peking.
 Coole, Arthur B., M. E. Mission, Peking.
 Coole, Mrs. Ella Endres, M. E. Mission, Peking.
 Davis, George L., Peking.
 Davis, Mrs. Irma R., Peking.
 Davis, Walter W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Davis, Mrs. Mabelle G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Dewey, Horace E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Dewey, Mrs. Carol McC., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Dildine, Harry G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Dildine, Mrs. Maude La'D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Dixon, Edward E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Felt, Carl A., Peking.
 Felt, Mrs. Louise W., Peking.
 Felt, Miss Kathryn, Peking.
 Full, Miss Evelyn P., Peking.
 †Fuller, Glenn V., Peking.
 Fuller, Mrs. Margaret S., Peking.
 Gamewell, Frank D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gamewell, Mrs. Mary H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gibb, John McG., Jr., Peking University, Peking.
 Gibb, Mrs. Katherine C., Peking University, Peking.
 Hirst, Miss Elizabeth (R.N.), M. E. Mission, Peking.
 Hobart, William T., Peking.
 Hobart, Mrs. Emily H., Peking.
 †Holliday, Houghton (D.D.S.), Peking.
 Holliday, Mrs. Ellen W., Peking.
 Hopkins, Nehemiah S. (M.D.), Hopkins Memorial Hospital, Peking.
 †Jarvis, Bruce W. (M.D.), Peking.
 Jarvis, Mrs. M. Ada C., Peking.
 Keeler, Joseph L. (M.D.), Shanhaikwan.
 Keeler, Mrs. Elma H. (nurse), Shanhaikwan.
 †Korns, John H. (M.D.), Peking.
 Korns, Mrs. Bessie P., Peking.
 †Krause, Oliver J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Krause, Mrs. Evelyn B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Lennox, William G. (M.D.), 240 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Lennox, Mrs. Emma B., 240 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.
 †Lowry, George D. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lowry, Mrs. Cora C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 McCracken, Miss Esther J., Tientsin.
 Quick, Miss Edna N. (contract), Peking.
 Searles, Clair K., M. E. Mission, Peking.
 Searles, Mrs. Elizabeth H., M. E. Mission, Peking.
 Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), Peking.
 Smith, Mrs. Hazel L., Peking.
 Terman, Earl L., Peking University, Peking.
 Terman, Mrs. Lucile F., Peking University, Peking.
 Terrell, Miss Alice, Peking.
 †Van Camp, Paul M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Van Camp, Mrs. Marjorie, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wiant, Bliss M., M. E. Mission, Peking.
 Wiant, Mrs. Mildred Artz, M. E. Mission, Peking.
 Winans, Edward J., Tientsin.
 Winans, Mrs. Josephine F., Tientsin.
 Wyne, Miss Margaret R. (R.N.), M. E. Mission, Peking.

CHENG TU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

(Add to each field address, China.)

- Barton, Miss Helen E. (R.N.), M. E. Mission, Tzechow.
 Beech, Joseph, Chengtu.
 Beech, Mrs. Nellie D., Chengtu.
 Brewer, Raymond R., Union University, Chengtu.
 Brewer, Mrs. Constance F., Union University, Chengtu.
 Canright, Harry L. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Canright, Mrs. Margaret M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Cranston, Earl, 3d, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Crawford, Walter M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Crawford, Mrs. Mabel L., 150 Fifth Ave New York City.
 †Freeman, Claude W. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Freeman, Mrs. Florence M. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Havermale, Lewis F., M. E. Mission, Tzechow.
 Havermale, Mrs. Clara T., M. E. Mission, Tzechow.
 †Hill, Harry J. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Johnson, Paul E., Chengtu.
 Johnson, Mrs. Evelyn G., Chengtu.
 †Larkin, George R., Union University, Chengtu.
 Larkin, Mrs. Anna S., Union University, Chengtu.
 Lewis, Spencer, Chengtu.
 Lewis, Mrs. Esther B., Chengtu.
 †Liljestrand, Sven H. (M.D.), M. E. Mission, Chengtu.
 Liljestrand, Mrs. Ethel H., M. E. Mission, Chengtu.
 Manly, W. Edward, M. E. Mission, Chengtu.
 Manly, Mrs. Florence B., M. E. Mission, Chengtu.
 Oster, Miss Harriet E. (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Peebles, Miss Gladys A., care of Dr. Joseph Beech, Chengtu.
 †Peterson, Robert A. (M.D.), Union University, Chengtu.
 Starrett, Oscar G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Starrett, Mrs. Adelia D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Yard, James M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Yard, Mrs. Mabelle H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

(Add to each field address, China.)

†Blanchard, Ralph W., Chungking.
 Blanchard, Mrs. Grace K., Chungking.
 Dudley, Mrs. Ola H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Gentry, W. Max (M.D.), M. E. Mission, Chungking.
 Gentry, Mrs. Emily N., M. E. Mission, Chungking.
 Heller, Elizabeth (Mrs. A. W. Peake) (contract), Chungking.
 Lawrence, Benjamin F., M. E. Mission, Suining.
 Lawrence, Mrs. Jennie B., M. E. Mission, Suining.
 MacDonald, Miss Lillian, Chungking.
 MacLean, Miss Sarah M. (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 McCurdy, William A., M. E. Mission, Chungking.
 McCurdy, Mrs. Eleanor W., M. E. Mission, Chungking.
 †North, William R., M. E. Mission, Chungking.
 North, Mrs. Sarah S., M. E. Mission, Chungking.
 Peat, Jacob F., M. E. Mission, Chungking.
 Peat, Mrs. Emily G., M. E. Mission, Chungking.
 Pilcher, Raymond F., M. E. Mission, Suining.
 Pilcher, Mrs. Esther R., M. E. Mission, Suining.
 Rape, C. Bertram, Chungking.
 Rape, Mrs. Rebecca B., Chungking.
 Richardson, Miss Flora A. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Snell, Miss Mildred I. (R.N.), Chungking.
 †Sutton, Leon E. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Sutton, Mrs. Ruth F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YENPING

(Add to each field address, China.)

Bankhardt, Frederick, Yenping, Fukien.
 Bankhardt, Mrs. Laura W., Yenping, Fukien.
 Baucher, Miss Mae (R.N.), Yenping, Fukien.
 Caldwell, Harry R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Caldwell, Mrs. Mary B. C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Main, William A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Main, Mrs. Emma L., 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
 Peterson, Charles F., M. E. Mission, Yenping.
 Peterson, Mrs. Dorothy Beaver, M. E. Mission, Yenping.
 Schaefer, Roland T., M. E. Mission, Yenping.
 Schaefer, Mrs. Esther Beyer, M. E. Mission, Yenping.
 Scheufler, Karl W., Yenping.
 Scheufler, Mrs. Ada M., Yenping.
 Skinner, James E. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Skinner, Mrs. Susan L. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Steininger, Russell H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Steininger, Mrs. Ruth P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Toothaker, Frank M., Yenping.
 Toothaker, Mrs. Bessie E. H., Yenping.
 †Trimble, Charles G. (M.D.), Yenping, Fukien.
 Trimble, Mrs. Edith A., Yenping, Fukien.

SHANTUNG

(Add to each field address, China.)

Baker, Dwight C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Baker, Mrs. Annie C., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
 Dinkelacker, Miss Bertha L. (R.N.), Union Medical Hospital, Tsinan, Shantung.
 Hanson, Perry O., Taianfu, Shantung.
 Hanson, Mrs. Ruth E., Taianfu, Shantung.
 Hibbard, Earl R., Taianfu, Shantung.
 Hibbard, Mrs. Jessie B., Taianfu, Shantung.
 Leitzel, Mrs. Ruth R., Taianfu, Shantung.
 Oechsli, Waldo R. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Oechsli, Mrs. Sara J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Pyke, Frederick M., Taianfu, Shantung.
 Pyke, Mrs. Frances T., Taianfu, Shantung.

SOUTH FUKIEN

(Add to each field address, China.)

Hawley, Joseph W., Yungchun, Fukien.
 Hawley, Mrs. Harriet R., Yungchun, Fukien.
 Jackson, Miss Grace M., Yungchun, Fukien.
 Jett, Harry C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Jett, Mrs. Wenona W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Parlin, Elwyn C., Yungchun.
 Parlin, Mrs. Luceille S., Yungchun.
 Test, Miss Mildred C., Route No. 1, Mitchell, S. Dak.

JAPAN

(Add to each field address, Japan.)

Alexander, Robert P., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
 Alexander, Mrs. Fannie W., Aoyama Gakuin Tokyo.
 Berry, Arthur D., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

Brumbaugh, Thoburn T., Hirosaki, Tokyo.
 Brumbaugh, Mrs. Gladys Davenport, Hirosaki, Gakuin, Tokyo.
 †Bruner, Glen W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bruner, Mrs. Edith W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bull, Earl R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bull, Mrs. Blanche T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Coe, Miss Orpha M., Tokyo.
 Draper, Gideon F., M. E. Mission, Yokohama.
 Draper, Mrs. Mira H., M. E. Mission, Yokohama.
 Fairclo, Miss Nellie (contract), Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
 Gealy, Fred D., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
 Gealy, Mrs. Mildred R., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
 Heckelman, Frederick W., 47 Kitamachi, 6 Chorne, Aoyama, Tokyo.
 Heckelman, Mrs. May D., 47 Kitamachi, 6 Chorne, Aoyama, Tokyo.
 Iglehart, Charles W., Hirosaki.
 Iglehart, Mrs. Florence A., Hirosaki.
 Iglehart, Edwin T., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
 Iglehart, Mrs. Luella M., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
 Ihde, William A., Hokkaido, 2 Naibo Cho, Sapporo.
 Ihde, Mrs. Irene M., Hokkaido, 2 Naibo Cho, Sapporo.
 Krider, Walter W., Higashi Yamate, Nagasaki.
 Krider, Mrs. Anastasia C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Luthy, S. Raymond, Sendai.
 Luthy, Mrs. Kittie F., Sendai.
 †Martin, J. Victor, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
 Martin, Mrs. Esther B., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
 Scott, Francis N., 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
 Scott, Mrs. Anna McL., 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
 Shacklock, R. Floyd, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Shacklock, Mrs. Louise D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Shaw, Mark R., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
 Shaw, Mrs. Alma D., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
 Smith, F. Herron, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Smith, Mrs. Gertrude B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Spencer, David S., 435 Furushinyashiki, Kumamoto.
 Spencer, Mrs. Mary P., 435 Furushinyashiki, Kumamoto.
 Spencer, Robert S., Fukuoka.
 Spencer, Mrs. Evelyn McA., Fukuoka.
 West, Ralph E., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
 West, Mrs. Pauline M., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

KOREA

(Add to each field address, Korea.)

Amendt, Charles C., Konju.

Amendt, Mrs. Edith A., Konju.
 †Anderson, A. Garfield (M.D.), Pyeongyang.
 Anderson, Mrs. Hattie P., Pyeongyang.
 Anderson, Miss Naomi A. (nurse), M. E. Mission, Pyeongyang.
 Appenzeller, Henry D., M. E. Mission, Seoul.
 Appenzeller, Mrs. Ruth N., M. E. Mission, Seoul.
 Becker, Arthur L., Seoul.
 Becker, Mrs. Louise S., Seoul.
 Billings, Bliss W., Chosen Christian College, Seoul.
 Billings, Mrs. Helen T., Chosen Christian College, Seoul.
 Burdick, George M., Seoul.
 Cable, Elmer M., Seoul.
 Cable, Mrs. Myrtle C., Seoul.
 Carlson, C. Fridolf, Wonju.
 Carlson, Mrs. Elsie M. (nurse), Wonju.
 Deming, Charles S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Deming, Mrs. Edith A., 150 Fifth Ave. New York City.
 †Found, Norman (M.D.), Kongju.
 Found, Mrs. Annie C. (nurse), Kongju.
 †Hall, Sherwood (M.D.), Haiju.
 Hall, Mrs. Marion B. (M.D.), Haiju.
 Keister, Miss Maud, Seoul.
 Lacy, John V., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lacy, Mrs. Mary A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lund, Miss Pearl B. (nurse), Haiju.
 †McManis, S. Easton (M.D.), M. E. Mission, Wonju.
 McManis, Mrs. Marion Wallace (R.N.), Wonju.
 Moore, John Z., Pyeongyang.
 Moore, Mrs. Ruth B., Pyeongyang.
 Morris, Charles D., Wonju.
 Morris, Mrs. Louise O., Wonju.
 †Noble, Alden E., Seoul.
 Noble, Mrs. Pearl G., Seoul.
 Noble, W. Arthur, 34 Teido, Seoul.
 Noble, Mrs. Hattie W., 34 Teido, Seoul.
 Norton, Arthur H. (M.D.), Severance Union Medical College, Seoul.
 Norton, Mrs. Minnette S., Severance Union Medical College, Seoul.
 Payne, Miss Zola L. (nurse), 37 North Traub Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
 †Sauer, Charles A., Yengbyen.
 Sauer, Mrs. Marguerite S., Yengbyen.
 Shaw, William E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Shaw, Mrs. Adeline H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Van Buskirk, James D. (M.D.), Severance Union Medical College, Seoul.
 Van Buskirk, Mrs. Harriet E., Severance Medical College, Seoul.
 Wachs, Victor H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wachs, Mrs. Sylvia A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Williams, Franklin E. C., Kongju.
 Williams, Mrs. Alice B., Kongju.

II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

MALAYA

Anderson, Miss Margaret L. (contract), Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, F. M. S.
 Birlingmair, Miss M. Grace (contract), M. E. Mission, Singapore, S. S.
 Blasdell, Robert A., Methodist Publishing House, Singapore, S. S.
 Blasdell, Mrs. Fanny S., Singapore, S. S.
 Bowmar, Thomas W., Seremban, F. M. S.

Bowmar, Mrs. Bertha H., Seremban, F. M. S.
 Cass, Miss E. Stella, M. E. Mission, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 †Chacey, Lloyd A., M. E. Mission, Singapore, S. S.
 Clemans, Miss Florence (contract), Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, S. S.
 Coole, Douglas P., Sitiawan.
 Coole, Mrs. Mamie S., Sitiawan.

Dodsworth, Marmaduke, 30A Lorong Panjang, Malacca, S. S.
 Dodsworth, Mrs. Anna S., 30A Lorong Panjang, Malacca, S. S.
 Eklund, Abel, Klang, Malaya.
 Eklund, Mrs. Ruth L., Klang, Malaya.
 Gjerde, Miss Ora J. (contract), M. E. Mission, Singapore, S. S.
 Hoover, James M., Sibul, Sarawak, Borneo.
 Hoover, Mrs. Ethel Y., Sibul, Sarawak, Borneo.
 Horley, William E., Ipoh, F. M. S.
 Horley, Mrs. Ada E. (nurse), Ipoh, F. M. S.
 Lee, Edwin F., Wesley M. E. Church, Singapore, S. S.
 Lee, Mrs. Edna Dorman, Wesley M. E. Church, Singapore, S. S.
 †Malmquist, Edward A., 19 South 15th St., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
 Malmquist, Mrs. Mildred M., 19 South 15th St., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
 Mayer, Philip F., M. E. Mission, Malacca, S. S.
 Mayer, Mrs. Emily P. (R.N.), M. E. Mission, Malacca, S. S.
 Norton, Miss Clare, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Patterson, Charles D., M. E. Mission, Singapore, S. S.
 Peach, Preston L., M. E. Mission, Penang, S. S.
 Peach, Mrs. Nora M., M. E. Mission, Penang, S. S.
 Phillips, W. Sharman (contract), Singapore, S. S.
 Proebstel, Lester, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Pykett, George F., Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, F. M. S.
 Pykett, Mrs. Amelia Y., Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, F. M. S.
 Roche, Raymond D., Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore, S. S.
 †Rosenberry, Delmar B. (contract), Singapore, S. S.
 Shellabear, Miss Margaret A., M. E. Mission, Klang.
 Sullivan, Floyd H., 3 Adis Road, Singapore, S. S.
 Sullivan, Mrs. Ella B., 3 Adis Road, Singapore, S. S.
 Swift, R. Dean, 10 Stamford Road, Singapore, S. S.
 Swift, Mrs. Carol S., 10 Stamford Road, Singapore, S. S.
 Walker, Miss Emma E. (contract), Singapore, S. S.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Bielski, Miss Alice I. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Bittner, Linus H. (M.D.), Tjisaroea Mission Hospital, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Bittner, Mrs. Fern N., Tjisaroea Mission Hospital, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Bower, Harry C., 19 Kramat, Weltevreden, Batavia, Java.
 Bower, Mrs. Mabel C., 19 Kramat, Weltevreden, Batavia, Java.
 Dabritz, Edward N., Buitenzorg, Java.
 Dabritz, Mrs. Mary L., Buitenzorg, Java.
 Fankhauser, Miss Rosa E. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Freeman, Mark, M. E. Mission, Palembang, Sumatra.
 Freeman, Mrs. Gwen J., M. E. Mission, Palembang, Sumatra.
 Klaus, Armin V., Kramat 19, Weltevreden, Batavia, Java.
 Klaus, Mrs. Susan F., Kramat 19, Weltevreden, Batavia, Java.
 Matthews, Joseph B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Matthews, Mrs. Grace I., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Perkins, Raymond G. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Perkins, Mrs. Pearl McL., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Prussner, August H., Buitenzorg, Java.
 Prussner, Mrs. Florence M., Buitenzorg, Java.
 Redinger, Miss June E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Sadler, Miss Eva M. (R.N.), Mission Hospital, Tjisaroea, Java.
 Stamer, John P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Stamer, Mrs. Carrie C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Worthington, Charles M., M. E. Mission, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Worthington, Mrs. Pauline S., M. E. Mission, Buitenzorg, Java.

NORTH SUMATRA

Archer, Raymond L., M. E. Mission, Medan, Sumatra.
 Archer, Mrs. Edna C., M. E. Mission, Medan, Sumatra.
 Gottschall, Newton T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gottschall, Mrs. Lottie S. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hall, Clyde J., Medan, Sumatra.
 Hall, Mrs. Mary B., Medan, Sumatra.
 Hamel, J. Carel, M. E. Mission, Tandjong Balie (Asahan), North Sumatra.
 Hamel, Mrs. Kathryn O., M. E. Mission, Tandjong Balie (Asahan), North Sumatra.
 Olson, Miss Emma (contract), M. E. Mission, Medan, Sumatra.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

(Add to each field address, P. I.)

†Akert, William, Methodist Publishing House, Manila.
 Beckendorf, Arthur L., M. E. Mission, Malolos.
 Beckendorf, Mrs. Esther S., M. E. Mission, Malolos.
 Bernhardt, Charles J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bernhardt, Mrs. Alma B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bundy, T. Walter, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bundy, Mrs. Clyda L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Cook, Orwyn W. E., American Union Church, Manila.
 Cook, Mrs. Helen T., American Union Church, Manila.
 Cottingham, Joshua F., Manila.
 Cottingham, Mrs. Bertha D., Manila.
 Davis, Orville L., M. E. Mission, Manila.
 Davis, Mrs. Lois O., M. E. Mission, Manila.
 Herrmann, Carl C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Herrmann, Mrs. Florence E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lyons, Ernest S., 442 Rizal Ave., Manila.
 Lyons, Mrs. Harriet E., 442 Rizal Ave., Manila.
 Moe, Rex R., M. E. Mission, Tuguegarao, Cagayan.
 Moe, Mrs. Julia N., M. E. Mission, Tuguegarao, Cagayan.
 Moore, Joseph W., M. E. Mission, Vigan.
 Peterson, Berndt O., M. E. Mission, Lingayen.
 Peterson, Mrs. Alice M., M. E. Mission, Lingayen.
 Riley, Herbert J., San Fernando, Pampanga.

Riley, Mrs. Bernice R., San Fernando, Pampanga.
 Stagg, Samuel W., 442 Rizal Ave., Manila.
 Stagg, Mrs. Mary B., 442 Rizal Ave., Manila.

†Taylor, Oswald G. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Taylor, Mrs. Frances W. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

BENGAL

(Add to each field address, India.)

Archibald, Charles H., The Manse, Asansol, Bengal.
 Archibald, Mrs. Lillie L., The Manse, Asansol, Bengal.
 Byers, William P., Tamluk, Bengal.
 Byers, Mrs. Charlotte F., Tamluk, Bengal.
 Dewey, Halsey E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Dewey, Mrs. Hattie H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gibbons, Ronald Scott, 72 Corporation St., Calcutta.
 Gibbons, Mrs. Dorothy C., 72 Corporation St., Calcutta.
 Griffiths, Walter G., Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Griffiths, Mrs. Mabel Elwood, Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Henderson, George S., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
 Joyner, Eli B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Joyner, Mrs. Louise H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Koch, Clinton H. S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Koch, Mrs. Grace O., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lee, Mrs. Ada J., 13 Wellington Square, Calcutta.
 Manley, David H., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
 Manley, Mrs. Cora M. (nurse), 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
 †Mueller, Walter A., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
 Odgers, George A., 72 Corporation St., Calcutta.
 Odgers, Mrs. Doris S., 72 Corporation St., Calcutta.
 Schanzlin, Gottlieb, Bolpur, E. I. R., Bengal.
 Schanzlin, Mrs. Elise D., Bolpur, E. I. R., Bengal.
 Smith, Harold J., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
 Smith, Mrs. Lillian A., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
 Swan, Henry M., 52 Tangra Road, Calcutta.
 Swan, Mrs. Edna L., 52 Tangra Road, Calcutta.
 Tucker, Boyd W., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
 Tucker, Mrs. Lela P., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
 Williams, Frederick G., Asansol, E. I. R., Bengal.
 Williams, Mrs. Irene H., Asansol, E. I. R., Bengal.

BOMBAY

(Add to each field address, India.)

Aldis, Stedman, Puntumba, Berar, Bombay.
 Aldis, Mrs. Ethel F., Puntumba, Berar, Bombay.
 Borgman, Joel E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Borgman, Mrs. Elsa L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Collier, William B., Basim Berar.
 Collier, Mrs. Ruth H., Basim Berar.
 Hill, Charles B., M. E. Mission, Ajmer.
 Hill, Mrs. Glenora G., M. E. Mission, Ajmer.

Lightfoot, Leroy, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lightfoot, Mrs. Grace S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Parker, Albert A., Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Parker, Mrs. Luetta O., Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Richards, Arthur, Bowen Memorial Church, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
 Richards, Mrs. Jessie D., Bowen Memorial Church, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
 Stephens, William H., Poona.
 Stephens, Mrs. Anna T., Poona.
 Warner, Ariel N., Nagpur.
 Warner, Mrs. Helen L., Nagpur.
 Wood, Clarence L., M. E. Mission, Igatpuri.
 Wood, Mrs. Amber T., Igatpuri.
 Wood, Frederick, Taylor Memorial, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth L., Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

BURMA

(Add to each field address, Burma, India.)

Abbey, Vere W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Abbey, Mrs. Jessie N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Baldwin, De Witt C., M. E. Mission, Rangoon.
 Baldwin, Mrs. Edna A., M. E. Mission, Rangoon.
 Bell, William W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bell, Mrs. Rosetta G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Boyles, James R., Pegu.
 Boyles, Mrs. Marie W., Pegu.
 Clare, Maurice A., Syriam.
 Clare, Mrs. Elsie B., Syriam.
 Harwood, Harry J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Harwood, Mrs. Alma T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Jones, Benjamin M., 25 Godwin Road, Rangoon.
 Jones, Mrs. Luella R., 25 Godwin Road, Rangoon.
 Olmstead, Clarence E., Thongwa.
 Olmstead, Mrs. Katherine L., Thongwa.
 Riggs, Clarence H., 34 Creek St., Rangoon.
 Riggs, Mrs. Blanch S., 34 Creek St., Rangoon.
 Spear, Ray F., Twante.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

(Add to each field address, India.)

Abbott, David G., Raipur, C. P.
 Abbott, Mrs. Martha D., Raipur, C. P.
 Auner, Orval M., Khandwa, C. P.
 Auner, Mrs. Nellie W., Khandwa, C. P.
 Campbell, Frank D., Jagdalpur, Bastar State, C. P.
 Campbell, Mrs. Ada G., Jagdalpur, Bastar State, C. P.
 Felt, Frank R. (M.D.), Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Felt, Mrs. Nettie H., Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Guse, Carl F. H., Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Guse, Mrs. Anna E., Jubbulpore, C. P.
 King, Earl L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

King, Mrs. Edith B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lanham, John W., 120 Civil Lines, Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Lanham, Mrs. Daisy W., 120 Civil Lines, Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Sikes, Walter E., M. E. Mission, Narsinghpur, C. P.
 Sikes, Mrs. Jane Wood, M. E. Mission, Narsinghpur, C. P.
 Williams, Thomas, Baihar, C. P.
 Williams, Mrs. Thomas, Baihar, C. P.

GUJARAT

(Add to each field address, India.)

Bisbee, Royal D., Baroda.
 Bisbee, Mrs. Pearl G., Baroda.
 Conley, Carl H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Conley, Mrs. Freda H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), Nadiad.
 Corpron, Mrs. Esther D., Nadiad.
 Cracknell, Miss Wilhelmina (R.N.), Thoburn Memorial Hospital, Nadiad.
 Johnson, Edward S., Godhra, Panch Mahals.
 Johnson, Mrs. Jessie C., Godhra, Panch Mahals.
 Lampard, John, Nadiad.
 Lampard, Mrs. Susan H., Nadiad.
 Linzell, Lewis E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Linzell, Mrs. Phila J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Steepce, Miss Della E. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Templin, Leslie G., Baroda Camp.
 Templin, Mrs. Eloise M., Baroda Camp.
 Thomas, Wendell M., Jr., Forman Christian College House, Lahore.
 Thomas, Mrs. S. Ruth B., Forman Christian College House, Lahore.
 †Young, Almon P., Industrial Institute, Nadiad.
 Young, Mrs. Hazle S., Industrial Institute, Nadiad.

HYDERABAD

(Add to each field address, India.)

Anderson, Karl E., Bidar.
 Anderson, Mrs. Emma W., Bidar.
 Garden, George B., Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Garden, Mrs. Elsie S., Hyderabad, Deccan.
 †Knight, Herbert W. (M.D.), Bidar.
 Knight, Mrs. Katherine A., Bidar.
 Linn, Hugh H. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Linn, Mrs. Minnie L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Noyes, Harold G. (M.D.), Vikarabad, Deccan.
 Noyes, Mrs. Bessie L. (R.N.), Vikarabad, Deccan.
 Parker, Charles E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Parker, Mrs. Sarah T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Patterson, John, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Patterson, Mrs. Eleanora W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Perkins, Judson T., Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Perkins, Mrs. Delia S. (R.N.), Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Ross, Marcellus D., Vikarabad, Deccan.
 Ross, Mrs. Anne S., Vikarabad, Deccan.

INDUS RIVER

(Add to each field address, India.)

Ashe, William W. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Ashe, Mrs. Christine O., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Clarke, William E. L., Hyderabad, Sindh.
 Clarke, Mrs. Bertha M., Hyderabad, Sindh.
 Eldridge, George T., M. E. Mission, Ajmer.
 Eldridge, Mrs. Harriet F., M. E. Mission, Ajmer.
 Fawell, William C., University Place, Neb.
 Fawell, Mrs. Lillian G., University Place, Neb.
 Grey, Arthur L., Sheikh Mandah, Baluchistan.
 Grey, Mrs. Effie B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Keislar, Mott, 3 Warris Road, Lahore, Punjab.
 Keislar, Mrs. Edna B. (M.D.), 3 Warris Road, Lahore, Punjab.
 Paustian, Paul W., 21 Empress Road, Lahore, Punjab.
 Paustian, Mrs. Cornelia M., 21 Empress Road, Lahore, Punjab.
 Pitt, Malcolm S., M. E. Mission, Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Rugg, Earle M., Phalera.
 Rugg, Mrs. Ellen M. F., Phalera.
 Stuntz, Clyde B., 3 Warris Road, Lahore, Punjab.
 Stuntz, Mrs. Florence W., 3 Warris Road, Lahore, Punjab.
 Thompson, George B., M. E. Mission, Karachi, Sindh.
 Thompson, Mrs. Vivian Shute, M. E. Mission, Karachi, Sindh.

LUCKNOW

(Add to each field address, India.)

Badley, Theodore C., Lucknow.
 Badley, Mrs. Clara N., Lucknow.
 Ballenger, Maurice G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Ballenger, Mrs. Esther N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Briggs, George W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Briggs, Mrs. Mary H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Calkins, Harvey R., Chand Bagh, Lucknow.
 Calkins, Mrs. Ida Von H., Chand Bagh, Lucknow.
 Faucett, Robert I., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Faucett, Mrs. Myrtle B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Insko, Myron O., Methodist Press, Lucknow.
 Insko, Mrs. Amelia A., Methodist Press, Lucknow.
 †Mumby, Edward W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Mumby, Mrs. Margaret S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Perrill, Fred M., Ballia, U. P.
 Perrill, Mrs. Mary V., Ballia, U. P.
 Pickett, J. Waskom, 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow.
 Pickett, Mrs. Ruth R., 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow.
 Porter, Reuben B., M. E. Mission, Lal Bagh, Lucknow.
 Porter, Mrs. Lenore E., M. E. Mission, Lal Bagh, Lucknow.
 Sheets, Herman J., Theological Seminary, Bareilly.
 Sheets, Mrs. Grace B., Theological Seminary, Bareilly.
 Sheets, Sankey L., Christian College, Lucknow.
 Smith, S. Raynor, M. E. Mission, Gonda, U. P.
 Smith, Mrs. Geneva J., M. E. Mission, Gonda, U. P.
 †Thero, Samuel G., Christian College, Lucknow.
 Thero, Mrs. Mabel S., Christian College, Lucknow.

†Thoburn, Wilbur C., Christian College, Lucknow.
 Tweedie, Earl R., Christian College, Lucknow.
 Tweedie, Mrs. Gertrude V., Christian College, Lucknow.
 Wellons, Ralph D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wellons, Mrs. Willafred H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wilkie, James H., 88 Cantonment, Cawnpore, India.
 Wilkie, Mrs. Caroline, 88 Cantonment, Cawnpore, India.
 Wilson, Franklin M., Cawnpore, U. P.
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary G., Cawnpore, U. P.

NORTH INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

Boatman, Conway, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Boatman, Mrs. Caroline B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Branch, M. Wells, M. E. Mission, Moradabad.
 Branch, Mrs. May W., M. E. Mission, Moradabad.
 †Busher, Richard C., Naini Tal.
 Busher, Mrs. Jessie F., Naini Tal.
 Core, Lewis A., Budaun, U. P.
 Core, Mrs. Mary K., Budaun, U. P.
 Hanson, Harry A., Shahjahanpur.
 Hanson, Mrs. Alice J. D., Shahjahanpur.
 Harrington, Burritt C., Christian College, Lucknow.
 Harrington, Mrs. Charlotte J. (R.N.), Christian College, Lucknow.
 Hollister, John N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hollister, Mrs. Lillian H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hyde, Preston S., Naini Tal.
 Hyde, Mrs. Irene M., Naini Tal.
 Jones, E. Stanley, Sitapur.
 Jones, Mrs. Mabel L., Sitapur.
 †Lindsey, Howard W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lindsey, Mrs. Thera T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Moffatt, Elbert M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Moffatt, Mrs. Beatrice B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Nave, Julian W., Pauri, Garhwal.
 Nave, Mrs. Eleanor B., Pauri, Garhwal.
 Oakley, E. S., Almora.
 Oakley, Mrs., Almora.
 Rockey, Clement D., Moradabad.
 Rockey, Mrs. Helen C., Moradabad.
 Titus, Murray T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Titus, Mrs. Olive G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Weak, Harry H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Weak, Mrs. Clara H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 West, John N., M. E. Mission, Shahjahanpur.
 West, Mrs. Irene W., M. E. Mission, Shahjahanpur.
 Zabilka, William, Sitapur, U. P.
 Zabilka, Mrs. Sylvia McC., Sitapur, U. P.

NORTHWEST INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

Aldrich, Floyd C., Aligarh, U. P.
 Aldrich, Mrs. Annie H., Aligarh, U. P.

Baker, J. Benson, Meerut, U. P.
 Baker, Mrs. Ida V., Meerut, U. P.
 Clancy, W. Rockwell, Muttra.
 Clancy, Mrs. Charlotte F., Muttra.
 Clemes, Stanley W., Delhi, U. P.
 Clemes, Mrs. Julia N., Delhi, U. P.
 Crane, Robert E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Crane, Mrs. Louise P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Fleming, Robert P., Philander Smith College, Naini Tal.
 Fleming, Mrs. Lily Haegert, Philander Smith College, Naini Tal.
 Forsgren, Carl O., Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow.
 Henninger, Frank E., Sonapat.
 Henninger, Mrs. Lucile B. (R.N.), Sonapat.
 Jones, Lucian B., Aligarh, U. P.
 Jones, Mrs. Nellie R. (nurse), Aligarh, U. P.
 Pace, J. Caperton, Ghaziabad.
 Pace, Mrs. Mildred S., Ghaziabad.
 †Rankin, Robert C., Christian College, Lucknow.
 Rankin, Mrs. May S., Christian College, Lucknow.
 Robertson, John T., Roorkee, U. P.
 Robertson, Mrs. Amelia H., Roorkee, U. P.
 Templin, Ralph T., Meerut.
 Templin, Mrs. Lila H., Meerut.
 Tuck, Ernest E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Tuck, Mrs. Helen G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOUTH INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

Buttrick, John B., English Church, Madras.
 Buttrick, Mrs. Mary P., English Church Madras.
 Camp, Cecil L., Raichur.
 Camp, Mrs. Alice H. (nurse), Raichur.
 Coates, Alvin B., M. E. Mission, Gokak Falls.
 Coates, Mrs. Olive B., M. E. Mission, Gokak Falls.
 Dibble, Paul G., M. E. Mission, Madras.
 Dibble, Mrs. Marie L. B. (R.N.), M. E. Mission, Madras.
 †Gabel, Clayton E., Gulbarga.
 Gabel, Mrs. Alice H., Gulbarga.
 Garden, Joseph H., Belgaum.
 Garden, Mrs. Frances B., Belgaum.
 Gray, Walter G., M. E. Mission, Bangalore.
 Gray, Mrs. Florence H., M. E. Mission, Bangalore.
 Harris, John D., Belgaum.
 Harris, Mrs. Alice B., Belgaum.
 Hilmer, Henry F., Kolar Town, M. P.
 Hilmer, Mrs. Matilda H., Kolar Town, M. P.
 King, William L., 19 Mount Road, Nungumbaukum, Madras.
 King, Mrs. Sara H., 19 Mount Road, Nungumbaukum, Madras.
 Kingham, James J., Cathedral, Madras.
 Kingham, Mrs. Grace W., Cathedral Madras.
 Lipp, Charles F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lipp, Mrs. Clara E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Olson, Zenas A., Bangalore.
 Olson, Mrs. Aetna E., Bangalore.
 Scharer, Charles W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Scharer, Mrs. Elizabeth H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Seamands, Earl A., Belgaum.
 Seamands, Mrs. Yvonne S., Belgaum.

IV. AFRICA

ANGOLA

(Add to each field address, Angola, Africa, except as otherwise noted.)

- Edling, Eddie E., Quessua, Malanje.
 Edling, Mrs. Leila C. (nurse), Quessua, Malanje.
 Gibbs, Austin J., Missao Americana, Quiongua.
 Gibbs, Mrs. Clara A., Missao Americana, Quiongua.
 Kemp, Alexander H. (M.D.), M. E. Mission, Malanje.
 Kemp, Mrs. Winifred F., M. E. Mission, Malanje.
 Kipp, Ray B., Quessua, Malanje.
 Kipp, Mrs. Lettie M., Quessua, Malanje.
 Klebsattel, August, Loanda.
 Klebsattel, Mrs. Elise S., Loanda.
 Lindquist, Miss Maria (nurse), Sveagatan 3, Boelange, Sweden.
 Longworth, Mrs. Alice Ekstromer, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Nelson, William E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Nelson, Mrs. Julia B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Pierce, Elmer L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Shields, Miss Irene W., Missao Americana, Loanda.
 Shields, Miss Margaret L., Loanda.
 Shields, Robert, Loanda.
 Shields, Mrs. Louise B., Loanda.
 Stouffer, Miss Stella E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wengatz, John C., M. E. Mission, Malanje.
 Wengatz, Mrs. Susan T., M. E. Mission, Malanje.
 Withey, Herbert C., The Homestead, Camps Bay, C. P., South Africa.
 Withey, Mrs. Ruth B., The Homestead, Camps Bay, C. P., South Africa.

CONGO

(Add to each field address, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.)

- Berry, Mrs. Priscilla McC. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Brastrup, John E., Kapanga, Katanga.
 Brinton, Thomas B., Sandoa.
 Brinton, Mrs. Anna L., Sandoa.
 Everett, Edward I., Elisabethville.
 Everett, Miss Helen N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Guptill, Roger S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Guptill, Mrs. Constance S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hartzler, Coleman C., Kabongo.
 Hartzler, Mrs. Lucinda P., Kabongo.
 Jensen, Miss C. Marie (nurse), Kapanga, Katanga.
 †Morton, Frederick (M.D.), Kabongo.
 Morton, Mrs. Alice B., Kabongo.
 Piper, Arthur L. (M.D.), Kapanga, Katanga.
 Piper, Mrs. Maude G., Kapanga, Katanga.
 Shields, William E., Elisabethville.
 Shields, Mrs. Mildred L., Elisabethville.
 Smalley, Ray L., M. E. Mission, Elisabethville.
 Smalley, Mrs. Ruth H., M. E. Mission, Elisabethville.
 Smyres, Roy S., M. E. Mission, Elisabethville.
 Smyres, Mrs. Esther Montgomery, M. E. Mission, Elisabethville.
 Springer, John M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Springer, Mrs. Helen R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LIBERIA

(Add to each field address, Liberia, Africa.)

- Adams, C. Virgil, Nana Kru.
 Adams, Mrs. Myrta W. (M.D.), Nana Kru.
 Embree, Revington L., M. E. Mission, Monrovia.
 Embree, Mrs. Ruth Johnston, M. E. Mission, Monrovia.
 Hall, Miss Anna E., Garraway Mission.
 †Harley, George W. (M.D.), M. E. Mission, Monrovia.
 Harley, Mrs. Winifred J., M. E. Mission, Monrovia.
 †Henry, Cyril H., White Plains.
 Hooks, Miss Hattie A. T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Miller, Henry T., Monrovia.
 Miller, Mrs. Kate Wood, Monrovia.
 Price, Frederick A., Harper, Cape Palmas.
 Price, Mrs. Luna J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Robertson, Mrs. Friederika S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Starks, David D., Wissika, Cape Palmas.
 Starks, Mrs. Maude L. (nurse), Wissika, Cape Palmas.
 Williams, Walter B., Nana Kru, via Sinoe.
 Williams, Mrs. Maude W., Nana Kru, via Sinoe.

RHODESIA

(Add to each field address, Rhodesia, Africa.)

- Bjorklund, Miss Ellen E. (nurse), M. E. Mission, Old Umtali.
 Bourgaize, Wilfred, Mtoko.
 †Gardner, Willie C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gardner, Mrs. Queenie R. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gates, John R., M. E. Mission, Umtali.
 Gates, Mrs. Harriott L., M. E. Mission, Umtali.
 Gates, Robert C., Old Umtali.
 Gates, Mrs. Mildred C., Old Umtali.
 Greeley, Eddy H., M. E. Mission, Umtali.
 James, Henry L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 James, Mrs. Edith M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Mauger, Frank G., Old Umtali.
 Mauger, Mrs. Thelma G., Old Umtali.
 †Montgomery, Stanley R. (M.D.), M. E. Mission, Nyadiri.
 Montgomery, Mrs. Janet Hyslop, M. E. Mission, Nyadiri.
 Mullikin, Miss Pearl, Mrewa.
 Murphree, Marshall J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Murphree, Mrs. Azalia N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 O'Farrell, Thomas A., Mrewa.
 O'Farrell, Mrs. Josephine B., Mrewa.
 Roberts, George A., Old Umtali.
 Roberts, Mrs. Bertha F., Old Umtali.
 Taylor, H. Erne, M. E. Mission, Umtali.
 Taylor, Mrs. Mae P., M. E. Mission, Umtali.
 Tull, Lawrence E., M. E. Mission, Mrewa.
 †Wagner, Rush F., M. E. Mission, Nyadiri.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA

(Add to each field address, Portuguese East Africa, except Transvaal.)

- Gillet, Ira E., Box 45, Inhambane.
 Gillet, Mrs. Edith C., Box 45, Inhambane.
 Harkness, Kenneth McK., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Harkness, Mrs. Marguerite S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Keys, Pliny W., Box 45, Inhambane.
 Keys, Mrs. Clara E., Box 45, Inhambane.
 Persson, Josef A., Box 75, Cleveland, Transvaal.
 Persson, Mrs. Henny R. (nurse), Box 75, Cleveland, Transvaal.
 Pointer, James D., Box 41, Inhambane.
 Pointer, Mrs. Marvyn McN., Box 41, Inhambane.
 Rea, Julian S., M. E. Mission, Kambini.

Rea, Mrs. Mary Porter, M. E. Mission, Kambini.
 †Sorensen, N. Johan, Box 45, Inhambane.
 Sorensen, Mrs. Elisabeth Munch (R.N.), Box 45, Inhambane.
 †Stauffacher, Charles J. (M.D.), Box 41, Inhambane.
 Stauffacher, Mrs. Grace B., Box 41, Inhambane.
 Terril, William C., 37 St. Amant St., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 Terril, Mrs. Jessie G., 37 St. Amant St., Johannesburg, Transvaal.

V. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

(Add to each field address, Mexico.)

Carhart, Raymond A., Box 115, Bis, Mexico City.
 Carhart, Mrs. Dora G., Box 115, Bis, Mexico City.
 Hauser, J. P., Apartado 159, Puebla.
 Hauser, Mrs. Gold C., Apartado 159, Puebla.
 †Illick, C. Raymond (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Illick, Mrs. Lois S. A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †McGuire, Paul E., Apartado 55, Puebla.
 Salmans, Miss Edith, Apartado 51, Guanaquato.
 Salmans, Levi B. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Smith, Matthew D., Apartado 55, Puebla.
 Smith, Mrs. Loretta S., Apartado 55, Puebla.
 Wellman, Coe R., Gante 5, Bis 115, Mexico City.
 Wellman, Mrs. Esther, Gante 5, Bis 115, Mexico City.

CENTRAL AMERICA

(Panama and Costa Rica.)

†Bossing, Edward W., Apartado 38, David, Panama.
 Bossing, Mrs. Elsie G., Apartado 38, David, Panama.
 Bustamante, Armando O. (contract), Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Bustamante, Mrs. Annie G. (nurse) (contract), Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Fiske, Louis M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Fiske, Mrs. Marion E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Keyser, Miss Elsie J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lee, Miss Alma G., Apartado 858, San Jose, Costa Rica.
 List, Miss Clara, Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Marshall, Raymond E., Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Miller, Mrs. Berenice K., M. E. Mission, San Jose, Costa Rica.
 †Oliver, Walter, Sea Wall Church, Panama City, Panama.
 Oliver, Mrs. Anna S., Sea Wall Church, Panama City, Panama.
 Rounds, Lloyd D., Apartado 75, Alajuela, Costa Rica.
 Rounds, Mrs. Mame J., Apartado 75, Alajuela, Costa Rica.
 Smith, James N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Smith, Mrs. Ruth L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Spear, Miss Marguerita A. (contract), Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.

†Swain, James O., Apartado 1169, San Jose, Costa Rica.
 Swain, Mrs. Nancy C., Apartado 1169, San Jose, Costa Rica.

SOUTH AMERICA GENERAL

†Irle, Charles A., Casilla 283, Santiago, Chile.
 Irle, Mrs. Orpha C., Casilla 283, Santiago, Chile.
 Stuntz, Hugh C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Stuntz, Mrs. Florence W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BOLIVIA

(Add to each field address, Bolivia.)

†Beck, Frank S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Beck, Mrs. Bessie D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Bell, Carl S., Cochabamba.
 Bell, Mrs. Fannie G., Cochabamba.
 †Clugston, Carl L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Clugston, Mrs. Rachel A. (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Cutting, Miss Helen F., Casilla 118, Cochabamba.
 Danskin, Miss Elizabeth, Casilla 118, Cochabamba.
 †Gholz, Walter I., M. E. Mission, Cochabamba.
 Given, Miss Olive I., American Institute, La Paz.
 †Hallet, John A., Casilla 118, Cochabamba.
 Hallet, Mrs. Zella York, Casilla 118, Cochabamba.
 †Hodges, Burt T., American Institute, La Paz.
 Hodges, Mrs. Ruth D., American Institute, La Paz.
 †Horton, Herbert J., Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 Horton, Mrs. Ruth McGee, Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 †Howell, Kenneth L., American Institute, Casilla 9, La Paz.
 Howell, Mrs. Nellie A., American Institute, Casilla 9, La Paz.
 †Lampertz, Edward J., Cochabamba.
 McCray, Miss Hazel, Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 McKinney, Henry C., M. E. Mission, La Paz.
 McKinney, Mrs. Marie Maxwell, La Paz.
 Maxwell, Miss Ruth, Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 Rusby, Miss Helen B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Smith, Stephen P., American Institute, La Paz.
 Verkler, Miss Bertha J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Washburn, John E., Box 9, La Paz.
 Washburn, Mrs. Grace J., Box 9, La Paz.

CHILE

(Add to each field address, Chile.)

- Arms, Goodsil F., Casilla 67, Santiago.
 Arms, Mrs. Ida T., Casilla 67, Santiago.
 Barnhart, Paul, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Barnhart, Mrs. Gertrude H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bass, Miss Emma R., Casilla 250, Concepcion.
 Bauman, Ezra, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bauman, Mrs. Florence C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Becker, Miss Elva M., M. E. Mission, Santiago.
 Beyer, Miss Ruth D., College, Concepcion.
 Bruneau, Miss Faye E., English College, Iquique.
 †Bullock, Dillman S., M. E. Mission, El Vergel, Angol.
 Bullock, Mrs. Katrina K., M. E. Mission, El Vergel, Angol.
 Carhart, Walter D., Casilla 89, Concepcion.
 Carhart, Mrs. Ethel S., Casilla 89, Concepcion.
 †Crouse, Floyd, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Crouse, Mrs. May C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Depew, Miss Florence A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Dukehart, Miss Eleanor G., Concepcion.
 Floding, Miss Mary E., Concepcion.
 Francis, Miss Elizabeth D., Colegio Americano, Concepcion.
 Gardner, Miss Evelyn E., College, Concepcion.
 Goddin, Miss Myrtle, Concepcion.
 †Griffin, Philip (contract), M. E. Mission, El Vergel, Angol.
 Griffin, Mrs. Ina G. (contract), M. E. Mission, El Vergel, Angol.
 Hartzell, Corwin F., Santiago.
 Hartzell, Mrs. Laura K., Santiago.
 Hauser, Scott P., Casilla 283, Santiago.
 Hauser, Mrs. Lora C., Casilla 283, Santiago.
 Herrick, John S., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 Herrick, Mrs. Hazel B., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 †Hollister, Paul E., Casilla 89, Concepcion.
 Hollister, Mrs. Laura Singer, Casilla 89, Concepcion.
 Hull, Miss Olive I., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 †Ireland, Neal D., Colegio Americano, Casilla 89, Concepcion.
 Ireland, Mrs. Nina K., Colegio Americano, Casilla 89, Concepcion.
 Keys, Miss Eudora R., M. E. Mission, Concepcion.
 †Kinch, Francis M. (contract), M. E. Mission, Iquique.
 Kinch, Mrs. Carrie A., M. E. Mission, Iquique.
 Miller, Miss Pearl B., M. E. Mission, Santiago.
 Morse, Miss Dorothy (R.N.), Casilla 1142, Santiago.
 Pfaum, William O., Casilla 720, Iquique.
 Pfaum, Mrs. Mame M., Casilla 720, Iquique.
 †Reed, Elbert E., Angol.
 Reed, Mrs. Marian H., Angol.
 Sellers, Miss Lelia E., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 †Shelly, William A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Shelly, Mrs. Geneva L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Skinner, Miss Achsah, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Smith, Miss Jennie M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Smith, LeGrand B., Iquique.
 Smith, Mrs. Mildred Failey, Iquique.
 Snider, Miss Mary L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Swaney, Mrs. Mary F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wesley, Arthur F., Casilla 283, Santiago.

- Wesley, Mrs. Grace S., Casilla 283, Santiago.
 Zimmerman, Arthur F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Zimmerman, Mrs. Edna D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

- †Aden, Fred, Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Aden, Mrs. Anna P., Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Bauman, Ernest N., 231 Calle Alem, Junin, Argentina.
 Bauman, Mrs. Mary K., 231 Calle Alem, Junin, Argentina.
 †Gibson, Vernon C., 18 de Julio 2205, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Gibson, Mrs. Margery S., 18 de Julio 2205, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Howard, George P., Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Howard, Mrs. Rebecca D., Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Liebner, Otto, Lavelle 341, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Liebner, Mrs. Frances B., Lavelle 341, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 †Maddock, Sayre P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Maddock, Mrs. Rhea B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †McCaffree, William P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 McCaffree, Mrs. Elsie Wulfmeyer, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Smith, Earl M., Calle Turquia 231, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Smith, Mrs. Bessie A., Calle Turquia 231, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 †Spear, Philip H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Spear, Mrs. Gladys B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Truscott, Basil R., Alem 52, Lomas de Zamora, Argentina.
 Truscott, Mrs. Annie F., Alem 52, Lomas de Zamora, Argentina.
 Truscott, Thomas A., Calle San Jose 1466, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Truscott, Mrs. Caroline J., Calle San Jose 1466, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 †Walters, Ellis P., 18 de Julio 2205, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Walters, Mrs. Clara T., 18 de Julio 2205, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Warren, McKinley, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Warren, Mrs. Vanette H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NORTH ANDES

(Add to each field address, Peru.)

- Brewster, Clyde W., Apartado 408, Lima.
 Brewster, Mrs. Mildred M., Apartado 408, Lima.
 Goddard, Miss Nelle B. (R.N.), Casilla 46, Callao.
 †Gordon, Donald C. (M.D.), British American Hospital, Callao.
 Gordon, Mrs. Helen Gary, British American Hospital, Callao.
 Hankin, Miss Katherine (R.N.), Casilla 46, Callao.
 Hassels, Miss Anna (R.N.), British-American Hospital, Callao, Peru.
 Herbst, Miss Nelle (Dietitian), Casilla 46, Callao.
 Hoffman, Miss Jeanette, Casilla 123, Callao.

Howard, Miss Florence O. (R.N.), Huancayo.
 Johnson, Miss Serena (contract), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Kurath, Miss Louisa (nurse), Casilla 46, Callao.
 †MacCormack, Eugene A. (M.D.), Casilla 46, Callao.
 MacCormack, Mrs. Harriet H. (R.N.), Casilla 46, Callao.
 Mead, Miss Hazel E. (R.N.), Huancayo.
 Miller, Charles E., Huancayo.
 Pease, Miss Hazel I. (R.N.), British-American Hospital, Callao, Peru.
 Rader, Marvin A., Apartado 408, Lima.
 Rader, Mrs. Jean H., Apartado 408, Lima.

Read, Miss Elsie A. (R.N.), Casilla 46, Callao.
 †Shurtleff, Malcolm C., Casilla 123, Callao.
 Shurtleff, Mrs. Florence J., Casilla 123, Callao.
 Snell, Clarence R., Apartado 327, Callao.
 Snell, Mrs. Ida M., Apartado 327, Callao.
 †Stanger, Frank M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Stanger, Mrs. Gertrude C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Stevenson, Miss C. Estella (nurse), Casilla 46, Callao.
 †Whitehead, Irving, Apartado 44, Huancayo.
 Whitehead, Mrs. Virginia B., Apartado 44, Huancayo.

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BULGARIA

(Add to each field address, Bulgaria.)

Count, Elmer E., Place Slaveikov 12, Sofia.
 Count, Mrs. Viette T., Place Slaveikov 12, Sofia.

FRANCE

(Add to each field address, France.)

Bracken, Miss Mary, Paris.
 Halsted, Alfred T., Le Foyer Retrouve, Charvieu, Isere.
 Halsted, Mrs. Florence G., Le Foyer Retrouve, Charvieu, Isere.
 Townsend, Jacob D., 79 Rue Denfert Rochereau, Paris.
 Wadsworth, Julian S., Chateau Thierry.
 Wadsworth, Mrs. Maie S., Chateau Thierry.
 Welker, Roy A., Ecole Foyer de Champfleury, Poissy (S. and O.).
 Welker, Mrs. Mary P., Ecole Foyer de Champfleury, Poissy (S. and O.).

GERMANY

(Add to each field address, Germany.)

Luering, Harry L. E., Ginnheimer Landstrasse 176, Frankfort-on-Main.
 Luering, Mrs. Violet B., Ginnheimer Landstrasse 176, Frankfort-on-Main.

JUGO-SLAVIA

Wolfe, Miss Ruth S., American School, Bitolj.

BALTIC AND SLAVIC

Simons, George A., 15 Elizabeth St., Riga, Latvia.

NORTH AFRICA

(Add to each field address, North Africa.)

Blackmore, Josiah T. C., Fort National, Kabylia.

Blackmore, Mrs. Clarisse L. I., Fort National, Kabylia.
 Frease, Edwin F., 5 Rue Joinville, Algiers.
 Frease, Mrs. Ella B., 5 Rue Joinville, Algiers.
 Kellar, Frederick J., 18 Rue de la Sebkhia, Tunis.
 Kellar, Mrs. Lillian G., 18 Rue de la Sebkhia, Tunis.
 †Kelly, C. Guyer, Box 269, Tunis.
 Kelly, Mrs. Eleanor A., Box 269, Tunis.
 Kiser, Stephen L., 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.
 Kiser, Mrs. Karen H. (nurse), 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.
 Lindsay, Norman W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lindsay, Mrs. Ruby L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lochhead, James L., 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.
 Lochhead, Mrs. Margaret B., 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.
 Lochhead, Miss Marjorie R., 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.
 Purdon, John H. C., care of Miss L. M. Gray, 7 Blvd. de Grancy, Lausanne, Switzerland.
 Purdon, Mrs. Catherine G., care of Miss L. M. Gray, 7 Blvd. de Grancy, Lausanne, Switzerland.
 Smith, Percy, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Smith, Mrs. Sarah B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MADEIRA ISLANDS

(Add to each field address, Madeira Islands.)

Duarte, Benjamin R., Rua de Estacada, Machico.
 Duarte, Mrs. Marie C., Rua de Estacada, Machico.
 Haydock, Earl H., M. E. Mission, Funchal.
 Haydock, Mrs. Marguerite K., M. E. Mission, Funchal.

RETIRED MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

A

Allen, Elma Wines (Mrs. F. C.), 1896-1906, Chile; 1914-1924, Central America, 5323 Pitt St., New Orleans, La.
 Armand, Bertha K. (Mrs. S. H.), 1910-1913, Philippine Islands, Butlerville, Ind.

B

Baker, Rachel S. (Mrs. A. H.), 1883-1913, South India, Watts Flats, N. Y.
 Batstone, Alice N. (Mrs. W. H. L.), 1902-1913, South India, Conimicut, R. I.
 Baughman, Mabel H. (Mrs. B. J.), 1907-1921, Malaya, Box 1020, Hendersonville, N. C.

Beal, Bessie R. (Mrs. W. D.), 1904-1915, North India, 102 University Ave., Delaware, Ohio.
 Beebe, Robert C. (M.D.), 1884-1923, Central China, 42 Route Chisi, Shanghai, China.
 Beebe, Rose Lobenstine (Mrs. R. C.), 1909-1923, Central China, 42 Route Chisi, Shanghai, China.
 Bishop, Charles, 1879-1926, Japan, 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bishop, Jennie B. (Mrs. C.), 1880-1926, Japan, 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bishop, Nellie D. (Mrs. H. F.), 1904-1910, Bombay, 714 Broadway, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
 Brown, Frederick, 1886-1914, North China,

Cathway Causeway, Chaterham-on-the-Hill, Surrey, England.

Brown, Agnes B. (Mrs. Frederick), 1886-1914, North China, Cathway Causeway, Chaterham-on-the-Hill, Surrey, England.

Brown, Grow S., 1905-1917, Foochow, Costa Mesa, Cal.

Brown, Emma C. (Mrs. G. S.), 1904-1917, Foochow, Costa Mesa, Cal.

Bruere, Elizabeth N. (Mrs. W. B.), 1921-1923, Bombay, Poona, India.

Bruere, William W., 1880-1906, Bombay, Poona, India.

Bruere, Carrie P. (Mrs. W. W.), 1886-1906, Bombay, 24 Irwin Ave., Collingswood, N. J.

Buchanan, Charles S., 1896-1922, Malaya and Netherlands Indies, 5511 Vernon Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.

Buchanan, Emily E. (Mrs. C. S.), 1897-1922, Malaya and Netherlands Indies, 5511 Vernon Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.

Buchwalter, Elizabeth McNeil (Mrs. A. L.), 1887-1916, East Central Africa, 4690 Tompkins Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Buck, Carrie M. (Mrs. P. M.), 1872-1922, North India, Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly, India.

Bunker, Dalzell A., 1895-1926, Korea.

Bunker, Annie Ellers (Mrs. D. A.) (R.N.), 1895-1926, Korea.

Burch, Miss Adelaide G., 1896-1919, South America, 131 South Manhattan, Los Angeles, Cal.

Byrock, John, 1898-1921, Bengal, 701 Cook St., Saint Paul, Minn.

Byrock, Anna W. (Mrs. John), 1898-1921, Bengal, 701 Cook St., Saint Paul, Minn.

C

Cady, Hattie Y. (Mrs. H. O.), 1894-1905, West China, 2025 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Chaney, Ida F. (Mrs. J. W.), 1918-1921, Chile, 1186 Borthwick St., Portland, Ore.

Chew, Flora W. (Mrs. B. J.), 1899-1902, North India, Jagdalpur, C. P., India.

Clancy, Ella P. (Mrs. D. C.), 1898-1915, Northwest India, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Clark, Felicia B. (Mrs. N. W.), 1889-1918, Italy, 43 Madison Ave., Madison, N. J.

Cleveland, M. Ella T. (Mrs. J. G.), 1887-1903, Japan, Box 512, Martinez, Cal.

Compton, Harry, 1883-1919, South America, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Compton, Rebecca M. (Mrs. H.), 1883-1919, South America, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Craver, Laura G. (Mrs. S. P.), 1876-1920, Mexico and South America, 309 North Adams St., Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Culshaw, Ruth C. (Mrs. J.), 1897-1916, North India, 7 Marshall Ave., Bridlington, Yorkshire, England.

Curnow, James O., 1895-1919, West China, 3 Grosvenor Gardens, Muswell Hill, London, England.

Curnow, Mary E. (Mrs. J. O.), 1895-1919, West China, 3 Grosvenor Gardens, Muswell Hill, London, England.

D

Davis, Maria B. (Mrs. G. R.), 1872-1919, North China, care of Mr. L. R. Davis, Santa Cruz Cement Co., Davenport, Cal.

Davis, Mary C. (Mrs. F. G.), 1876-1920, South India, 825 West 179th St., New York City.

Davison, Florence B. (Mrs. C. S.), 1905-1920, Japan, 5309 Aldama St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Davison, John C., 1873-1922, Japan, 2445 Russell St., Berkeley, Cal.

Denning, John O., 1890-1925, India, Allahabad, India.

Denning, Margaret B. (Mrs. J. O.), 1890-1925, India, Allahabad, India.

Denyes, John R., 1898-1921, Malaya, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.

Denyes, Mary O. (Mrs. J. R.), 1898-1921, Malaya, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.

Dodson, William P., 1885-1915, West Central Africa, 445 Sacramento St., Pasadena, Cal.

Dodson, Catherine M. (Mrs. W. P.), 1898-1915, West Central Africa, 445 Sacramento St., Pasadena, Cal.

Drees, Charles W., 1874-1924, Mexico, Porto Rico and Eastern South America, 498 Pedernera, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Drees, Mary C. (Mrs. C. W.), 1877-1924, Mexico, Porto Rico, and Eastern South America, 498 Pedernera, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

E

Ernsberger, David O., 1882-1922, Hyderabad, 1769 East Villa St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Ernsberger, Margaret C. (Mrs. D. O.), 1901-1922, Hyderabad, 1769 East Villa St., Los Angeles, Cal.

F

Fisher, Miss Alice H., 1893-1918, South America, Lima, N. Y.

Fox, Ellen W. (Mrs. D. O.), 1881-1905, Bombay, 630 Montgomery St., Albany, Ore.

Fulkerson, Epperson R., 1887-1910, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo. (On detached service with the Board.)

Fulkerson, Anna S. (Mrs. E. R.), 1905-1910, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo.

G

Gilder, Louise B. (Mrs. G. K.), 1873-1920, Central Provinces, 7 Berlie St., Langfordtown, Bangalore, India.

Greenman, Almon W., Mexico, Italy, and South America, 1880-1924, 353 West 117th St., New York City.

Greenman, Marinda Gammon (Mrs. A. W.), Mexico, Italy, and South America, 1880-1924, 353 West 117th St., New York City.

Guthrie, Adelina G. (Mrs. F. L.), 1900, Hinghwa, China, 5609 20th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

H

Hall, Christiania W. (Mrs. O. F.), 1901-1908, Central China, Dundas, Minn.

Hammon, Miss Annie, 1914-1922, North Africa, 16 Rue Khalona, Tunis, North Africa.

Harnden, Miss Florence E., 1915-1922, North Africa, 3 Rue des Chenes, La Servette, Geneva, Switzerland.

Harrington, Mary S. (Mrs. J. C. F.), 1895-1908 and 1915-1925, Chile, Box 535, Stockton, Cal.

Hart, Caroline M. (Mrs. E. H.), 1904-1913, Central China, 9648 Vanderpool Ave., Chicago, Ill.

†Herman, Ernest F., 1899-1922, Chile, 909 West 36th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Herman, Clementine G. (Mrs. E. F.), 1899-1922, Chile, 909 West 36th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Hewes, George C., 1891-1916, North India, Vilonia, Ark.

Hewes, Annie B. (Mrs. G. C.), 1894-1916, North India, Vilonia, Ark.

Hollister, William H., 1888-1921, Hyderabad, 163 North Sandusky St., Delaware, Ohio.

Hollister, Emma H. (Mrs. W. H.), 1888-1921, Hyderabad, 163 North Sandusky St., Delaware, Ohio.

Huddleston, Oscar, 1906-1921, Philippine Islands, 512 West Willamette St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Huddleston, Leona L. (Mrs. O.), 1906-1921, Philippine Islands, 512 West Willamette St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Hyslop, Mrs. Hannah J., 1902-1919, Chile, M. E. Mission, Santiago, Chile.

J

Jackson, Helen M. (Mrs. H.), 1868-1902, Bengal, 803 D St., Belmar, N. J.

K

Kent, Florence Van D. (Mrs. E. M.), 1910-1918, West China, Chemung, N. Y.

King, Edna H. (Mrs. H. E.), 1894-1923, North China, 615 East Ann St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Kupfer, Lydia K. (Mrs. C. F.), 1881-1918, China, Berea, Ohio.

L

Lawson, Ellen H. (Mrs. J. C.), 1881-1917, North India, Concord, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

Lawyer, Franklin P., 1906-1915, Mexico, 1193 West 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Long, Miss Estella C. (M.D.), 1900-1922, Eastern South America, 311 Grismer Ave., Burbank, Cal.

Long, Flora S. (Mrs. C. S.), 1880-1890, Japan, 237 Prospect St., South Orange, N. J.

Longden, Wilbur C., 1883-1915, Central China, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.

Longden, Gertrude K. (Mrs. W. C.), 1883-1915, Central China, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.

Lyon, James, 1879-1924, India, Gomah, Grand Chord Line, Bengal, India.

Lyon, Mrs. James, 1920-1924, India, Gomah, Grand Chord Line, Bengal, India.

M

McNabb, Sarah C. (Mrs. R. L.), 1892-1904, China, 1524 College Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Mansell, Florence A. (Mrs. W. A.), 1888-1913, North India, M. E. Mission, Bareilly, India.

Marsh, Evelyn P. (Mrs. B. H.), 1898, Foochow, 307 West Seventh St., Sterling, Ill.

Mead, Samuel J., 1886-1909, West Africa, 323 Date Ave., West Alhambra, Cal.

Mead, Ardella K. (Mrs. S. J.), 1886-1909, West Africa, 323 Date Ave., West Alhambra, Cal.

Meik, James P., 1881-1922, Bengal, 120 South Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Meik, Isabella Y. (Mrs. J. P.), 1886-1922, Bengal, 120 South Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Meyer, Miss Ida M. (R.N.), 1920-1924, Chile, 302 North Washington St., Watertown, Wis.

Miller, William S., 1886-1923, Liberia and Angola, 710 Cumberland St., Baltimore, Md.

Miner, George S., 1891-1924, Foochow, 1700 San Jacinto St., Houston, Tex.

Moore, William A., 1880-1918, South India, Solon, Me.

Moore, Laura W. (Mrs. W. A.), 1884-1918, South India, Solon, Me.

N

Neeld, Emma A. (Mrs. F. L.), 1881-1913, North India, 1159 Boulevard, West Hartford, Conn.

Nind, George B., 1900-1924, Madeira Islands, 161 Middlesex Ave., Medford, Boston 55, Mass.

Nind, Mary G. (Mrs. G. B.), 1907-1924, Madeira Islands, 161 Middlesex Ave., Medford, Boston 55, Mass.

O

Ogata, Sennosuki, 1885-1926, Japan, Tokyo, Japan.

Ogata, Fuki Kanno (Mrs. S.), 1886-1926, Japan, Tokyo, Japan.

Ohlinger, Bertha S. (Mrs. F.), 1876-1909, China and Korea, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.

P

Park, Wilhelmina J. (Mrs. G. W.), 1880-1922, Bombay, 1319 Madison St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Parker, Lucy M. (Mrs. A. C.), 1906-1909, Bombay, Godhra, Panch Mahals, India.

Ports, Charles W., 1900-1920, Chile and Panama, 211½ Main St., Las Cruces, N. M.

Ports, Rosa P. (Mrs. C. W.), 1909-1920, Panama, 211½ Main St., Las Cruces, N. M.

Pyke, Annabel G. (Mrs. J. H.), 1873-1919, North China, care of Doctor Ridlon, U. S. Marine Hospital, Stapleton, S. I.

R

Reeder, John L., 1899-1924, Chile, 1727 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, Cal.

Reeder, Marion M. (Mrs. J. L.), 1892-1924, Chile, 1727 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, Cal.

Richards, Erwin H., 1896-1911, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, Ohio.

Richards, Mary McC. (Mrs. E. H.), 1903-1911, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, Ohio.

Robinson, William T., 1880-1922, South America, Box 95, Comanche, Colo.

Rockey, Mary Hadsell (Mrs. N. L.), 1884-1924, North India, M. E. Mission, Bareilly, India.

Ross, Pearl T. (Mrs. S. J.), 1918-1921, Liberia, 2650 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Ross de Souza, Maude G. (Mrs. C. W.), 1911-1919, South India, 7 Langford Road, Langford Town, Bangalore, India.

S

Schilling, Elizabeth B. (Mrs. G. J.), 1893-1920, India and South America, 192 La Salle Ave., Royal Oak, Mich.

Schou, Louise E. (Mrs. K. J.), 1878-1911, Denmark, Thorsgade 40, Odense, Denmark.

Schwartz, Lola R. (Mrs. H. W.), 1884-1918, Japan, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Scott, Emma M. (Mrs. J. E.), 1877-1906, North India, 1312 Purdy Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.

Shellabear, William G., 1890-1921, Malaya, 20 Whitman Ave., West Hartford, Conn.

Shellabear, E. Naomi Ruth (Mrs. W. G.), 20 Whitman Ave., West Hartford, Conn.

Shuett, Mary B. (Mrs. J. W.), 1898-1914, West Central Africa, 1715 Acacia St., Alhambra, Cal.

Siberts, Mary F. (Mrs. S. W.), 1876-1908, Mexico and South America, 1781 Holly St., Denver, Colo.

Simpson, John A., 1899-1921, Liberia, 621 Sixth Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Simpson, Mattie H. (Mrs. J. A.), 1899-1921, Liberia, 621 Sixth Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Smart, William G., 1878-1925, Madeira Islands, Caixa Postal 84, Funchal, Madeira Islands.

Smart, Eliza N. (Mrs. W. G.), 1878-1925, Madeira Islands, Caixa Postal 84, Funchal, Madeira Islands.

Smith, Sara O. (Mrs. L. C.), 1881-1896, Mexico, 1361 West Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.

Smyth, Alice H. (Mrs. G. B.), 1884-1914, Foochow, 2509 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, Cal.

Soper, Julius, 1873-1913, Japan, Glendale, Cal.

Soper, Mary D. (Mrs. J.), 1873-1913, Japan, Glendale, Cal.

Spangler, Martha T. (Mrs. J. M.), 1887-1908, South America, 643 Revere Place, Culver City, Cal.
 Stevens, Minnie P. (Mrs. L.), 1890-1894, China, R. R. No. 1, Box 9, Perris, Cal.
 Stuart, Rachel A. (Mrs. G. A.), 1886-1911, Central China, 3455 South Hoover St., Los Angeles, Cal.

T

Taft, Marcus L., 1880-1912, North China, 125 South Bonnie Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
 Taft, Mary W. (Mrs. M. L.), 1906-1912, North China, 114 West 12th St., Atlanta, Ga.
 Tallon, Bertha K. (Mrs. W.), 1909-1911, Eastern South America, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
 Thoburn, Ruth C. (Mrs. D. L.), 1899-1905, North India, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India.
 Thomas, Elizabeth W. (Mrs. J. B.), 1889-1915, India, 3465 South Hoover St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Thompson, John F., 1866-1918, South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
 Thomson, Helen G. (Mrs. J. F.), 1866-1918 South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
 Tindale, Matthew, 1892-1909, Hyderabad, 9 Borebank Road, Bangalore, Benson Town, India.
 Tomlinson, Viola Van S. (Mrs. W. E.), 1906-1915, Northwest India, Oriska, N. Dak.
 Turner, Miriam S. (Mrs. C. J.), 1915, South America, 718 Calle Corrientes, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.

V

Vail, Milton S., 1879-1902, Japan, 2242 Seventh Ave., Oakland, Cal.
 Vail, Emma Witbeck (Mrs. M. S.), 1885-1902, Japan, 2242 Seventh Ave., Oakland, Cal.
 Verity, George W., 1891-1915, North China, 481 Franklin St., Appleton, Wis.

W

Walker, Wilbur F., 1873-1908, North China, 630½ South Seventh St., Springfield, Ill.
 Walley, Louise M. (Mrs. J.), 1886-1913, Central China, Kuling, Kiangsi, China.
 Ward, Ellen W. (Mrs. C. B.), 1879-1909, Central Provinces, Hazaribagh, Behar, India.
 Waugh, Jane T. (Mrs. J. W.), 1876-1910, North India, Richmond Villa, Naini Tal, India.
 Wilcox, Myron C., 1881-1908, Foochow, Hutchens Hotel, 205 Garden St., San Antonio, Tex.
 Wilcox, Hattie C. (Mrs. M. C.), 1886-1908, Foochow, Hutchens Hotel, 205 Garden St., San Antonio, Tex.
 Wilcox, Rita K. (Mrs. B. O.), 1912-1916, Malaya, 2022 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Withey, Amos E., 1884-1903, West Africa, 216 North Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
 Withey, Irene A. (Mrs. A. E.), 1884-1903, West Africa, 216 North Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
 Wolfe, Grace H. (Mrs. F. F.), 1908-1925, North Andes, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Worley, Imogene F. (Mrs. J. H.), 1882-1915, Foochow, Box 715, Saint Cloud, Fla.

MISSIONARIES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

June 1, 1926

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by the year of appointment, the Branch under whose auspices she went out, and the Conference in which she is now working.

A

Abbott, Anna Agnes, 1901, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Abbott, Edna May, 1915, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
 Abel, Edith F., 1915, Topeka, Foochow.
 Adams, Jean, 1900, Philadelphia, Foochow.
 Adams, Marie, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
 Albrecht, Helen R., 1921, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Aldrich, Sylvia E., 1922, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Alexander, V. Elizabeth, 1903, Cincinnati, East Japan.
 Allen, Mabel E., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
 Amburn, Emma E., 1918, Des Moines, Burma.
 Anderson, Mary, 1911, Philadelphia, North Africa.
 Appenzeller, Alice R., 1914, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Apple, E. Blanche, 1923, Topeka, Hinghwa.
 Ashbaugh, Adella M., 1908, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Ashbrook, Anna, 1914, Cincinnati, North India.
 Ashwill, Agnes, 1908, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Atkins, Ruth J., 1921, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
 Austin, Laura F., 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Ayres, Harriet L., 1886, Cincinnati, Mexico.

B

Bachman, Mary V., 1923, Des Moines, Hinghwa.
 Bacon, Edna G., 1916, Northwestern, North India.
 Bacon, Nettie A., 1913, New York, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Bahrenburg, Lyra H., 1919, Topeka, North China.
 Bailey, Barbara M., 1919, Topeka, East Japan.
 Bair, Blanche R., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
 Baker, L. Catherine, 1907, Cincinnati, Kiangsi.
 Ball, Jennie L., 1915, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Barber, Emma J., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Barstow, Clara G., 1912, Pacific, Eastern South America.
 Bartlett, Carrie M., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Bartlett, Myrth, 1923, Pacific, Foochow.
 Bassett, Bernice C., 1919, Northwestern, East Japan.
 Bates, Grace M., 1922, Des Moines, North India.
 Battin, Lora I., 1920, Northwestern, North China.
 Beach, Lucy W., 1920, Northwestern, North India.
 Beale, Elizabeth M., 1911, Philadelphia, South India.
 Beatty, Mabel A., 1916, New England, West China.

Beck, Rosetta, 1914, Cincinnati, South India
 Becker, Gertrude A., 1920, Minneapolis, Central Provinces.
 Bedell, Mary E., 1917, Columbia River, North China.
 Beissell, Ina Mae, 1924, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Bennett, F. Mabelle (contract), 1923, Baltimore, Mexico.
 Benthien, Elizabeth M., 1895, Northwestern, Mexico.
 Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Betz, Blanche A., 1907, Northwestern, Mexico.
 Beven, Georgia H., 1922, Pacific, Rhodesia.
 Bjorklund, Sigrid C., 1920, New England, Hinghwa.
 Blackburn, Frances (contract), 1922, Cincinnati, North Andes.
 Blackstock, Anna, 1913, Baltimore, North Indies.
 Blackstock, Constance E., 1914, Philadelphia, North India.
 Blair, Katherine A., 1888, Cincinnati, Bengal.
 Blakely, Mildred M., 1913, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Bladen, Jennie A., 1917, Cincinnati, Bombay.
 Bodenhouse, Laura G., 1897, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Boddy, Grace, 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Bodley, Ellison W., 1915, Pacific, East Japan.
 Boles, Lulu A., 1923, Topeka, Bengal.
 Bonafeld, Julia, 1888, Cincinnati, Central China.
 Bording, Maren P., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands, and 1922, Korea.
 Bortell, Pearl, 1925, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Bothwell, Jean B., 1922, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Bowen, Alice, 1922, Cincinnati, Central China.
 Bragg, Jessie A., 1914, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Brayton, Margaret, 1922, Northwestern, West China.
 Brethorst, Alice B., 1906, Minneapolis, West China.
 Brethorst, S. Marie, 1913, Minneapolis, West China.
 Bricker, Mary, 1923, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., 1911, Des Moines, North China.
 Brooks, Jessie, 1907, Minneapolis and New York, Malaya.
 Brown, Cora M., 1910, Topeka, Hinghwa.
 Brown, Edna B., 1920, New York, Eastern South America.
 Brown, Zula F., 1911, Pacific, Kiangsi.
 Brownlee, Charlotte, 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Buggy, M. Marguerite, 1920, Cincinnati, South India.
 Bunce, Thirza E., 1908, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Bunger, Frances M. (R.N.), 1922, Columbia River, Indus River.
 Burdeshaw, Rhoda O., 1922, Cincinnati, Central China.
 Butterfield, Nellie E., 1922, Pacific, Mexico.
 Butts, Ethel, 1920, New York, Korea.

C

Caldwell, Ruth M. (contract), 1922, Northwestern, North China.
 Calkins, Ethel M., 1915, Topeka, North India.
 Caris, Clara A., 1914, Cincinnati, West China.
 Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), 1887, New York, Foochow.
 Carlyle, Elizabeth M., 1920, Columbia River, North China.
 Carpenter, Mary F. (contract), Bengal.
 Carr, Rachel C., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Carson, Anna, 1913, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Castle, Belle, 1915, Northwestern, West China.

Chadwick, Freda P., 1920, Philadelphia, Netherlands Indies.
 Chaffin, Mrs. Anna B., 1917, Des Moines, Korea.
 Chappell, Mary H., 1912, Cincinnati, East Japan.
 Charles, Bertha D., 1912, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Chase, Laura, 1915, New England, East Japan.
 Cheney, Alice, 1914, Des Moines, East Japan.
 Cheney, Monona L., 1918, Northwestern, North China.
 Chilson, Elma M., 1911, Topeka, Gujarat.
 Christensen, Lydia D., 1913, Des Moines, Indus River.
 Church, Marie E., 1915, Columbia River, Korea.
 Clancy, M. Adelaide, 1909, Pacific, Northwest India.
 Clark, Faith A., 1921, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Clark, Grace, 1911, Pacific, Rhodesia.
 Clausen, Minnie, 1925, Topeka, North Andes.
 Cliff, Minnie B., 1913, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Cline, Marie I., 1921, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Clinton, E. Lahuna, 1910, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Cole, Marion R., 1925, New York, Foochow.
 Colony, Lucile, 1922, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Comstock, Joy E., 1923, Philadelphia, South India.
 Cone, Maud E., 1923, Columbia River, Angola.
 Conn, C. Elbertha, 1920, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Conow, Marion L., 1922, Topeka, Korea.
 Copley, Ruth E., 1918, Topeka, Philippine Islands, and 1925, Mexico.
 Corbett, Lila M., 1920, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Cornelison, Bernice, 1922, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
 Corner, Sula Marie, 1924, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Couch, Helen, 1916, Philadelphia, West Japan.
 Cowan, Celia M., 1920, Columbia River, West China.
 Cox, Ruth M., 1921, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Crandall, Jessie R., 1920, Pacific, Malaya.
 Crane, Edith M., 1904, Northwestern, Central China.
 Craven, Norma, 1917, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Creek, Bertha M., 1905, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Cross, Cilicia L., 1913, Minneapolis, Angola.
 Crouse, Margaret D., 1906, Philadelphia, Central Provinces.
 Culley, Frances E., 1924, New York, Central China.
 Currier, Grace M., 1919, Des Moines, France.
 Curtice, Lois K., 1914, New England, East Japan.
 Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), 1892, New York, Korea.

D

Dalrymple, Marion E., 1918, New England, Lucknow.
 Daniel, Nell M., 1897, Des Moines, East Japan.
 Daniels, Martha J., 1923 (contract), Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Daniels, Ruth N., 1920, Topeka, Central China.
 Danner, Ruth M., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
 Darby, Hawthorne (M.D.), 1925, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Daubendiek, Letha I., 1923, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Davis, Grace C., 1908, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
 Davis, Hazel, 1919, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Davis, Joan, 1902, Des Moines, Lucknow.
 Davis, Lois L., 1923, Columbia River, West Japan.

Deam, Mary L., 1919, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Decker, Marguerite M., 1905, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
 Dennis, Viola B., 1919, Cincinnati, North India.
 Denny, Etta A., 1921, Topeka, Foochow.
 Desjardins, Helen, 1918, Northwestern, West China.
 Dicken, Ethel M., 1919, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Dickinson, Emma E., 1897, New York, East Japan.
 Dickinson, Jennie M., 1920, New England, Malaya.
 Dillenbeck, Nora M., 1913, New York, North China.
 Dillingham, Grace L., 1911, Pacific, Korea.
 Dimmitt, Marjorie A., 1920, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Dodd, Stella L. (M.D.), 1921, Des Moines, South India.
 Doddridge, Ethel V., 1922, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Donohugh, Emma E., 1919, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
 Dove, Agnes C. W., 1920, Philadelphia, Bombay.
 Draper, Winifred F., 1911, New York, East Japan.
 Drescher, Mildred G., 1920, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Drummer, Martha A., 1906, Pacific, Angola.
 Dudley, Rosa E., 1907, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
 Dunn, Olive, 1921, Northwestern, North India.
 Dunton, Dorothy K., 1923, Cincinnati, North India.
 Dyer, Addie C., 1917, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Dyer, Clara P., 1907, New England, North China.

E

Eaton, Mary Jane, 1917, Cincinnati, Italy.
 Ebersole, Stella, 1921, Minneapolis, Burma.
 Edborg, Vera M., 1923, Minneapolis, Java.
 Eddy, Mabel L., 1920, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Eddy, Mrs. S. W., 1902, Cincinnati, Bombay.
 Ehly, Emma L., 1912, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Eide, Mary L., 1920, Des Moines, Yenping.
 Elliott, Bernice E., 1914, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Ellison, Grace F., 1912, Topeka, West China.
 Emery, Phoebe E., 1916, Topeka, North India.
 English, Marguerite G., 1921, New England, Korea.
 Eno, Enola, 1915, Des Moines, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Eno, Eula (M.D.), 1922, Des Moines, Central China.
 Erbst, Wilhelmina, 1909, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
 Ericson, Judith, 1906, Topeka, South India.
 Estey, Ethel M., 1900, New York, Korea.
 Evans, Mary A., 1913, New England, Philippine Islands.
 Everley, Garnet M., 1924, Topeka, Northwest India.

F

Fales, Cora, 1918, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Farmer, Ida A., 1917, New York, Northwest India.
 Fearon, Dora C., 1912, Cincinnati, North China.
 Fehr, Vera J., 1919, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Fernstrom, Helma J., 1925, Northwestern, Indus River.
 Ferris, Helen, 1923, Cincinnati, Kiangsi.
 Ferris, Phoebe A. (M.D.), 1917, Columbia River, Gujarat.
 Field, Ruth, 1918, Columbia River, Bengal.
 Finlay, Annette, 1920, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Finlay, L. Alice, 1905, Cincinnati, West Japan.

Fisher, Fannie F., 1895, Northwestern, South India.
 Fisher, Mrs. Mabel G., 1917, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Flessel, Anna M., 1923, New York, West China.
 Forsyth, Estella M., 1907, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Fosnot, Pearl B., 1921, Topeka, West China.
 Foster, Ina Lee, 1924, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Foster, Mildred, 1922, Northwestern, Italy.
 Fox, Eulalia E., 1913, Northwestern, Central China.
 Frantz, Ida F., 1914, Cincinnati, North China.
 Frazey, H. Laura, 1908, Topeka, Foochow.
 Fredericks, Anna E., 1915, New York, Kiangsi.
 Fuller, Edna H., 1924, Pacific, Hinghwa.
 Fuller, Marjorie A., 1920, Northwestern, Rhodesia.

G

Gabrielson, Winnie M., 1908, Topeka, North India.
 Galleher, Helen M., 1924, Cincinnati, Yenping.
 Gard, Blanche A., 1920, Topeka, East Japan.
 Garden, Frances E. (contract), 1924, Cincinnati, South India.
 Gaylord, Edith F., 1913, Des Moines, China and Korea.
 Gill, Mrs. Mary W., 1917, Northwestern, North India.
 Gilliland, Helen C., 1918, Pacific, Eastern South America.
 Gilman, Gertrude, 1896, New England, North China.
 Gimson, Esther (M.D.), 1905, Northwestern, North India.
 Glassburner, Mamie F., 1904, Des Moines, Yenping.
 Golisch, Anna L., 1908, Des Moines, Central China.
 Goodall, Annie, 1911, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Gooding, Laura, 1923, Northwestern, North China.
 Goodman, Zora E., 1924, Philadelphia, East Japan.
 Gould, Olive L., 1921, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Graf, Martha A., 1922, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Grandstrand, Pauline, 1905, Minneapolis, Bengal.
 Greene, Leola M., 1920, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Greene, Lily D., 1894, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Greer, Lillian P., 1917, Topeka, North China.
 Gregg, Eva A., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Grennan, Elizabeth M., 1925, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Griffin, Alta I., 1921, Northwestern, South India.
 Griffin, Pansy P., 1920, Philadelphia, North China.
 Grove, Nelda L., 1919, Topeka, Korea.

H

Hadden, G. Evelyn, 1913, Pacific, North India.
 Hagar, Esther M., 1925, New York, Eastern South America.
 Hagen, Olive I., 1919, Northwestern, West Japan.
 Halfpenny, M. Lillian, 1914, Pacific, North China.
 Hall, Ada B., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hall, Dorcas, 1922, Philadelphia, Central Provinces.
 Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), 1890, New York, Korea.
 Halverstadt, Hattie J., 1918, Topeka, Foochow.
 Hammons, Mabel (M.D.), 1921, Topeka, Foochow.

Hancock, Mrs. Nellie D., 1920, Baltimore, South India.
 Hanks, E. Gertrude, 1920, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Hannah, Mary L., 1924, New England, Gujarat.
 Hansing, Ovidia, 1920, Northwestern, West China.
 Harb, Mabel E., 1924, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Hardie, Eva M., 1895, Cincinnati, North India.
 Hardsaw, Rosa, 1922, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Harger, Gladys B., 1919, Northwestern, West China.
 Harris, Alice C., 1920, New England, North India.
 Harrod, Anna M., 1919, Northwestern, South India.
 Hartford, Mabel C., 1887, New England, Yeping.
 Hartung, Lois J., 1911, Pacific, Eastern South America, and 1924, Mexico.
 Harvey, Ruth M., 1923, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Hatch, Hazel A., 1920, Topeka, Korea.
 Hawkins, Sallie C., 1921, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Hayes, Virginia, 1923, Cincinnati, North Andes.
 Haynes, E. Irene, 1906, New York, Korea.
 Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), 1913, New York, North China.
 Heath, Neva (contract), 1923, Minneapolis, Mexico.
 Heaton, Carrie A., 1893, Northwestern, East Japan.
 Heist, Laura, 1921, Columbia River, Gujarat.
 Helm, Mabel, 1924, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Hemenway, Ruth V. (M.D.), 1923, New York, Foochow.
 Hermiston, Margaret I. W., 1919, New England, Northwest India.
 Hess, Margaret I., 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hess, Stella A., 1914, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
 Hewitt, Helen M., 1904, Northwestern, Mexico.
 Hewson, Marguerite E., 1922, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
 Highbaugh, Irma, 1917, Topeka, North China.
 Hill, Clara M., 1923, New England, Mexico.
 Hillman, Mary R., 1900, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hoath, Ruth, 1916, Topeka, North India.
 Hobart, Elizabeth, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
 Hobart, Louise, 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Hoddinott, Lucerne, 1921, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Hoffman, Carlotta E., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Hoffman, Thekla A., 1924, Cincinnati, South India.
 Hoge, Elizabeth, 1892, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
 Holder, Edna, 1922, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., 1904, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Hollister, Grace A., 1905, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Hollows, Bessie A., 1922, New England, Central China.
 Holman, Charlotte T., 1900, Pacific, Indus River.
 Holman, Sarah C., 1914, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
 Holmes, Lillian L., 1911, New York, West China.
 Holway, Ruth E., 1924, New England, North Andes.
 Honnell, Grace L., 1920, Topeka, North India.
 Hosford, Ruby C., 1918, Topeka, Eastern South America.
 Householder, C. Ethel, 1913, Topeka, West China.
 Howey, Harriett, 1916, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Hu King Eng (M.D.), 1895, Philadelphia, Foochow.
 Huff, Edyth A., 1920, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Huffman, Loal E. (M.D.), 1911, Cincinnati, Northwest India.

Hughes, M. Pearl, 1923, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Hulbert, Esther L., 1923, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hulbert, Jeannette C., 1914, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hunt, Ava F., 1910, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Hunt, Faith A., 1914, Minneapolis, Bengali.
 Hurlbut, Floy, 1913, Topeka, Foochow.
 Huser, Minnie, 1923, Cincinnati, Central China.
 Hutchens, Edna M., 1921, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Hyneman, Ruth E., 1915, Cincinnati, Lucknow.

I

Irwin, Alice A., 1923, Cincinnati, Eastern South America.

J

Jackson, C. Ethel, 1902, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Jacobson, Evelyn R., 1922, Minneapolis, North India.
 Jaquet, Myra A., 1909, Northwestern, North China.
 Jayne, Ruth E., 1924, Pacific, Foochow.
 Jewell, Amy L., 1924, New York, Malaya.
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., 1883, New York, North China.
 Johanson, Maria A. J., Topeka, Bengal.
 Johnson, Eda L., 1918, Pacific, Foochow.
 Johnson, Katherine M., 1912, Baltimore, Mexico.
 Jones, Dorothy, 1903, Northwestern, West China.
 Jones, Edna, 1907, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Jones, Jennie D., 1911, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Jones, Joan C., 1920 (contract), New York, Gujarat.
 Jones, Laura E. (M.D.), 1919, New York, West China.
 Jonte, Louise M., 1922, Topeka, South India.
 Justin, Catherine L., Topeka, Lucknow.
 Justin, Florence L. (contract), 1923, Topeka, Lucknow.

K

Kahn, Ida (M.D.), 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Keeney, Dorothea L., 1920, New York, Foochow.
 Kehm, Alta P., 1924, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
 Keister, Ida M., 1922, Minneapolis, West China.
 Kellogg, Nora E., 1921, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Kennard, Ada M., 1924, Pacific, North India.
 Kennard, Olive E., 1914, Pacific, North India.
 Kenyon, Carrie C., 1917, Philadelphia, Malaya.
 Kesler, Mary G., 1912, Topeka, Central China.
 Ketrang, Mary (M.D.), 1888, Cincinnati, Gujarat.
 Kilburn, Elizabeth H., 1919, Philadelphia, East Japan.
 King, Sarah, 1923, Pacific, Rhodesia.
 King, Winifred E., 1922, Pacific, Bengal.
 Kintner, Lela, 1922, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Kinzly, Katherine M., 1924, New York, Bengal.
 Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), 1910, Northwestern, Indus River.
 Kipp, Julia I., 1906, Northwestern, Indus River.
 Kleinhenn, Florence E. (contract), 1924, Cincinnati, Malaya.
 Klingeberger, Ida M., 1924, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Knapp, Elsie L., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Knox, Emma M., 1906, Northwestern, North China.
 Kostrup, Bertha A., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands and Korea.

L

Landrum, Margaret D., 1909, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Lane, Ortha M., 1919, Des Moines, North China.
 Lantz, Viola (M.D.), 1920, Pacific, North China.
 Larsson, Marie E., 1911, Topeka, West China.

Lauck, Ada J., 1892, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Laurence, Mabel C., 1914, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Lawrence, Birdice E., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
 Lawson, Anne E., 1885, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Lawson, Ellen L., 1917, Cincinnati, Indus River.
 Laybourne, Ethel M. (M.D.), 1911, Northwestern, Gujarat.
 Lebeus, Martha, 1897, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Lee, Elizabeth M., 1914, Philadelphia, West Japan.
 Lee, Mabel, 1903, Minneapolis, East Japan.
 Leforge, Roxie, 1918, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Lentz, Grace Z., 1920, Pacific, Central China.
 Leslie, Grace E., 1923, New York, Central China.
 Lewis, Ida B. (P.D.), 1910, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), 1901, Northwestern, South India.
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), 1905, New York, Foochow.
 Liers, Josephine, 1907, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Linam, Alice, 1895, New York, Yenping.
 Lindblad, Anna C., 1908, New England, West China.
 Livermore, Melva A., 1897, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Lochhead, Gertrude C., 1925, Philadelphia, France.
 Loomis, Jean, 1912, Pacific, West China.
 Loper, Ida G., 1898, New York, North India.
 Loucks, Blanche H., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
 Loveless, Emilie R., 1919, New York, North Africa.
 Low, Nellie, 1913, Cincinnati, South India.
 Ludgate, Abbie M., 1919, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Lybarger, Lela, 1909, Cincinnati, West China.

M

Mace, Rose A., 1911, Baltimore, Foochow.
 MacIntire, Frances W., 1916, New England, East Japan.
 Madden, F. E. Pearl, 1916, Philadelphia, Bengal.
 Maltby, Christine, 1923, Topeka, Mexico.
 Manchester, Ruth C., 1919, New England, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Manly, Grace E., 1924, Cincinnati, West China.
 Manly, Marian E. (M.D.), 1925, Cincinnati, West China.
 Mann, Mary, 1911, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Manning, Ella, 1899, Des Moines, West China.
 Marker, Jessie B., 1905, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Marriott, Jessie A., 1901, New England, Hinghwa.
 Marsh, Mabel C., 1910, Topeka, Malaya, and 1925, Mexico.
 Martin, Clara, 1897, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), 1900, Northwestern, North China.
 Maskell, Florence W., 1898, Des Moines, South India.
 Mason, Florence P., 1917, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Mason, Inez D., 1915, New England, Lucknow.
 Masters, Florence F., 1924, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Matthew, Helen, 1924, Northwestern, Indus River.
 Maull, Alice P., 1924, Des Moines, Philippine Islands.
 Mayer, Lucile C., 1912, New York, Bombay.
 McCann, S. Elizabeth, 1924, Baltimore, South India.
 McCartney, Blanche L., 1916, Topeka, North India.
 McClurg, Grace K., 1912, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.

McCutchen, Martha L., 1919, Topeka, Foochow.
 McDade, Myra L., 1919, Baltimore, Kiangsi.
 McKnight, Isabel, 1901, Topeka, Northwest India.
 McMann, M. Ethel, 1923, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
 McMillan, Helen K., 1920, Topeka, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 McQuie, Ada, 1922, Northwestern, Korea.
 Meader, Frances S., 1924, Northwestern, Central China.
 Means, Alice, 1897, Cincinnati, North India.
 Means, Mary, 1896, Cincinnati, North India.
 Meeker, Bessie L., 1919, Topeka, Kiangsi.
 Mellinger, Roxana, 1913, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Merrill, Clara E., 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Merritt, Edna F., 1924, New York, Hinghwa.
 Metsker, Mary K., 1923, Des Moines, South India.
 Miller, Alpha J., 1924, Cincinnati, Angola.
 Miller, Ethel, 1917, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), 1909, Columbia River, Central China.
 Miller, Lula A., 1901, New York, Korea.
 Miller, Viola L., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
 Mills, Camilla, 1922, Columbia River, North China.
 Milnes, Frances A. (contract), 1924, Pacific, North China.
 Mitchell, Zoia (contract), 1924, Northwestern, Mexico.
 Montgomery, Urdell, 1902, Topeka, South India.
 Moore, Agnes S., 1922, New York, Rhodesia.
 Moore, M. Gladys, 1920, Des Moines, Burma.
 Morehouse, Edith T. (M.D.), 1921, New York, South India.
 Morgan, Edith T. (M.D.), 1921, New York, South India.
 Morgan, Cora L., 1904, Topeka, Gujarat.
 Morgan, Julia (M.D.), 1922, Philadelphia, North China.
 Morgan, Mabel, 1918, Northwestern, South India.
 Morgan, Margaret, 1910, Northwestern, South India.
 Morris, Harriett P., 1921, Topeka, Korea.
 Morrow, Julia E., 1913, Columbia River, South India.
 Moses, Mathilde R., 1916, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Moss, Loma R., 1923, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Moyer, Jennie E., 1899, New York, Bengal.
 Munson, Elizabeth E., 1918, Northwestern, South India.
 Murphy, May, 1922, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
 Murray, Helen G., 1919, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Myers, Ruth L., 1922, Northwestern, Kiangsi.

N

Nagler, Etha M., 1920, Northwestern, Central China.
 Narbeth, E. Gwendoline, 1922, Philadelphia, North Africa.
 Naylor, Nell F., 1912, Topeka, South India.
 Nelson, Caroline C., 1906, Topeka, Indus River.
 Nelson, Dora L., 1910, Northwestern, Gujarat.
 Nelson, E. Lavinia, 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Nelson, Eva I., 1916, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Nelson, Lena, 1911, Philadelphia, West China.
 Nelson, Marie, 1923, New England, Angola.
 Nevitt, Jane Ellen, 1912, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Newton, Minnie E., 1912, New York, Gujarat.
 Nichols, Florence L., 1921, New England, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Nicolaisen, Martha C. W., 1900, Minneapolis, Hinghwa.
 Norberg, Eugenia, 1907, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Northcott, Ruth E., 1924, Northwestern, South-east Africa.

Nowlin, Mabel R., 1915, Des Moines, North China.
 Nuzum, Ruth P., 1921, New England, North China.

O

Odee, Bertha, 1921, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Oelschlaeger, Lydia, 1924, Northwestern, Netherlands Indies.
 Ogborn, Kate L., 1891, Des Moines, Central China.
 Okey, Mary C., 1924, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Oldfather, Jeanette, 1923, Des Moines, Korea.
 Oldridge, Mary B., 1919, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., 1909, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Olson, Della, 1917, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Olson, Mary E., 1903, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Otto, Violet L., 1923, Topeka, South India.
 Overman, L. Belle, 1917, Northwestern, Korea.

P

Packer, Josephine, 1922, Des Moines, Eastern South America.
 Paine, Mildred A., 1923, New York, East Japan.
 Palm, Emma M., 1922, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Palmer, Ethel M., 1921, Pacific, Indus River.
 Parish, S. Rebecca (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Parkes, Elizabeth, 1903, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
 Parks, Vera E., 1922, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Parmenter, Ona M., 1920, Minneapolis, Rhodesia.
 Patterson, Anna Gail, 1920, Cincinnati, South India.
 Pearson, Mary N., 1920, New England, Mexico.
 Peckham, Caroline S., 1915, Northwestern, West Japan.
 Peet, Azalia E., 1916, New York, West Japan.
 Penney, Winnogene C., 1916, Topeka, West China.
 Perrill, Mary L., 1910, Topeka, North India.
 Perry, Edith M., 1923, Topeka, Bulgaria.
 Perry, Harriet L., 1922, New England, East Japan.
 Persson, Bertha, 1920, Topeka, Hinghwa.
 Peters, Jessie I., 1903, Northwestern, North India.
 Peters, Mary, 1894, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Peters, Sarah, 1889, Northwestern, Central China.
 Phillips, Bess L., 1924, Cincinnati, Southeast Africa.
 Pider, Myrtle Z., 1911, Topeka, East Japan.
 Pierce, Mildred L., 1922, Des Moines, Bengal.
 Pittman, Annie M., 1919, New York, Kiangsi.
 Place, Pauline A., 1916, Northwestern, West Japan.
 Pletcher, Mina L., 1923, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Plumb, Florence J., 1900, New York, Foochow.
 Pool, Lydia S., 1903, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Pool, Miriam (M.D.), Topeka, West China.
 Porter, Clara A., 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Porter, Eunice, 1913, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Powell, Alice M., 1906, New York, North China.
 Power, Elsie M., 1919, Topeka, Burma.
 Precise, Myrtle, 1922, Topeka, Gujarat.
 Precise, Pearl, 1922, Topeka, Gujarat.
 Prentice, Margaret Mae, 1924, Topeka, North China.
 Proctor, Orvia A., 1919, Des Moines, West China.
 Pugh, Ada E., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Purdy, Caroline A., 1895, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Pye, Olive F., 1911, New York, Korea.

Q

Quinton, Frances, 1916, Northwestern, Rhodesia.

R

Raab, Theodora A. (contract), 1923, Pacific, Kiangsi.
 Radley, Vena I., 1925, New York, North China.
 Rahe, Cora L., 1912, Northwestern, Central China.
 Ramsey, Bertha E., 1924, Philadelphia, Rhodesia.
 Randall, S. Edith, 1911, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Rank, Minnie L., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Ransom, Ruth, 1919, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Rea, C. Lois, 1922, Cincinnati, Malaya.
 Reddick, Olive I., 1921, Philadelphia, Lucknow.
 Reed, Mary, 1884, Cincinnati, North India.
 Reeves, Cora D., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
 Reeves, Mrs. Florence G. T., 1923, New York, Bulgaria.
 Reid, Jennie, 1913, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Reid, Mabel J., 1924, Des Moines, Burma.
 Reik, Elsie, 1922, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Reiman, Frieda, 1918, Northwestern, Yenping.
 Reitz, Beulah H., 1922, Topeka, Rhodesia.
 Rexroth, Emma K., 1916, Columbia River, South India.
 Reynolds, Elsie M., 1906, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Richards, Emily, 1925, Cincinnati, Gujarat.
 Richards, Gertrude E., 1917, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
 Riehey, Elizabeth H., 1919, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Richmond, Mary A., 1909, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Riechers, Bertha L., 1915, Pacific, Central China.
 Riste, Rose (M.D.), 1922, Columbia River, Indus River.
 Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), 1911, Topeka, Central China.
 Robbins, Henrietta P., 1902, New York, Korea.
 Roberts, Elizabeth S., 1917, Minneapolis, Korea.
 Robertson, Winifred W. (contract), 1924, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Robinson, Alvina, 1907, Des Moines, Burma.
 Robinson, Faye H., 1917, New England, Central China.
 Robinson, Martha E., 1922, Philadelphia, North Africa.
 Robinson, Muriel E., 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
 Robinson, Ruth E., 1900, Baltimore, South India.
 Rockwell, Lillie M., 1919, Baltimore, Lucknow.
 Rogers, Hazel T., 1919, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Rogers, Mayme M., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Rohde, Eleanor C., 1921, Northwestern, Java.
 Rosenberger, Elma T., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Ross, Elsie M., 1909, Philadelphia, Gujarat.
 Rossiter, Henrietta B., 1917, Des Moines, West China.
 Royce, Edith M., 1920, Des Moines, Korea.
 Royce, Marian D., 1924, Cincinnati, Malaya.
 Rubright, Caroline B., 1913, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Ruese, Mrs. Artele B., 1918, Baltimore, Italy.
 Ruggles, Ethel E., 1916, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Ruppel, Leona E., 1919, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Russell, M. Helen, 1895, Pacific, East Japan.

S

Salzer, Florence, 1920, Minneapolis, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Sayles, Florence A., 1914, Columbia River, Central China.
 Scharpf, Hanna, 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
 Schaum, Lydia L. (M.D.), 1920, Topeka, North China.

Scheidt, Ellen A., 1920, Topeka, Philippine Islands.

Scheirich, A. Beta, 1922, Cincinnati, Hingwa.

Scherich, Rilla, 1923, Topeka, North China.

Schlemmer, Hildegard M., 1924, Northwestern, Central Provinces.

Seovill, Ila, 1925, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.

Seal, May Bell, 1922, Cincinnati, Mexico.

Search, Blanche T., 1914, Philadelphia, Kiangsi.

Seeck, Margaret, 1917, Topeka, Kiangsi.

Seeds, Leonora H., 1890, Cincinnati, East Japan.

Sellers, Rue A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.

Sewell, Ruth, 1924 (contract), Northwestern, Central China.

Shannon, Mary E., 1909, Topeka, Lucknow.

Sharp, Mrs. Robert, 1908, New York, Korea.

Shaw, Ella C., 1887, Northwestern, Central China.

Shawhan, Grace B., 1923, Topeka, Foochow.

Shufelt, Edith E., 1921, Minneapolis, North China.

Shur, Laura J., 1921, Topeka, North India.

Sia, Ruby, 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.

Simonds, Mildred, 1906, Des Moines, South India.

Simpson, Cora E., 1907, Northwestern, Central China.

Simpson, Mabel E., 1920, Topeka, South India.

Sinkey, Fern M., 1921, Cincinnati, Yening.

Slate, Anna B., 1901, Philadelphia, East Japan.

Smith, Ada, 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.

Smith, Alice L., 1924, New York, Foochow.

Smith, Clara Bell, 1914, Philadelphia, Central China.

Smith, Ellen E., 1922, Topeka, Kiangsi.

Smith, Emily, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.

Smith, Grace Pepper, 1919, Pacific, Indus River.

Smith, Jennie M., 1915, Columbia River, Lucknow.

Smith, Joy L., 1918, Des Moines, Central China.

Smith, Myrtle A., 1921, Northwestern, Foochow.

Smith, Sadie M., 1921, Pacific, Burma.

Snavely, Gertrude E., 1906, Philadelphia, Korea.

Snider, Myrtle, 1921, Pacific, Bengal.

Soper, Laura De Witt, 1917, Topeka, North India.

Sprowles, Alberta B., 1906, Philadelphia, East Japan.

Sprunger, Eva F., 1919, Pacific, Foochow.

Stahl, C. Josephine, 1892, Northwestern, Bengal.

Stahl, Minta M., 1919, Cincinnati, North China.

Stahl, Ruth L., 1917, Cincinnati, North China.

Stahl, Tirzah M., 1921, Cincinnati, North China.

Stallard, Eleanor B., 1924, Pacific, North India.

Starkey, Bertha F., 1910, Cincinnati, West Japan, and 1925, Korea.

Staubli, Frieda, 1922, Cincinnati, Foochow.

Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), 1910, Philadelphia, Korea.

Stockwell, Grace L., 1901, Des Moines, Burma.

Stone, Myrtle M., 1922, New York, Kiangsi.

Stouffer, Edith J., 1922, Philadelphia, Burma.

Stover, Myrta O., 1925, Cincinnati, Korea.

Strawick, Gertrude, 1906, Northwestern, Hingwa.

Strever, Frances E., 1922, Topeka, Eastern South America.

Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), 1908, Philadelphia, North China.

Studley, Ellen M., 1924, Northwestern, North China.

Sturtevant, Abby L., 1921, Minneapolis, East Japan.

Suffern, Ellen H., 1917, Pacific, Hingwa.

Sutherland, May E., 1915, Topeka, Bombay.

Swan, Beulah M., 1923, Northwestern, Bengal.

Swan, Hilda, 1904, Topeka, Bengal.

Swearer, Mrs. Lillian M., 1917, New York, Korea.

Sweet, Mary E., 1917, Des Moines, Central Provinces.

T

Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), 1895, Pacific, Central China.

Taylor, Anna M., 1918, New York, Mexico.

Taylor, Erna, 1913, Philadelphia, East Japan.

Taylor, Mabel, 1922, Columbia River, Central China.

Teague, Carolyn, 1912, Cincinnati, West Japan.

Temple, Laura, 1903, New York, Mexico.

Terrell, Linnie, 1908, Cincinnati, Northwest India.

Thomas, Ethel E., 1919, Topeka, Mexico.

Thomas, Mary M., 1904, Cincinnati, Hingwa.

Thomas, Ruth F., 1917, Northwestern, South-east Africa.

Thompson, A. Armenia, 1920, Topeka, Philippine Islands.

Thompson, Ethel T., 1921, New York, Kiangsi.

Thompson, May Bel, 1915, Topeka, Kiangsi.

Thurston, Esther V., 1920, New England, East Japan.

Tirsgaard, Maren M., 1924, Minneapolis, Lucknow.

Todd, Althea M., 1895, New England, Hingwa.

Toil, Kate Evalyn, 1904, Northwestern, South India.

Tower, Rita B. (M.D.), 1922, Northwestern, Northwest India.

Traeger, Gazelle, 1922, Topeka, Malaya.

Trimble, Lydia A., 1889, Des Moines, Foochow.

Trissel, Maude V., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.

Trotter, Charlotte, 1918, Northwestern, West China.

Troxel, Moneta J., 1925, Northwestern, Korea.

Tubbs, Lulu L., 1917, Northwestern, Rhodesia.

Turner, Elizabeth J., 1915, Des Moines, Gujarat.

Turner, Mellony F., 1924, New York, Bulgaria.

Tyler, Gertrude W., 1909, Des Moines, West China.

Tyler, Ursula J., 1915, Cincinnati, Foochow.

U

Urech, Lydia, 1916, Northwestern, Malaya.

V

Vail, Olive, 1913, Topeka, Malaya.

Vandegriff, Frances C., 1919, Philadelphia, North Andes.

Van Dyne, Esther H., 1924, Baltimore, North Africa.

Van Dyne, L. Frances, 1924, Baltimore, North Africa.

Van Fleet, Edna M., 1918, Cincinnati, Korea.

Vickery, Loraine L., 1922, Northwestern, North India.

W

Wagner, Dora A., 1913, Topeka, East Japan.

Waldron, Rose E., 1922, Pacific, Kiangsi.

Walker, Jennie C., 1918, Topeka, Central China.

Walker, Joyce E., 1917, Northwestern, North China.

Wallace, Lydia E., 1906, Baltimore, Foochow.

Wallace, Margaret, 1922, Minneapolis, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.

Walter, A. Jeannette, 1911, Topeka, Korea.

Ware, Lena, 1922, New York, Italy.

Warner, Emma E., 1919, Topeka, Northwest India.

Warner, Ruth V., 1918, Columbia River, Eastern South America.

Warrington, Ruth A., 1915, Topeka, North India.

Watrous, Mary, 1912, New York, North China.

Watson, Harriett L., 1920, Northwestern, Hingwa.

Watts, Annabelle, 1917, Cincinnati, South India.

Waugh, Nora B., 1904, Cincinnati, North India.

- Webb, Nora, 1919, Topeka, North Africa.
 Webster, Alice S., 1924, New York, Eastern South America.
 Weiss, E. Ruth, 1920, Des Moines, East Japan.
 Welch, A. Dora, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
 Welch, Mildred, 1922, Northwestern, West China.
 Welles, Doris I., 1922, Pacific, Bengal.
 Wells, Annie M., 1905, Des Moines, West China.
 Wells, Elizabeth J., 1901, Des Moines, South India.
 Wells, Phebe C., 1895, New York, Foochow.
 Wencke, Doris R., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
 Wescott, Ida G., 1915, Northwestern, Malaya.
 West, Nellie M., 1920, Des Moines, North India.
 Westcott, Pauline E., 1902, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Wheat, Lemira B., 1915, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Wheeler, Bernice A., 1920, New England, Central China.
 Wheeler, L. Maude, 1903, Northwestern, North China.
 Wheelock, Ethel C., 1921, Cincinnati, South India.
 Whitcomb, J. Caroline, 1923, Minneapolis, Lucknow.
 White, Anna L., 1911, Minneapolis, West Japan.
 White, Laura M., 1891, Philadelphia, Central China.
 Whiteley, Martha D., 1925, Philadelphia, North Africa.
 Whiteley, Miriam F., 1920, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Whiting, Ethel L., 1911, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Whitmer, Harriet M., 1924, Northwestern, Central China.
 Whitmore, Clara B. (M.D.), 1924, Des Moines North China.
 Wilcox, Alice A., 1919, Topeka, Foochow.
 Wilkinson, Lydia A., 1921, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Williamson, Iva M., 1921, Cincinnati, Central China.
 Willis, Katherine H., 1916, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Wilson, Emma W., 1924, Topeka, Foochow.
 Wilson, Frances R., 1914, Topeka, North China.
 Wilson, Marie, 1922, Korea.
 Wilson, Minnie E., 1893, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Wilson, Retta I., 1924, Cincinnati, South India.
 Wisegarver, Pauline, 1922, Northwestern, Central China.
 Witham, Lois E., 1920, Topeka, Foochow.
 Wood, Lola, 1914, Northwestern, Korea.
 Woodruff, Frances E., 1919 (contract), New York, Kiangsi.
 Woodruff, Jennie G. (R.N.), 1925, Northwestern, Rhodesia.
 Woodruff, Mabel A., 1910, New York, Kiangsi.
 Woodruff, Sadie J., 1920, Northwestern, Burma.
 Wright, Laura S., 1895, Northwestern, North India.
 Wythe, K. Grace, 1909, Pacific, East Japan.

Y

- Young, Effie G., 1892, New England, North China.
 Young, Mariana, 1897, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Young, Mary E., 1919, Columbia River, Korea.
 Youtsey, Edith R., 1912, Topeka, Central China.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

June 1, 1926

I. EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

- Bonafield, Julia, Room 620, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
 Bowen, Alice, Nanking.
 Crane, Edith M., Nanking.
 Culley, Frances E., Nanking.
 Eno, Eula (M.D.), Chinkiang.
 Fox, Eulalia E., Chinkiang.
 Galleher, Helen M., Nanking.
 Golisch, Anna Lulu, Nanking.
 Hollows, Bessie, Room 620, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
 Kesler, Mary G., Chinkiang.
 Lentz, Grace Z., Chinkiang.
 Leslie, Grace E., Nanking.
 Loucks, Blanche Helen, Nanking.
 McDade, Myra L., Chinkiang.
 Meader, Frances S., Nanking.
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), Room 620, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
 Nagler, Etha M., Plainwell, Mich.
 Ogborn, Kate L., Wuhu.
 Peters, Sarah, care of Peter Antin, Princeville, Ill.
 Rahe, Cora L., Room 620, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
 Reeves, Cora D., Nanking.
 Riechers, Bertha L., Nanking.
 Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), 4148 Sheridan Road, Lincoln, Neb.

- Robinson, Faye H., Wuhu.
 Sayles, Florence A., East 1304 Wellesley Ave., Spokane, Wash.
 Sewall, Ruth M. (contract), Nanking.
 Shaw, Ella C., Nanking.
 Simpson, Cora E., Room 207, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Smith, Clara Bell, Chinkiang.
 Smith, Joy L., Fort Dodge, Iowa.
 Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), 5821 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Cal.
 Taylor, Mabel, Chinkiang.
 Walker, Jennie C., Kingman, Kan.
 Wheeler, Bernice A., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 White, Laura M., 143 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
 Whitmer, Harriett M., Nanking.
 Williamson, Iva M., Phelps, N. Y.
 Wisegarver, Pauline, Nanking.
 Youtsey, Edith R., Herington, Kan.

FOOCHOW

(Add to each field address, China.)

- Abel, Edith F., Haitang, via Foochow.
 Adams, Jean, Foochow.
 Bartlett, Carrie M., Putsing, via Foochow.
 Bartlett, Myrth, Foochow.
 Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Cole, Marion R., Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
 Denny, Etta A., Burlingame, Kan.

Ehly, Emma L., Ottawa, Ill.
 Frazey, Laura, Kutien, via Foochow.
 Graf, Martha A., Kutien.
 Halverstadt, Hattie J., 524 East Harvey St.,
 Wellington, Kan.
 Hammons, Mabel (M.D.), Foochow.
 Hemenway, Ruth V. (M.D.), Mintsingshsien, via
 Foochow.
 Hoddinott, Lucerne, Foochow.
 Hu King Eng (M.D.), Foochow.
 Hurlbut, Floy, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 Jayne, Ruth E., Kutien.
 Jones, Edna, Mintsingshsien, via Foochow.
 Jones, Jennie D., Futsing, via Foochow.
 Keeney, Dorothea L., Foochow.
 Lefforge, Roxey, 25 Whitfield Road, West
 Somerville, Mass.
 Lewis, Ida B. (Ph.D.), Hwa Nan College, Foo-
 chow.
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), Futsing, via Foochow.
 Mace, Rose A., 1026 17th Ave. South, Nashville,
 Tenn.
 Mann, Mary, Foochow.
 McCutchen, Martha L., Haitang, via Foochow.
 Nevitt, J. Ellen, Edinburg, Va.
 Peters, Mary, care of Peter Antin, Princeville,
 Ill.
 Plumb, Florence J., Foochow.
 Reik, Elsie, Foochow.
 Richey, Elizabeth H., Foochow.
 Shawhan, Grace B., Foochow.
 Sia, Ruby, Foochow.
 Smith, Alice L., Foochow.
 Smith, Myrtle A., Kutien.
 Sprunger, Eva F., Berne, Ind.
 Staubli, Frieda, Magaw Hospital, Foochow.
 Trimble, Lydia A., Storm Lake, Iowa.
 Tyler, Ursula J., Mintsingshsien, via Foochow.
 Wallace, L. Ethel, Foochow.
 Wells, Phoebe C., Foochow.
 Wilcox, Alice A., Foochow.
 Wilkinson, Lydia A., Foochow.
 Willis, Katherine H., Foochow.
 Wilson, Emma W., Foochow.
 Witham, Lois E., Manhattan, Kan.

HINGHWA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Aldrich, Sylvia, Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Apple, E. Blanche, Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Bachman, Mary V., Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Betow, Emma J., Sienyu, via Foochow.
 Bjorkland, Sigrid C., Room 46, 581 Boylston
 St., Boston, Mass.
 Brown, Cora M., 1843 Grove St., Boulder, Colo.
 Fuller, Edna H., Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Johnson, Eda L., Sienyu, via Foochow.
 Lebeus, J. E. Martha, Sienyu, via Foochow.
 Marriott, Jessie A., Angtau, Hinghwa,
 Fukien.
 Mason, Florence Pearl, Sienyu, via Foochow.
 McClurg, Grace K., 602 South Metcalf St.,
 Lima, Ohio.
 Merritt, Edna F., Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Nicolaisen, Martha C. W., 1004 Carrollton Ave.,
 New Orleans, La.
 Palm, Emma L., Sienyu, via Foochow.
 Persson, Bertha, Goteborg, Sweden.
 Schirich, A. Beta, Sienyu, via Foochow.
 Strawick, Gertrude, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Suffer, Ellen H., Hinghwa.
 Thomas, Mary M., Sienyu, via Foochow.
 Todd, Althea M., Angtau, Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Watson, Harriet L., 2132 Leslie Ave., Detroit,
 Mich.
 Westcott, Pauline E., Hinghwa, Fukien.
 Wilson, Minnie E., Hinghwa, Fukien.

KIANGSI

(Add to each field address, China.)

Baker, Lulu C., Nanchang.
 Brown, Zula F., 2436 115th Ave., Sawtelle, Cal.
 Creek, Bertha M., 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Daniels, Ruth N., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New
 York City.
 Ferris, Helen, Kiukiang.
 Fredericks, Anna Edith, Kiukiang.
 Gooding, Laura, Kiukiang.
 Hunt, Faith A., Nanchang.
 Kahn, Ida (M.D.), Nanchang.
 Kellogg, Nora E., Kiukiang.
 Meeker, Bessie L., 2511 Race St., Denver, Colo.
 Merrill, Clara E., Kiukiang.
 Myers, Ruth L., Kiukiang.
 Pittman, Annie M., Kiukiang.
 Raab, Theodora A., Nanchang.
 Search, Blanche T., Nanchang.
 Seeck, Margaret, Nanchang.
 Smith, Ellen E., Kiukiang.
 Stone, Myrtle M., Kiukiang.
 Thompson, Ethel T., Nanchang.
 Thompson, May Bel, Kiukiang.
 Waldron, Rose E., Kiukiang.
 Woodruff, Frances E., Kiukiang.
 Woodruff, Mabel A., Kiukiang.

NORTH CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Adams, Marie, Peking.
 Bahrenburg, Lyra H., 109 Grove St., Warrens-
 burg, Mo.
 Battin, Laura I., 612 Illinois Ave., Peoria, Ill.
 Bedell, Mary E., 4551 Eighth Ave., Northeast,
 Seattle, Wash.
 Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., Changli.
 Caldwell, Ruth M., Tientsin.
 Carlyle, Elizabeth M., Orenco, Ore.
 Cheney, Monona L., Peking.
 Danner, Ruth M., Peking.
 Dyer, Clara P., Changli.
 Fearon, Dora C., Peking.
 Frantz, Ida F., Tientsin.
 Gilman, Gertrude, Peking.
 Gregg, Eva A., Tientsin.
 Griffin, Pansy P., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.
 Halfpenny, M. Lillian, Tientsin.
 Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), Tsinan Fu.
 Highbaugh, Irma, Changli.
 Hobart, Elizabeth, Peking.
 Hobart, Louise, Peking.
 Jaquet, Myra A., Tientsin.
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., Peking.
 Knox, Emma M., Peking.
 Lane, Ortha M., Peking.
 Lantz, Viola (M.D.), 1743 Victoria Ave., Los
 Angeles, Cal.
 Lawrence, Birdce E., Changli.
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), Otterbein, Ind.
 Mills, Camilla, Peking.
 Milnes, Frances A. (contract), Tientsin.
 Morgan, Julia (M.D.), Tsinan Fu.
 Nowlin, Mabel R., Changli.
 Nuzum, Ruth P., Tientsin.
 Powell, Alice M., Peking.
 Prentice, Margaret Mae, Peking.
 Radley, Vena I., Peking.
 Schaum, Lydia L. (M.D.), Eustis, Neb.
 Scherich, Rilla, Inland, Neb.
 Shufelt, Edith E., Tientsin.
 Stahl, Ruth L., Peking.
 Stahl, Tirzah M., Peking.
 Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), Peking.
 Studley, Ellen M., Peking.
 Walker, Joyce E., Tientsin.

Watrous, Mary, Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wheeler, L. Maude, Peking.
 Whitmore, Clara B. (M.D.), Tientsin.
 Wilson, Frances R., Baldwin, Kan.

SHANTUNG

(Add to each field address, China.)

Dillenbeck, Nora M., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Greer, Lillian P., Taianfu.
 Knapp, Elsie L., Ida, Mich.
 Young, Effie G., Taianfu.

CHENG TU WEST CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Beatty, Mabel A., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Brayton, Margaret, Room 207, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Brethorst, Alice B., Chengtu, Szechwan.
 Burdeshaw, Rhoda A., Tzechow, Szechwan.
 Cowan, Celia M., Homedale, Idaho.
 Ellison, Grace F., Superior, Neb.
 Fosnot, Pearl B., Tzechow, Szechwan.
 Hansing, Ovidia, Chengtu, Szechwan.
 Harger, Gladys B., Manton, Mich.
 Householder, C. Ethel, Tzechow, Szechwan.
 Loomis, Jean, 476 South Los Robles Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
 Lybarger, Lela R., Chengtu.
 Manly, Grace E., Chengtu, Szechwan.
 Nelson, Lena, Tzechow, Szechwan.
 Penny, Winnogene C., Grants Pass, Ore.
 Proctor, Orvia, 1801 Byers Ave., Joplin, Mo.
 Tyler, Gertrude W., Chengtu, Szechwan.
 Welch, Mildred, Chengtu, Szechwan.

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Allen, Mabel E., Baylis, Ill.
 Brethorst, S. Marie, Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow.
 Castle, Belle, Chungking, Szechwan.
 Desjardins, Helen, Suining, Szechwan.
 Flessel, Anna M., Chungking.
 Holmes, Lillian L. (R.N.), Chungking, Szechwan.
 Jones, Dorothy, Chungking.
 Jones, Laura E. (M.D.), Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Keister, Ida M., Suining, Szechwan.
 Lindblad, Anna C., Chungking, Szechwan.
 Manly, Marian E. (M.D.), Chungking, Szechwan.
 Manning, Ella, Suining, Szechwan.
 Miller, Viola L. (R.N.), R. F. D. No. 2, Amelia, Ohio.
 Pool, Miriam (M.D.), Chungking, Szechwan.
 Rossiter, Henrietta B., Chungking, Szechwan.
 Trotter, Charlotte, 35 Temple St., Boston, Mass.
 Wells, Annie M., Chungking, Szechwan.
 Wencke, Doris R., 40 North Union St., Battle Creek, Mich.

YENPING

(Add to each field address, China.)

Eide, Mary L., 423 Euclid Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Glassburner, Mamie F., Woodbine, Iowa.
 Hartford, Mabel C., Yenping.
 Huser, Minnie, Yenping.
 Linam, Alice, Yenping, via Foochow.
 Reiman, Frieda, Yenping, via Foochow.
 Sinkey, Fern M., Croton, Ohio.

JAPAN

(Add to each field address, Japan.)

Albrecht, Helen R., Room 303, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Alexander, V. Elizabeth, Sapporo.
 Ashbaugh, Adella M., 149 East Blake Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
 Bailey, Barbara M., Aoyama, Tokyo.
 Bassett, Bernice C., Goodland, Ind.
 Bodley, Ellison W., Corcoran, Cal.
 Chappell, Mary H., Toronto, Canada.
 Chase, Laura, Aoyama, Tokyo.
 Cheney, Alice A., Hakodate.
 Couch, Helen, Nagasaki.
 Curtice, Lois K., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Daniel, Nell M., Aoyama, Tokyo.
 Davis, Lois L., Nagasaki.
 Dickinson, Emma E., 770 Arden Road, Pasadena, Cal.
 Draper, Winifred F., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Fehr, Vera J., Nagasaki.
 Finlay, L. Alice, Kagoshima.
 Gard, Blanche A., Melvern, Kan.
 Goodman, Zora E., Hakodate.
 Hagen, Olive L., Lake Linden, Mich.
 Heaton, Carrie A., Sendai.
 Howey, Harriet M., Fukuoka.
 Kilburn, Elizabeth H., Kumamoto.
 Lee, Elizabeth M., 400 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Lee, Mabel, Kumamoto.
 MacIntire, Frances W., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Oldridge, Mary B., Argonia, Kan.
 Paine, Mildred A., Albion, N. Y.
 Peckham, Caroline S., Nagasaki.
 Peet, Azalia E., Fukuoka.
 Perry, Harriet L., Sendai.
 Pider, Myrtle Z., Mankato, Kan.
 Place, Pauline A., Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki.
 Russell, M. Helen, Hiroaki.
 Seeds, Leonora M., 1262 Fair Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
 Slate, Anna Blanche, 361 Mulberry St., Williamsport, Pa.
 Sprowles, Alberta B., 4833 Griscom St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sturtevant, Abby L., Hakodate.
 Taylor, Erma, 725 Tuxedo Blvd., Webster Groves, Mo.
 Teague, Carolyn, Kumamoto.
 Thurston, Esther V., 1299 Main St., Campello, Mass.
 Wagner, Dora A., Iogimura, Tokyo.
 Weiss, Ruth E., Denison, Iowa.
 White, Anna Laura, Nagasaki.
 Wythe, K. Grace, Fukuoka.
 Young, Mariana, Nagasaki.

KOREA

(Add to each field address, Korea.)

Appenzeller, Alice R., Ewha Haktang, Seoul.
 Bair, Blanche R., Seoul.
 Bording, Maren P., Kongju.
 Brownlee, Charlotte, Mumsfordville, Ky.
 Butts, Ethel, 120 Huntington St., Rome, N. Y.
 Chaffin, Mrs. Anna B., Seoul.
 Church, Marie Elizabeth, Ewha Haktang, Seoul.
 Conrow, Marion L., Seoul.
 Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), Pyongyang.
 Dicken, Ethel M., 470 West Main St., Newark, Ohio.
 Dillingham, Grace L., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 English, Marguerite C., Pyongyang.

Estep, Ethel M., 901 West 36th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Gaylor, Edith F., Pyengyang.
 Grove, Nelda L., Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
 Hall, Ada B., Nora, Ohio.
 Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), Seoul.
 Hatch, Hazel A., R. F. D., Enid, Okla.
 Haynes, E. Irene, 54 Bemis Ave., Hornell, N. Y.
 Hess, Margaret I., 343 West Columbia St., Alliance, Ohio.
 Hillman, Mary R., Seoul.
 Hulbert, Esther L., Seoul.
 Hulbert, Jeannette C., Ewha Haktang, Seoul.
 Kostrup, Bertha A., Chemulpo.
 Marker, Jessie B., 1421 Dormont Ave., South Hills, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 McQuie, Ada, Yungbyen.
 Miller, Ethel, Yungbyen.
 Miller, Lula A., Chemulpo.
 Morris, Harriett P., Pyengyang.
 Oldfather, Jeannette, Chemulpo.
 Overman, L. Belle, Haiju.

Pye, Olive F., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Robbins, Henrietta P., Pyengyang.
 Roberts, Elizabeth S. (R.N.), Seoul.
 Rogers, Mayme M. (R.N.), Seoul.
 Rosenberger, Elma T. (R.N.), Room 303, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Royce, Edith M., Creston, Iowa.
 Scharpf, Hanna, Seoul.
 Sharp, Mrs. Alice H., Kongju.
 Smith, Ada, Elyria, Ohio.
 Snively, Gertrude E., Seoul.
 Starkey, Bertha, Pyengyang.
 Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), Baldwin Park, Cal.
 Stover, Myrta O., Seoul.
 Swearer, Mrs. Wilbur C., 325 West Delaven Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Trissell, Maude V., Wonju.
 Troxel, Moneta J., Seoul.
 Van Fleet, Edna M., Seoul.
 Walter, A. Jeannette, Pyengyang.
 Wood, Lola, Louisville, Ill.
 Young, Mary E., Seoul.

II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

MALAYA

Brooks, Jessie, Penang, Malaya.
 Bunce, Thirza E., Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.
 Cliff, Minnie B., New Richmond, Wis.
 Conn, C. Elbertha, Correll, Minn.
 Corbett, Lila M., 527 West Barnes Ave., Lansing, Mich.
 Crandall, Jessie R., 1533 West Ave. 46, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Craven, Norma, Taiping, Malaya.
 Dickinson, Jennie M., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Harb, Mabel E., A Sophia Road, Singapore, Malaya.
 Harvey, Ruth M., Taiping, Malaya.
 Jackson, C. Ethel, Singapore, Malaya.
 Jewell, Amy L., 4 Logan Road, Penang, Malaya.
 Kenyon, Carrie C., Methodist Girls' School, Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Kleinhenn, Florence E. (contract), A Sophia Road, Singapore, Malaya.
 Martin, Clara, Penang, Malaya.
 Nelson, Eva I., Singapore, Malaya.
 Olson, Della, Malacca, Malaya.
 Olson, Mary E., Singapore, Malaya.
 Pugh, Ada E., Malacca, Malaya.
 Rank, Minnie L., 3345 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Rea, Caroline Lois, Taiping, Malaya.
 Royce, Marian D., Ipoh, Malaya.
 Traeger, Gazelle, Fairfield Girls' School, Singapore, Malaya.
 Urech, Lydia (contract), Penang, Malaya.
 Vail, Olive, Colby, Kan.
 Westcott, Ida Grace, Chillicothe, Ill.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Chadwick, Freda P., 69 May Ave., Washington, Pa.

Edborg, Vera, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Oelschlaeger, Lydia, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Rohde, Eleanor C., Buitenzorg, Java.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

(Add to each field address, P. I.)

Atkins, Ruth Joyce, Tuguegarao, Cagayan Valley.
 Blakely, Mildred M., Lyons, Kan.
 Carson, Anna (R.N.), 620 North Bancroft St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Charles, Bertha D., Hugh Wilson Hall, Manila.
 Darby, Hawthorne (M.D.), Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila.
 Davis, Hazel, Morristown, Ind.
 Deam, Mary L., Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila.
 Decker, Marguerite M., Harris Memorial Training School, Manila.
 Dudley, Rose E., Vigan, Ilocos Sur.
 Erbst, Wilhelmina, Tuguegarao, Cagayan Valley.
 Evans, Mary A., Harris Memorial Training School, Manila.
 Finlay, Annette, Fresno, Coshocton, Ohio.
 Grennan, Elizabeth M. (R.N.), 722 Moore St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Hawkins, Sallie C. (R.N.), Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila.
 Hewson, Marguerite, Hugh Wilson Hall, Manila.
 Maull, Alice P., Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila.
 Odee, Bertha (R.N.), Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila.
 Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila.
 Parkes, Elizabeth, San Fernando, Pampanga.
 Pletcher, Mina L., Lingayen.
 Scheidt, Ellen A., 317 Edwards St., Fort Collins, Colo.
 Thompson, A. Armenia, Lingayen.

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

BENGAL

(Add to each field address, India.)

Barber, Emma J., Darjeeling.
 Blair, Katherine A., 2233 Maplewood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

Boles, Lulu A., Asansol.
 Carpenter, Mary F., Asansol.
 Carr, Rachel C., Pakaur.
 Eddy, Mabel L., 150 Dharamtala St., Calcutta.
 Field, Ruth, Calcutta.
 Grandstrand, Pauline, Lindstrom, Minn.
 Hughes, M. Pearl, Calcutta.

Hunt, Ava F., 214 North Washington St., Wheaton, Ill.
 Johannsen, Marie E., Stockholm, Sweden.
 King, Winifred E., Darjeeling.
 Kinzly, Katherine M., Bolpur, E. I. R. Loop Line.
 Madden, F. E. Pearl, 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
 Moyer, Jennie E., 79 Elm St., Geneva, N. Y.
 Norberg, Eugenia, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Pierce, Mildred, Pakaur.
 Snider, Myrtle, Fortima, Cal.
 Stahl, C. Josephine, Darjeeling.
 Swan, Beulah Marie, Pakaur.
 Swan, Hilda, Scandia, Kan.
 Welles, Doris, 150 Dharamtala St., Calcutta.

BOMBAY

(Add to each field address, India.)

Abbott, Anna A., Basim, Berar.
 Austin, Laura F., Club Back Road, Byculla, Bombay.
 Blasdell, Jennie A., Nagpur.
 Corner, Sula M., Nagpur.
 Dove, Agnes C. W., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Drescher, Mildred G., West Olive, Mich.
 Eddy, Mrs. S. W., 311 West Gambier St., Mount Vernon, Ohio.
 Elliott, Bernice E., Club Back Road, Byculla, Bombay.
 Fisher, Mrs. Mabel G., Montgomery, Mich.
 Goodall, Annie, Mapleton, Iowa.
 Greene, Leola M., 119 Marlborough Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Holder, Edna, Telegaon, Dabhada.
 Masters, Florence F., Basim, Berar.
 Mayer, Lucile C., Durhamville, N. Y.
 Ruppel, Leona E., Webster City, Iowa.
 Sutherland, May E., Puntamba.

BURMA

(Add to each field address, Burma.)

Amburn, Emma E., 2422 College St., Cedar Falls, Iowa.
 Ashwill, Agnes, R. D. No. 5, Olympia, Wash.
 Doddridge, Eathel V., 1 Lancaster Road, Rangoon.
 Ebersole, Stella, Thongwa.
 Kintner, Lela, Thandaung.
 Mellinger, Roxana, Thandaung.
 Moore, M. Gladys, Glendora, Cal.
 Power, Elsie May, 25 Creek St., East Rangoon.
 Reid, Mabel J., Rangoon.
 Robinson, Alvina, 216 East Amerige, Fullerton, Cal.
 Smith, Sadie M., Pegu.
 Stockwell, Grace L., Thongwa.
 Stouffer, Edith J., 25 Creek St., Rangoon.
 Woodruff, Sadie J., Kendallville, Ind.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

(Add to each field address, India.)

Becker, Gertrude A., Egan, S. Dak.
 Clinton, E. Lahuna, Jubbulpore.
 Colony, Lucile, Jubbulpore.
 Crouse, Margaret D., Khandwa.
 Daubendiek, Letha I., Jubbulpore.
 Gould, Olive L., Jubbulpore.
 Hall, Dorcas, Jubbulpore.
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., Raipur.
 Huff, Edyth A., 911 South 18th St., Clarinda, Iowa.
 Lauck, Ada J., Jagdalpur.
 Liers, Josephine, Clayton, Iowa.
 Pool, Lydia S., 101 East Broad St., Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Reynolds, Elsie M., Villisca, Iowa.
 Rogers, Hazel T., Red Oak, Iowa.
 Ruggles, Ethel E., Burhanpur.
 Schlemmer, Hildegard M., Raipur.
 Sweet, Mary E., Baihar.

GUJARAT

(Add to each field address, India.)

Chilson, Elma M., 3718 West 32d Ave., Denver, Colo.
 Ferris, Phoebe A. (M.D.), Baroda Residency.
 Hannah, Mary L., Baroda Residency.
 Heist, Laura, Baroda Residency.
 Jones, Joan C. (contract), Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Ketrang, Mary (M.D.), Rome State School, Box 429, Rome, N. Y.
 Laybourne, Ethel M. (M.D.), 910 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.
 Morgan, Cora L., Godhra.
 Nelson, Dora L., Godhra.
 Newton, Minnie E., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Precise, Myrtle, Baroda Residency.
 Precise, Pearl, Godhra, Panch Mahals.
 Richards, Emily, Baroda.
 Ross, Elsie M., Reynoldsville, Pa.
 Turner, Elizabeth J., Nadiad.

HYDERABAD

(Add to each field address, India.)

Beck, Rosetta, Mount Morris, N. Y.
 Dodd, Stella M. (M.D.), Sironcha.
 Fisher, Fannie F., Bidar.
 Hancock, Mrs. Nellie D., 4408 Springdale Ave., Forest Park, Baltimore, Md.
 Harrod, Anna M., Hoagland, Ind.
 Jonte, Louise M., Bidar.
 Low, Nellie, Vikarabad, Deccan.
 Metsker, Mary K., Vikarabad, Deccan.
 Morgan, Mabel, 801 Wheaton Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Morgan, Margaret, 801 Wheaton Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Naylor, Nell F., 408 Normal Ave., Denton, Tex.
 Otto, Violet L., Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Patterson, Anna G., Shadyside, Ohio.
 Simonds, Mildred, Vikarabad, Deccan.
 Simpson, Mabel E. (R.N.), Guide Rock, Neb.
 Wells, Elizabeth J., Hyderabad, Deccan.

INDUS RIVER

(Add to each field address, India.)

Bunger, Frances M. (R.N.), Tilaunia, Rajputana.
 Christensen, Lydia D., Lahore.
 Fernstrom, Helena J., Tilaunia, Rajputana.
 Holman, Charlotte T., Hissar.
 Kehm, Alta P., Lahore.
 Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), Tilaunia, Rajputana.
 Kipp, Julia I., Tilaunia, Rajputana.
 Lawson, Ellen L., Madar, near Ajmer, Rajputana.
 Matthew, Helen, Tilaunia, Rajputana.
 Nelson, Caroline C., Ajmer.
 Nelson, E. Lavinia, Ajmer.
 Palmer, Ethel M., Lahore.
 Riste, Rose (M.D.), Tilaunia, Rajputana.
 Smith, Grace Pepper, 1068 West 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

LUCKNOW

(Add to each field address, India.)

Abbott, Edna May, Buxar, Bihar.
 Bacon, Nettie A., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bragg, Jessie A., Cawnpore.
 Dalrymple, Marion E., Cawnpore.

Davis, Grace C., Lucknow.
 Davis, Joan, Lucknow.
 Dimmitt, Marjorie A., 712 Bateman St., Galesburg, Ill.
 Eno, Enola, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Hardsaw, Rosa, Cawnpore.
 Harris, Alice C., Oak St., Westwood, Mass.
 Hoge, Elizabeth, Gonda.
 Hutchens, Edna M., 671 Superior St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Hyneman, Ruth E., Arrah, Bihar.
 Justin, Florence L. (contract), Lucknow.
 Landrum, Margaret D., Lucknow.
 Laurence, Mabel C., Lucknow.
 Ludgate, Abbie M., 605 Ohio St., Wheaton, Ill.
 Manchester, Ruth C., Spencer St., Winsted, Conn.
 Mason, Inez D., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 McMillan, Helen K., Morrill, Kan.
 Moses, Matilde R., Cawnpore.
 Nichols, Florence L., 29 Prescott St., Reading, Mass.
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., Arkansas City, Kan.
 Parks, Vera E., Lucknow.
 Reddick, Olive F., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Richmond, Mary A., Arrah, Bihar.
 Salzer, Florence, Lucknow.
 Shannon, Mary E., Lucknow.
 Smith, Jennie M., Muzaffarpur.
 Tirsgaard, Maren M., Arrah, Bihar.
 Wallace, Margaret, Lucknow.
 Wheat, Lemira B., Lucknow.
 Whitcomb, J. Caroline, Muzaffarpur.
 Whiting, Ethel L., Guide Rock, Neb.

NORTH INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

Ashbrook, Anna, Shahjahanpur.
 Bacon, Edna G., Bareilly.
 Bare, Mrs. Esther Gimson (M.D.), care of Mr. J. W. Gimson, R. F. D. No. 5, Vancouver, Wash.
 Bates, Grace M., Sitapur.
 Beach, Lucy W., Berrien Springs, Mich.
 Blackstock, Anna, Budaun.
 Blackstock, Constance, Lasell Seminary, Auburn-dale, Mass.
 Bothwell, Jean B., Moradabad.
 Calkins, Ethel M., Moradabad.
 Cox, Ruth M., Pauri.
 Dennis, Viola B., Kansas, Ohio.
 Dunn, Olive, 629 North Lafayette Blvd., South Bend, Ind.
 Dunton, Dorothy K., Bareilly.
 Emery, Phoebe E., Budaun.
 Gill, Mrs. May Wilson, Pauri.
 Hadden, G. Evelyn, Bijnor.
 Hardie, Eva M., Moradabad.
 Hoath, Ruth, Moradabad.
 Honnell, Grace L., 640 Everett Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
 Jacobson, Evelyn R., Rushmore, Minn.
 Kennard, Ada M., Naini Tal.
 Kennard, Olive E., Pauri.
 Loper, Ida G., Pithoragarh.
 McCartney, Blanche L., Pithoragarh.
 Means, Alice, Shahjahanpur.
 Means, Mary, Bijnor.
 Perrill, Mary Louise, Pithoragarh.
 Peters, Jessie L., Almora, U. P.
 Reed, Mary, Chandag Heights, via Almora, U. P.
 Sellers, Rue A., Naini Tal.
 Shur, Laura, Bareilly.
 Soper, Laura De Witt, 448 B. St., Bakersfield, Cal.

Stallard, Eleanor B. (R.N.), Bareilly.
 Vickery, Loraine L., Chetek, Wis.
 Warrington, Ruth A., Hardoi.
 Waugh, Nora Bell, Almora, U. P.
 West, Nellie M., 6143 Gambleton Place, Saint Louis, Mo.
 Wright, Laura S., Budaun.

NORTHWEST INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

Ball, Jennie L., Aligarh.
 Bobenhouse, Laura G., Aligarh.
 Boddy, Grace, Lileton, Colo.
 Bricker, Mary E. (R.N.), Brindaban.
 Brown, Anna M., 111 Chandler Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Clancy, M. Adelaide, Muttra.
 Clark, Faith A., Carthage, Ill.
 Cline, Marie, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Donohugh, Emma E., Ghaziabad.
 Everly, Garnet M., Muttra.
 Farmer, Ida Amelia, Aligarh.
 Forsyth, Estella M., Ghaziabad.
 Gabrielson, Winnie M., Polk, Neb.
 Greene, Lily D., Delhi.
 Hermiston, Margaret, I. W., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Hoffman, Carlotta E., Roorkee.
 Holman, Sarah C., Agra.
 Huffman, Loal E. (M.D.), Bryan, Ohio.
 Justin, Catherine L., Meerut.
 Klingeberger, Ida M., 3 Commission Lane, Delhi.
 Lawson, Anne E., Mussoorie.
 Livermore, Melva A., Bulandshahr.
 McKnight, Isabel, Meerut.
 Moss, Loma E., Muttra.
 Okey, Mary C., Aligarh.
 Porter, Eunice (R.N.), Brindaban.
 Randall, S. Edith, 305 Seward St., Winfield, Kan.
 Richards, Gertrude E., Meerut.
 Terrell, Linnie, Pomeroy, Ohio.
 Tower, Rita B. (M.D.), Brindaban.
 Warner, Emma E., 2215 16th St., Great Bend, Kan.

SOUTH INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

Beale, Elizabeth M., Kolar.
 Beck, Rosetta, Mount Morris, N. Y.
 Bugby, M. Marguerite, Kingsville, Ohio.
 Comstock, Joy, 2 Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.
 Ericson, Judith, Raichur, Deccan.
 Garden, Frances E., Bangalore.
 Griffin, Alta, Kolar.
 Hoffman, Thekla A., Bangalore.
 Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), Madras.
 Maskell, Florence W., Belgium.
 McCann, Sara E., 2 Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.
 Montgomery, Urdell, 1701 South 17th St., Lincoln, Neb.
 Morehouse, Edith T. (M.D.), Kolar.
 Morrow, Julia E., Gulbarga.
 Munson, Kezia E., Arcola, Ill.
 Rexroth, Emma K., Belgium.
 Robinson, Muriel E., Bangalore.
 Robinson, Ruth E., Bangalore.
 Toll, Kate Evalyn, Waterford, Ontario.
 Watts, Annabelle, 1143 Neil Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
 Wheelock, Ethel C., 8 South Cedar St., Geneva, Ohio.
 Wilson, Retta, Kolar.

IV. AFRICA

ANGOLA

- Cone, Maud E., McMinnville, Ore.
 Cross, Cilicia L., Quessua, Malange, Angola, Africa.
 Drummer, Martha A., 35 Gammon Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
 Miller, Alpha J., Quessua, Malange, Angola, Africa.
 Nelson, Marie, Quessua, Malange, Angola, Africa.

RHODESIA

- Beven, Georgia H., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Clark, Grace, Mutambara P. B., via Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Fuller, Marjorie A., Mutambara, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Hess, Stella Anna, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 King, Sarah N., Mutambara, Rhodesia, Africa.

- McMann, M. Ethel, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Moore, Agnes S., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Parmenter, Ona M., Mutambara, via Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Quinton, Frances, Nyadiri, via Nitoko, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Ramsey, Bertha E., Nyadiri, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Reitz, Beulah H., Mutambara, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Scovill, Ila, Nyadiri, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Tubbs, Lulu L., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Woodruff, Jennie G. (R.N.), Mutambara, Rhodesia, Africa.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA

- Northeott, Ruth E., Box 41, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
 Phillips, Bess L., Box 41, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
 Thomas, Ruth F., Box 41, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.

V. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

(Add to each field address, Mexico.)

- Ayres, Harriet L., Apartado 115 Bis, Gante 5, Mexico D. F.
 Bennett, F. Mabelle (contract), Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
 Betz, Blanche A., Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
 Butterfield, Nellie M., Chino, Cal.
 Copley, Ruth E., Guanajuato.
 Daniels, Martha J., Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
 Dyer, Addie C., Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
 Hartung, Lois J., Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
 Heath, Neva M. (contract), Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
 Helm, Mabel, Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
 Hill, Clara M., Apartado 55, Pachuca, Hidalgo.
 Hollister, Grace A., Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
 Johnson, Katherine M., 1923 Mount Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Malthy, Christine M., Calle de Haiti 1, Santa Julia, Mexico D. F.
 Marsh, Mabel C., 3a Serapio Rendon 76, Mexico City.
 Mitchell, Zoa (contract), 3a Serapio Rendon 76, Mexico D. F.
 Murray, Helen Grace, 3a Serapio Rendon 76, Mexico City.
 Pearson, Mary N., la de Aztecas 73, Mexico D. F.
 Purdy, Carrie A., 3a Serapio Rendon 76, Mexico City.
 Robertson, Winifred W. (contract), 3a Serapio Rendon 76, Mexico City.
 Seal, May Bell, Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
 Taylor, Anna Mabel, Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio.
 Temple, Laura, 7a Haiti 1, Santa Julia, Mexico D. F.
 Thomas, Ethel E., Route No. 6, Box 5, Winfield, Kan.

SOUTH AMERICA

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

- Barstow, Clara G., 5052 Stratford Road, Los Angeles, Cal.

- Beissell, Ina Mae, 190 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
 Bortell, Pearl, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
 Brown, Edna B., R. D. No. 2, Harpursville, N. Y.
 Cornelison, Bernice, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
 Foster, Ina Lee, 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
 Gilliland, Helen C., 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
 Hager, Esther M., 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
 Hosford, Ruby C., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
 Irwin, Alice A., Crandon Institute, 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
 Murphy, May, Crandon Institute, 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
 Packer, Josephine, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
 Reid, Jennie, Crandon Institute, 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
 Rubright, Caroline B., Williamsport, Pa.
 Strever, Frances E., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
 Warner, Ruth V., 1118 Knox St., Spokane, Wash.
 Webster, Alice S., 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
 Weigel, Marion, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
 Whiteley, Miriam F., 1002 Rural Ave., Williamsport, Pa.

NORTH ANDES

- Blackburn, Frances, Apartado 908, Lima, Peru, S. A.
 Clausen, Minnie, Apartado 908, Lima, Peru, S. A.
 Hanks, Gertrude, 681 State St., Meadville, Pa.
 Hayes, Virginia, Apartado 908, Lima, Peru, S. A.
 Holway, Ruth E., Apartado 908, Lima, Peru, S. A.
 Ransom, Ruth, Clarendon, Pa.
 Vandergrift, Frances C., Apartado 908, Lima, Peru, S. A.

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BULGARIA

- Perry, Edith M., Lovetch, Bulgaria.
 Reeves, Mrs. Florence G. T., Lovetch, Bulgaria.
 Turner, Mellony, Lovetch, Bulgaria.

FRANCE

- Currier, Grace M., 3842 Garretson Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.
 Lochhead, Gertrude C., Le Foyer Retrouve, La Tronche, Isere, Grenoble, France.

ITALY

Eaton, Mary Jane, Crandon Institute, 15 via
Savoia, Rome, Italy.
Foster, Mildred, Crandon Institute, 15 via
Savoia, Rome, Italy.
Rueso, Mrs. Artele B., Crandon Institute, 15
via Savoia, Rome, Italy.
Ware, Lena, Crandon Institute, 15 via Savoia
Rome, Italy.

NORTH AFRICA

Anderson, Mary, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres.
Algiers, North Africa.
Loveless, Emily R., 5 Blvd. Mercier, Constan-
tine, North Africa.

Narbeth E. Gwendoline, 5 Blvd. Mercier, Con-
stantine, North Africa.
Robinson, Martha, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres.
Algiers, North Africa.
Smith, Emily, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres. Algiers,
North Africa.
Van Dyne, Esther H., 111 Rue Michelet, Algiers,
Algeria, North Africa.
Van Dyne, L. Frances, 111 Rue Michelet, Algiers,
Algeria, North Africa.
Webb, Nora, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New
York City.
Welch, A. Dora, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres.
Algiers, North Africa.
Whiteley, Martha D., Les Aiglons, El Bair,
Algiers, Algeria, North Africa.

In Memoriam

January 1, 1925—December 31, 1925

Rev. Frederic F. Wolfe
January 12, 1925
South America
1908—1925

Rev. Harral A. Longworth
July 20, 1925
Africa
1920—1925

Rev. Warren S. Dudley
March 22, 1925
China
1920—1925

Emma Nind Lacy
(Mrs. W. H.)
August 19, 1925
China
1887—1925

Rev. Benjamin Chappell
May 3, 1925
Japan
1889—1918
Retired in 1918

Mary Long McLaughlin
(Mrs. W. P.)
August 19, 1925
South America
1892—1921
Retired in 1921

Lois Lee Parker
(Widow of Bishop E. W. Parker)
June 1, 1925
India
1859—1925

Rev. William H. Lacy
September 3, 1925
China
1887—1925

Alice Miles Robbins
(Mrs. W. E.)
June 1, 1925
India
1872—1913
Retired in 1913

Gertrude Andres Batcheller
(Mrs. W. B.)
September 14, 1925
China
1903—1919
Retired in 1919

Sarah Smack Salmans
(Mrs. L. B.)
June 14, 1925
Mexico
1885—1925

Rev. Karl F. Kupfer
November, 1925
China
1881—1918
Retired in 1918

Jennie Dart Dease, M.D.
(Mrs. S. S.)
June 15, 1925
India
1895—1922
Retired in 1922

Amelia Van Dorston Lawyer
(Mrs. F. P.)
November 9, 1925
Mexico
1890—1915
Retired in 1915

Rev. George R. Davis
June 25, 1925
China
1870—1919
Retired in 1919

Henrietta Terry Robinson
(Widow of Bishop J. E. Robinson)
December 12, 1925
India
1876—1920
Retired in 1920

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

In the year 1818, in one of the weekly sessions of the New York Preachers' Meeting, a resolution prepared by the Rev. Laban Clark was adopted, recommending the organization of a Bible and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A committee of the Preachers' Meeting, consisting of Laban Clark, Nathan Bangs, and Freeborn Garrettson, was appointed to draft a constitution. This was discussed and perfected at a later session of the Preachers' Meeting, and submitted, on April 5, 1819, to a public meeting, called to organize the Society. The meeting was held in the old Forsyth Street Church (then called Bowery Church), on the site of the present Church of All Nations. The following is an extract from the Minutes of this first meeting:

"Bowery Church, April 5, 1819. At a call made yesterday from the pulpits, a large number of members of the Methodist Society met this evening at half past seven o'clock. On motion of Joshua Soule, Rev. Nathan Bangs was called to the chair. Francis Hall was chosen Secretary of the meeting, and remarks were made by Messrs. Garrettson, Soule, and others. Then, on motion of Freeborn Garrettson, seconded by Laban Clark, it was Resolved: that it is expedient for this meeting to form a Missionary and Bible Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America."

"On motion of Joshua Soule, seconded by Thomas Mason, the meeting proceeded to consider the constitution that had been prepared; and, article by article, it was amended and adopted. Subscriptions were then taken, and, on motion of Joshua Soule, seconded by William Thacher, the new Society proceeded to elect its officers, with the following result, namely:

"Bishop William McKendree, President; Bishop Enoch George, First Vice-President; Bishop Robert R. Roberts, Second Vice-President; Rev. Nathan Bangs, Third Vice-President; Mr. Francis Hall, Clerk; Mr. Daniel Ayres, Recording Secretary; Rev. Thomas Mason, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Joshua Soule, Treasurer."

Previous to the formation of this Society, home missionary activities on a limited scale had been carried on by the separate conferences. Within the bounds of the Ohio Conference, work among the Indians had been inaugurated three years before the organization of the Missionary Society, by the Negro, John Stewart. Formerly a drunkard, Stewart had been converted under the preaching of Rev. Marcus Lindsay in Marietta, Ohio, in 1816; had felt the call to become a missionary to the Indians and had begun his preaching among the Wyandot tribe, on the upper Sandusky, in northern Ohio. He had many converts, and after continuing his work among them for more than two years, in the spring of 1819 he obtained a license as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the quarterly meeting near Urbana. The first official visit to the Wyandot Mission was made by the presiding elder, Rev. James B. Finley, in November, 1819. Sixty-two Indians were at that time received into the membership of the "Methodist Society" by the presiding elder. At the session of the Ohio

Conference in 1820, Rev. James B. Finley was sent as a missionary to the Wyandot tribe.

It was this work among the Wyandots, as the most outstanding missionary work then being attempted in the Church, that had fired the imagination of Methodism at this time, and had helped largely to bring about the demand for the organization of the Missionary Society.

In May, 1820, the General Conference, then in session in Baltimore, Maryland, approved the new Missionary Society and its constitution, eliminating, however, its Bible and tract publishing features, as recommended by a committee of the Society. The General Conference also emphasized the provision in the constitution for the formation of auxiliary societies in all the Annual Conferences. At the end of two years, sixteen of these auxiliaries had been formed, and for a while missionaries were sent to home mission fields by these conference auxiliaries, under the appointment of the bishops, somewhat as they are now appointed by the various Branches of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, rather than by the national organization.

The Treasurer's Report at the end of the first year, April, 1820, showed an income of \$823.04. Ten years later it had increased to \$10,545.00. The work was confined to the United States until 1832. In that year Melville B. Cox was appointed first foreign missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church and sailed for Liberia November sixth. The Missionary Society continued to administer both the home and foreign missionary work of the Church until 1907, when the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions began their separate existence. This division had been arranged for at the General Conference of 1904, which had appointed a Commission to work out the details. The receipts for the year, November 1, 1924-October 31, 1925, were \$3,193,403.13.

CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Charter of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church (then Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church) as amended and consolidated by Chapter One Hundred and Seventy-Five of the Laws of 1873, effective April 4, 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; also, the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same," passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and the Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof, as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purpose of the said corporation shall require; but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

SEC. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference of said Church at its quadrennial sessions, and of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be ex officio members of said Board. Such Managers as were appointed by said General Conference at its last session shall be entitled to act as such from and after the passage of this Act, until they or others appointed by the ensuing General Conference shall assume their duties. Any such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein until the term shall commence of the Managers appointed by an ensuing General Conference; said Board of Managers shall have such power as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation, in conformity with

the Constitution of said Society as it now exists, or as it may be from time to time amended by the General Conference, and to elect the officers of the Society, except as herein otherwise provided; and such Board of Managers shall be subordinate to any directions or regulations made, or to be made, by said General Conference.

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill any vacancy in the office till the ensuing General Conference. And until the next session of the General Conference said Board of Managers may appoint and remove at pleasure the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of said Corporation; and the latter officer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and also to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Wills," passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequests pertaining to the objects of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the Third Title of Chapter Eighteen of the First Part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being Chapter One Hundred and Sixty-Nine of the Laws of 1906; became a law April 6, 1906, with the approval of the Governor Passed, three fifths being present. Effective January 1, 1907.
The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections two and three of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named, are constituted a body corporate by the name and style of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of such

Act April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such corporation is, and shall be, capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of such corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions, in foreign countries and also in such other places, subject to the sovereignty of the United States, which are not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said Corporation by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and seven.

AN ACT to amend Chapter One Hundred and Seventy-Five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," now called the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in relation to the election of officers, being Chapter One Hundred and Sixty of the Laws of 1920, effective April 13, 1920.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section five of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers present at any meeting thereof shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they and the Treasurer shall hold their respective offices for four years, and until their successors are elected and shall have qualified; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death or otherwise in the office of Corresponding Secretary, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill such vacancy till the next ensuing General Conference. The Treasurer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any state.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AS ADOPTED IN 1916 AND ALTERED IN 1920 AND 1924 BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

I. INCORPORATION

1. There shall be a Board of Foreign Missions, duly incorporated according to law, and having its office in New York City; said Board of Foreign Missions shall have committed to it the general supervision of all work in fields outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, in harmony and cooperation with the constituted authorities of the Church in said fields, and similarly in such places subject to the sovereignty of the United States as may be assigned to it by the General Conference from time to time, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the General Conference may prescribe.

2. Other denominational agencies shall undertake work in the fields indicated only in cooperation with this Board.

II. CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OBJECT

The name of this organization shall be the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its objects are religious, philanthropic, and educational, designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of Christianity, by the promotion and support of all phases of church work and missionary activity in foreign countries; and also in such other places subject to the sovereignty of the United States, but not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of such organization by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under such rules and regulations as said General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE II

LIFE MEMBERS AND HONORARY MANAGERS

1. Members of the Foreign Missionary Society who contribute \$1,000 at one time shall become Life Members and may attend the Annual Meeting of the Board, but without vote.

2. Honorary Managers not to exceed twenty in number may be elected by the General Conference, and, in case of vacancies, may be elected by the Board of Managers during the interval between the sessions of the General Conference, said Honorary Managers being entitled to speak in the meetings of the Board of Managers, but not to vote.

ARTICLE III

BOARD OF MANAGERS

1. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the Board of Foreign Missions, the making of appropriations and the administration of appropriations, and all other funds shall be vested in a Board of Managers. This Board shall determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions and the amount necessary for the support of each, and shall make appropriations for the same, including an emergency fund of \$50,000, provided that the Board of Managers shall not appropriate for a given year, including the emergency appropriation of \$50,000, more than the total income for the preceding year.

2. The Board of Managers shall consist of thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church elected by the General Conference upon nomination of the Bishops. All the effective General Superintendents shall be ex-officio members of said Board without vote. In constituting the Board of Managers the Bishops shall nominate one representative from each Area in the United States, preserving as nearly as may be an equality in the number of ministers and laymen chosen from the Areas.

[3. The said Board of Managers shall be elected to serve until the Board of Foreign Missions shall have accomplished the amendment of its charter as herein directed. The said Board of Managers is hereby directed to reduce the membership of the said Board so that it shall consist of not more than fifty members and shall be composed as follows:

The Bishop resident in the City of New York who shall be ex-officio a member, twenty-four ministers and twenty-five laymen nominated by the Board of Bishops and elected by the General Conference, chosen from the Areas in the United States preserving as nearly as may be possible the number of ministers and laymen from the Areas. The other effective Bishops shall be ex-officio members without a vote. When and as soon as the charter of said Board of Foreign Missions shall have been amended as aforesaid, the Bishops shall reappoint the membership of the said Board of Managers in accordance with this provision to serve until the close of the quadrennium.]

3. The Board of Managers shall meet annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall determine. Due notice of such time and place shall be given to each member.

4. The Board of Managers shall elect an Executive Committee consisting of twenty-one members. This Committee shall meet monthly at the headquarters of the Board in New York City, unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

5. Vacancies in the Board of Managers shall be filled as the Charter provides. The Board shall have authority to make By-Laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Charter; to print books, periodicals, and tracts for Foreign Missions; to elect a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and such Assistants as may be necessary, a Recording Secretary, and such Assistant and other Secretaries as may be necessary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elected by the Board; to organize depart-

ments for the administration of the work of the Board; to invite the cooperation of other agencies where such cooperation will increase the efficiency of the work in the foreign field. The funds of the Board shall be administered on the Mission field by agencies which the Board shall approve. It shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the Church in its annual report, and shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the preceding four years, and the state of its funds.

6. The Board of Foreign Missions shall have power to suspend a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or any elected officer of the Board of Managers, for cause to it sufficient; and a time and place shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, at as early a day as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of the person against whom complaint shall have been made. Due notice shall be given by the Board to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to preside at the investigation, which shall be before a Committee of twelve persons, six Ministers and six Laymen, none of whom shall be members of the Board of Managers. Said Committee shall be appointed by the Bishop selected to preside at the investigation. Two thirds of said Committee shall have power of removal from office, in the interval of General Conference, of the official against whom complaint has been made.

7. In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Bishops shall have power to fill the vacancy if the Board of Managers shall so request, and until they do so the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties of the office.

8. Thirteen members present at any meeting of the Board of Managers shall be a quorum.

9. The Board shall have authority to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tracts.

ARTICLE IV

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

1. There may be two Corresponding Secretaries, having coordinate power, who shall be the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Secretary or Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially.

2. They shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers, and their salaries, which shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be employed exclusively in conducting the correspondence of the Board, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, in promoting the work committed to this Board and the general interests of the cause by correspondence, travel and such other activities as the service involves and the Board may approve.

ARTICLE V

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND PRESIDING OFFICER

1. *Election of Officers.* The officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy should occur during the year by death, resigna-

tion, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board. The first election of each quadrennium shall be held at the regular meeting of the Board next succeeding the General Conference.

2. *Presiding Officer.* At all meetings of the Board, the President shall preside. But if he should be absent, one of the Vice-Presidents shall take his place. In the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents a member appointed by the meeting for the purpose shall preside. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved and by the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE VI

APPOINTMENT AND SUPPORT OF MISSIONARIES

1. A person shall be acknowledged as a missionary or receive support as such from the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions only when such person has been approved by the Board of Managers and assigned to some definite field except as provided in Section 2. Ministerial missionaries shall be constituted by the joint action of a General Superintendent and the Board. Lay missionaries shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

2. The Board may provide for the support of Retired Missionaries and of the widows and orphans of Missionaries who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences respectively; provided they shall not receive more than is usually allowed Retired Ministers, their widows and orphans, in home Conferences. In this matter, the Board shall as far as practicable base its procedure upon provisions similar to those prescribed for Annual Conferences.

ARTICLE VII

FIELD FINANCE COMMITTEES

1. In a mission field of the Board of Foreign Missions in which there may be an Annual Conference, Mission Conference or an organized Mission, there shall be a Committee on Finance, consisting of the following members, ex-officio: the resident and presiding Bishops; the Mission Treasurer and the Mission Superintendents. The Committee shall also include such other persons as the Annual or Mission Conference or Mission may elect, subject to the approval of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Committee shall elect its own Chairman. This Committee shall be responsible to the Board of Foreign Missions for the administration of the funds provided by the Board.

2. In territory of a Central Conference or a Central Mission Conference said Central Conference may prescribe the method of constituting such finance committees, subject to the approval of the Board of Foreign Missions. This Committee shall be responsible to the Board of Foreign Missions for the administration of its funds.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution shall be subject to amendment or alteration only by the General Conference.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 13-15, 1916

AMENDED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 7-9, 1918; BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JUNE 15, 1922; BY THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 20-22, 1922

I. PROCEDURE OF THE BOARD

1. In harmony with the provisions of the Constitution as adopted by the General Conference, the Board of Foreign Missions shall meet annually at its headquarters in New York city, due notice of the meeting being given to each member. The necessary traveling expenses of the members in attendance upon its meetings shall be paid from the treasury of the Board.

2. The President of the Board shall act as permanent chairman at all regular sessions of the Board, and the presiding officers of the various sessions of the Annual Meeting of the Board shall be selected by the Bishops from among the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops.

3. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President, or the Corresponding Secretaries, and must be called by the President upon the written request of fifteen managers.

4. The Board at its annual meeting shall appoint a Committee on Nominations consisting of two Bishops, four managers, and one of the Executive officers of the Board.

The Committee on Nominations shall present for confirmation the names of members to serve during the annual meeting on the following committees:

(1) General Distribution; (2) General Reference; (3) Eastern Asia; (4) Southern Asia; (5) Africa; (6) Europe and North Africa; (7) South America; (8) Mexico; (9) Appropriations of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; (10) Resolutions.

5. The Board may appoint such other committees from time to time as occasion may require.

6. The General Conference Rules of Order shall be used to decide parliamentary questions and procedure in the meetings of the Board and its committees.

II. OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

I. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

The Board shall elect a President and a Vice-President, who shall hold their respective offices for one year or until their successors shall be elected. It shall be the duty of the President to serve as the permanent chairman of the Board at its annual meetings, to preside over the meetings of the Executive Committee, and to perform such other functions as are usual to his office. If the President and the Vice-President be absent, a President pro tem. may be elected. The President shall be *ex-officio* a member of all committees in addition to the number of members hereinafter specified.

2. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

1. The Corresponding Secretaries shall have charge of all correspondence of the Board, and shall be exclusively employed in supervising the foreign mis-

sionary work of the Church and in promoting its general interests. They shall prepare the docket of business for the meetings of the Board, and of the Executive and other standing committees, except the Committee on Finance, and shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Board and of its missions. They shall be advisory members of all committees. It shall be their duty to convey to the Bishops in charge of mission fields, to the Board, and to the standing committees, such communications and such information concerning our foreign missions as the circumstances may require.

2. The Corresponding Secretaries shall act in conjunction with the Committee on Candidates in selecting and appointing to the field the missionaries to be sent out by the Board. They shall place in the hands of the missionaries a copy of the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as may be advisable, and they shall explicitly inform all missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions.

3. ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARIES FOR DEPARTMENTS

1. The Board or the Executive Committee may elect a Recording Secretary, and one or more Assistant or Associate Secretaries who shall be chosen and assigned to their respective duties, on nomination and recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries. They shall work in cooperation with, and under the direction of, the Corresponding Secretaries and the Board, and shall perform such functions and undertake such duties as may be assigned to them.

2. Secretaries for Departments may be chosen by the Board or its Executive Committee on recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries, as the needs of the Executive and Administrative work may demand. They shall have charge of the departments to which they are assigned and shall conduct their work under the direction of the Corresponding Secretaries.

4. TREASURER

1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Board and shall receipt therefor. He shall keep proper books of accounts showing receipts and disbursements and all other financial transactions connected with the treasury of the Board. He shall keep an account of all receipts by Conferences, and of all expenditures by missions, and of particular appropriations. The accounts and books of the Treasurer shall be examined by auditors selected by the Finance Committee. He shall report the state of the funds and, whenever required, shall exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at meetings of the Committee on Finance and of the Auditors, and shall report regularly to the Executive Committee the state of the treasury. He shall be an advisory member of the Executive, Administrative, and Finance Committees.

2. He shall honor all orders of the Board of Managers upon the treasury within the several appropriations made at the annual meeting. After approval by the Corresponding Secretaries, he shall pay the outgoing and return expenses of missionaries, and all bills for office and miscellaneous expenses within the appropriations, or upon authorization of the Executive or Administrative Committees.

3. He shall, under the advice of the Committee on Finance, keep all uninvested money of the Board on deposit in such bank or banks as shall be ap-

proved by said committee in the name of the Board of Foreign Missions, subject to the order of its Treasurer. He is authorized to negotiate loans under the direction and approval of the Committee on Finance.

4. Under the supervision of the Committee on Finance, he shall have the custody of the securities and property belonging to the Board, and shall have authority to sell and assign stocks and bonds, and to make investments upon the approval of said Committee.

5. The Treasurer shall serve as secretary of the Committee on Finance, and shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the Committee. He shall conduct such correspondence as properly belongs to the Treasurer's Department. He shall have the custody of the Corporate Seal, and shall be the proper officer to execute all instruments on behalf of the Board.

6. The Treasurer shall be required to give bond in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amount as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bond to be paid by the Board.

5. ASSISTANT TREASURERS

1. The Board may elect two or more Assistant Treasurers, whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the Treasurer in the work of the Treasurer's Department, under the direction of the Board and the Treasurer, one of whom may be designated as First Assistant Treasurer.

2. During the absence of the Treasurer, the First Assistant Treasurer shall perform all the duties devolving upon the Treasurer under these By-Laws: and at any time any Assistant Treasurer shall be authorized to sign checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and legal documents requiring the signature of the Treasurer.

3. The several Assistant Treasurers shall be required to give bonds in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amounts as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bonds to be paid by the Board.

6. RECORDING SECRETARY

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep the Minutes of the Meetings of the Board, and of the Executive Committee, and the several standing committees of the Board. He shall give due notice, after consultation with the Corresponding Secretaries, of all meetings of the Board, the Executive and other standing committees, and notify the Treasurer of all grants or expenditures authorized by action of the Board, or of its properly authorized committees, and shall perform such other functions as pertain to the office of a Recording Secretary.

III. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. There shall be an Executive Committee of thirty members, consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, who shall be nominated and elected by the Board of Foreign Missions from among its own members, and who shall hold office until their successors are appointed. The President of the Board of Foreign Missions shall be the chairman of the Executive Committee.

2. The Executive Committee shall have authority to pass upon all matters referred to it by the Board of Foreign Missions, or brought to its attention in

the regular docket of business prepared by the Corresponding Secretaries, or referred to it by any standing committee. It shall have the authority and function of the Board acting *ad interim*, within such limitations as the Board from time to time may establish.

3. The Executive Committee shall meet at such stated times as the Board or itself may determine, or at the call of the Corresponding Secretaries. Nine members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

IV. STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR WORK

I. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be an Administrative Committee, appointed by the Board, consisting of eleven members, which shall have power to deal with routine business and such other matters as may be referred to it by the Executive Committee or the Corresponding Secretaries.

The Committee shall have power to pass upon the following classes of items, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, to whose members it shall send a digest of its minutes by mail in time for consideration before each meeting of the Executive Committee.

1. Matters specifically referred to it by the Executive Committee.
2. Redistributions by the Finance Committees of the Missions.
3. Allowances for retired missionaries and for the widows and orphans of missionaries.
4. School allowances for children of missionaries.
5. The assignment of missionaries under the "Parish Abroad Plan."
6. Provision for transit expenses.
7. The granting of furloughs when recommended by Finance Committees on the field, and in emergent conditions upon medical certificates; also the extension of furloughs.
8. Grants from the Emergency and Incidental Funds of amounts not exceeding \$500.
9. Matters to be referred or calling for further correspondence before specific action.
10. Any other matters of a formal or routine character.
11. Upon the recommendation or with the concurrence of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Administrative Committee shall be authorized also to consider and act upon any matters of emergent character, which may arise in the interim between the regular meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board, provided, however, that no financial obligation shall be incurred beyond that which is indicated in section 8 above. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

2. COMMITTEE ON CANDIDATES

There shall be a Committee on Candidates appointed by the Board and consisting of seven ministers and four laymen.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and act upon all matters pertaining to the selection, cultivation and training of candidates for our foreign fields. Plans involving changes in policy or expenditures exceeding the budget

shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for its action. The Committee shall have power, with the approval of the Corresponding Secretaries, to accept for appointment any candidate, who, in their judgment, is properly qualified, and for whom financial support is available. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

3. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

1. There shall be a Committee on Finance, consisting of seven laymen and four ministers. It shall be the duty of this Committee to aid the Treasurer to provide ways and means, and to consider all financial matters not otherwise provided for in these By-Laws. It shall have authority to advise the Treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Board, and to direct him in respect to investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board.

2. This Committee shall consider and report to the Executive Committee for concurrent action on all applications for loans to missions, or to institutions connected with the missions. When such items are presented first to the Executive Committee, action shall not be deemed complete until it is concurred in by the Committee on Finance. All matters arising under wills or concerning the gift or purchase of property, liable to involve the Board in new policies or unusual expenditures, shall require the concurrent action of the Executive Committee. All other questions arising under wills or concerning lands held by the Board shall be determined by this Committee.

3. The Committee shall provide for an annual audit of the books and accounts of the Treasurer by a firm of Certified Public Accountants. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

4. COMMITTEE ON MISSIONARY EDUCATION, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

There shall be a Committee on Missionary Education, Sunday Schools, and Young People's Work, consisting of three members. It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and determine all matters pertaining to the missionary education, and the development of our young people in Sunday schools and young people's organizations, and to have charge of those matters having to do with inter-Board relationships, as far as they relate to the educational training in missions of our people, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget, shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

5. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN THE FOREIGN FIELDS

There shall be a Committee on Education in the Foreign Fields, consisting of not more than ten nor less than seven members, ministers and laymen, whose duty it shall be to consider and determine all matters relating to the educational institutions and policies of the Board of Foreign Missions in foreign lands, and to give special attention to all questions arising out of our relationship to union educational institutions in the foreign field, and to inter-Board relationships growing out of the same, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

6. PROCEDURE OF COMMITTEES

1. Each standing committee shall, during its first meeting after election, select its own chairman, who, however, shall not be chairman of any other standing committee; and if he be absent at any meeting it shall choose a chairman pro tem.

2. Each committee shall cause to be recorded a correct minute of all its proceedings, the items of business to be brought to it, and enter the same in a book for that purpose; each committee may determine the time for its regular meeting, or may meet at the call of its chairman, or the Corresponding Secretaries.

3. Each standing committee shall report through the Corresponding Secretaries to the Executive Committee, for its information, a summary of the business transacted, and whenever a majority of the members present and voting so requests, any matter under consideration shall be referred to the Executive Committee for its action.

4. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer shall constitute a committee to consider the estimates prepared by the Finance Committee of the Missions, and to report recommendations concerning the same to the Board at its Annual Meeting, for its guidance in making its appropriations for the ensuing year.

5. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be advisory members, without a vote, of the standing committees, except the Committee on Audits, and the Bishop having charge of a foreign mission shall be *ex-officio* a member of the respective committees.

6. When any matter is referred to a committee with power, it shall be the duty of that committee to report to the Recording Secretary its final action on the case for record.

V. FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

Within the appropriations made by the Board of Foreign Missions, payment of salaries of missionaries (where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board for any foreign mission), payment of the expenses of outgoing and returning missionaries, and payment of all special appropriations, except for the purchase or improvement of property, shall be made by the Treasurer without further action of the Board.

Office and miscellaneous expenses shall be audited by a Corresponding Secretary, and paid on his order on the face of the original bills; the accounts of outgoing and returning missionaries shall also be audited by a Corresponding Secretary before final settlement of the same. Aside from the above provision no person shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasury, except as specifically authorized by the Board or the Executive Committee.

Real estate may be purchased for the Board, and improvements made on real estate by the erection of buildings or otherwise, only by direction of the Board, or as provided in Section 2 of the By-Law on the Committee on Finance.

Where the Board makes a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any foreign mission, the Board or its Committee on Finance shall determine the time and manner of payment, and designate the

person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before payment shall be made.

The Committee on Finance shall have power to appoint a Treasurer and Finance Committee for each mission or group of missions, and the Treasurer and Finance Committee so appointed shall be responsible to the Board, through its Committee on Finance and its executive officers, for the performance of their duties.

Appropriations and balances of total appropriations of any mission unexpended at the close of the calendar year, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the mission, or of the Board or any of their agents, shall lapse into the treasury and may not be thereafter used for the purpose for which they were appropriated, except to discharge pre-existing obligations under these appropriations, without special authorization of the Board or its Executive Committee.

VI. AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by the Board of Managers or its Executive Committee at any regular meeting of either by a two-thirds vote, provided that at least two months' notice of the proposed alteration or amendment has been given and a copy of the proposed amendment or alteration sent to each member at least one month in advance of the meeting at which they are to be acted upon. By-Laws which are merely rules of procedure for business of meetings may be suspended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote without previous notice.

FORM OF BEQUEST

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 Fifth Avenue, New York

I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, with offices in the City of New York

.....
.....
.....

and the receipt of the Treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge to my executor therefor.

TOPICAL INDEX

TOPICAL INDEX

- Administrative Organization of Board, 3.
- Africa (Developments in) 22, 200; (Cape Town Area) 201; (Central and South) 201; (Gazetteer) 354
- Agra, India (Gazetteer) 352.
- Agriculture, 84, 93, 98, 210, 211, 232.
- Ahmedabad District (Gazetteer) 331.
- Ajmer, India, 189; (Madar Sanatorium) 189, 190; (Gazetteer) 333.
- Akunoura, Japan, 115.
- Alajuela, Costa Rica, 227, 228; (Gazetteer) 367.
- Alden Speare Memorial Hospital, Yenching, China, 69, 70.
- Alejandra, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 375.
- Algiers, Algeria, North Africa, 260, 263, 264; (Central Church) 260; (Homes) 264, 265; (Bible Inst., El Biar) 266; (Gazetteer) 380.
- Alicante, Spain, 258.
- Aligarh, India (Gazetteer) 351.
- Allahabad, India (Gazetteer) 344.
- Almora, India, 27; (Gazetteer) 349.
- Anglo-Chilean Home, 232.
- Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, 61.
- Angol, Chile (Gazetteer) 371.
- Angola Mission Conference, 202; (Gazetteer) 354.
- Anti-Movement in China, 56, 58, 62, 63, 72, 98.
- Antofagasta, Chile (Gazetteer) 371.
- Anupshahr, India (Gazetteer) 351.
- Aoyama Gakuin, Japan, 117.
- Aparri, P. I. (Hospital), 146; (Gazetteer) 314.
- Appropriations of the Board (Study of) 13, 490; (Cut in) 8, 62.
- Arabs (Work Among) 262.
- Argentina, South America, 216, 231, 233.
- Arica, Chile (Gazetteer) 370.
- Arnoldene, Africa (Gazetteer) 359.
- Arrah District, India, 169; (Middle School) 173; (Gazetteer) 343.
- Arroyo Seco, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 375.
- Asahan, Sumatra (Gazetteer) 322.
- Asansol (School) 165; (English Church) 166; (Gazetteer) 337, 339.
- Attleboro Springs Sanitarium, 37.
- Attitude of Non-Christians, 56, 58, 62, 72, 98, 170, 171.
- Austria Mission Conference, 271; (Gazetteer) 382.
- Badley, Bishop B. T. (Report of Bombay Area) 189.
- Bahia Blanca District, 234; E. So. America (Gazetteer) 372.
- Baihar, India (Schools) 168; (Gazetteer) 340.
- Balaghat District, India (Gazetteer) 340.
- Ballia, India, 169; (Gazetteer) 343.
- Baltic and Slavic Mission Conference, 250; (Gazetteer) 379.
- Baluchistan District, India (Gazetteer) 334.
- Bandits (see Hindrances).
- Bangalore, India (Area) 156; (Gazetteer) 322.
- Banka, N. E. I. (Gazetteer) 321.
- Bantu (Cape Town Area) 201.
- Baptisms (see Christian Community).
- Bareilly District, India (The Cut) 179; (Theological Seminary) 184; (Gazetteer) 346.
- Baroda (Theological School) 197; (Gazetteer) 332.
- Basim District, India (Middle School) 193; (Gazetteer) 328, 329.
- Bassa District, Africa (Gazetteer) 362.
- Bast, Bishop Anton (Report of Copenhagen Area) 242.

- Batala District, India (Gazetteer) 334.
 Bataks, North Sumatra, 134, 141.
 Batavia, Java (Gazetteer) 320.
 Bayambang, P. I. (Gazetteer) 316.
 Bayombons, P. I. (Gazetteer) 314.
 Belgaum District, India (Gazetteer) 323.
 Bellavista, Peru (Gazetteer) 368.
 Bengal Conference, India, 163; (The Cut) 163; (Educational) 165; (Evangelistic) 165; (Gazetteer) 337.
 Bhabua Mission, India, 155.
 Bhatinda, India (Gazetteer) 335.
 Bible Sale (P. I.) 153; (India) 179, 192, 197.
 Bible Schools and Classes (China) 67, 107; (P. I.) 153, 154; (Europe) 245; (S. A.) 239.
 Bidar District, India (Gazetteer) 325.
 Bijnor District, India (Mass Movement) 180; (School) 183; (Gazetteer) 347.
 Bikanir District, India (Gazetteer) 334.
 Binghai, China (Gazetteer) 286.
 Binghu District, China (Gazetteer) 284.
 Bingtang District, China (Gazetteer) 282.
 Birbhum District, India (Gazetteer) 337.
 Bishops (List of), 3; (Resident in Foreign Fields) 514.
 Bitolj, Macedonia, 28, 281.
 Bizerte, North Africa, 262.
 Blackman, Rev. F. E. (Death of) 163.
 Boca, The, 236.
 Bolivia Mission Conference, 216, 230; (Gazetteer) 367.
 Bolpur, India (Gazetteer) 337.
 Bombay (Area) 189; (Evangelistic) 189, 190; (Educational) 189; (Medical) 190, 194; (Conference, 191; (The Cut) 190, 192; (Sunday Schools) 192; (English Work) 195; (Churches) 195; (Gazetteer) 328.
 Borneo, 134; (Gazetteer) 321.
 Boweringpet, India (Gazetteer) 323.
 Brindaban, India (Gazetteer) 353.
 British American Hospital, Peru, 238.
 Brown, Bishop Wallace E. (Report of Foochow Area) 56.
 Budaun District, India (The Cut) 178; (Schools) 183, 184; (New Church and Hospital) 185; (Gazetteer) 347.
 Buenos Aires (Area) 229; (Training School) 236; (The Boca) 236; (Gazetteer) 372.
 Building and Property, 72, 102, 107, 169, 185, 213, 238, 244, 246, 249.
 Buitenzorg, Java (Gazetteer) 320.
 Bulandshahr District, India (Gazetteer) 351.
 Bulgaria Mission Conference, 272; (Varna Church) 274; (Gazetteer) 383.
 Bunster Agricultural School, 232.
 Burhanpur, India (Gazetteer) 342.
 Burma, 155, 156; (Mission Conference) 158; (Educational) 159; (Rangoon District) 161; (Chinese District) 161; (Indian District) 162; (Gazetteer) 326.
 Buxar District, India, 169; (Gazetteer) 343.
 By-Laws of the Board, 571.
 Cabanatuan District, P. I., 147; (Gazetteer) 313.
 Cagayan District, P. I., 147; (Gazetteer) 314.
 Calcutta (Area) 162; (Education) 162; (The Cut) 163; (Thoburn Memorial Church) 166; (Seamen's Mission) 166; (Industrial Home) 166; (Gazetteer) 338.
 Callao, Peru (Anglo-American School) 240; (Gazetteer) 368.
 Canada de Gomez (Gazetteer) 375.
 Cape Palmas District, Liberia (Gazetteer) 362.
 Cape Town Area, 201.
 Castes (Sweepers) 165; (Santals) 165; (Doms) 181; (Chaudhries) 188.
 Cawnpore, India, 170; (Gazetteer) 344.
 Central America (Mission Conference) 226; (Gazetteer) 366.
 Central and South Africa, 201; (Gazetteer) 354.
 Central China Conference, 95; (Evangelistic) 94; (Social Service) 96; (Educational) 98; (The Cut) 100; (Build-

- ings) 102; (Nanking University) 98; (College of Agriculture) 98, 99; (Theological Seminary) 99; (University Hospital) 102; (Conference Academy) 100; (General Hospital, Wuhu) 103; (Tunki Medical) 104; (Gazetteer) 297.
- Central District, Chile (Gazetteer) 369.
- Central District, Mexico, 219; (Gazetteer) 364.
- Central District, P. I., 148; (Gazetteer) 314.
- Central Provinces Conference, 167; (The Cut) 167; (Evangelistic) 167; (Education) 168; (Social Service) 168; (Medical) 168; (Gazetteer) 340.
- Cerro, The, 236.
- Chacabuco, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 373.
- Chadwick Memorial Hospital, Tzechow, 87.
- Chaman, India, 190.
- Champawat, India (Gazetteer) 349.
- Champfleury, France, 254.
- Chandag Heights, India (Gazetteer) 349.
- Chandausi District, India, 180, 182; (Gazetteer) 347.
- Changhufan District, China (Gazetteer) 288.
- Changli, China (Middle School) 83; (Hospital) 86; (Agricultural School) 84; (Gazetteer) 292.
- Changshu, China (Gazetteer) 302.
- Charter of the Board, 34, 561.
- Charvieu, France, 254.
- Chateau Thierry, France, 255.
- Chatterji, Rev. L. B. (Death of) 163, 165.
- Chaudhries, 188.
- Chemulpo District, Korea, 120; (Gazetteer) 308, 309.
- Chengtzu West China Conference, 87; (Institutional Church) 87; (Methodist College) 88; (West China Union University) 88; (Educational) 88; (Gazetteer) 295;
- Chidiku, Africa (Gazetteer) 360.
- Chile, 216, 230; (Conference) 231; (Institutions) 231; (Bunster School) 232; (Dispensaries) 232; (Epworth League Institute) 232; (Gazetteer) 369.
- China (Dr. Gamewell's Visit to) 17; (Situation in) 18, 55; (1925 Upheaval) 56.
- Chingchao District, China (Evangelistic) 76; (Study Classes) 76; (Gazetteer) 291.
- Chinkiang District, China, 94; (Self-Support) 95; (Educational) 101; (Gazetteer) 298.
- Chivilcoy, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 373.
- Chosen Christian College, Korea, 128.
- Christian College, Lucknow, 162, 173.
- Christian Community, 62, 66, 76, 78, 108, 149, 153, 160, 164, 177, 187, 192, 244, 252, 279.
- Christian Hospital, Pyengyang, 131.
- Chunan District, Korea (Gazetteer) 309.
- Chungking West China Conference, 89; (Lewis Memorial) 89; (High School) 90; (Hospital) 91; (Gazetteer) 296.
- Churu, India (Gazetteer) 334.
- Clemens, Rev. Joseph, 147, 148.
- Cochabamba, Bolivia (Gazetteer) 368.
- Colegio Norte Americano, Rosario, 236.
- College of Agriculture, Nanking, 98.
- College of West Africa, Monrovia, 214.
- Collegio Internazionale Monte Mario, Italy, 257.
- Collins Institute, Calcutta, 165.
- Colon, Panama (Gazetteer) 366.
- Committees (Standing) 6; (Special) 6; (Annual Meeting) 7.
- Concepcion, Chile (Colleges) 233; (Dispensary) 232; (Gazetteer) 371.
- Congo Mission Conference, Africa, 204; (Gazetteer) 356.
- Congress on Christian Work in South America, 13, 46.
- Constantine, North Africa, 261, 263; (Homes) 265; (Gazetteer) 380.
- Constitution of the Board, 34, 564.
- Cooperative Endeavors, 435.
- Copeland Institutional Church, Yenping, 72.

- Copenhagen Area, 25, 241, 242.
Cordoba, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 375.
Corresponding Secretaries, Report of, 8.
Costa Rica, Central America, 216, 218. (Gazetteer) 366.
Crandon Institute, Montevideo, 236.
Cut, The, 8, 62, 73, 75, 78, 94, 100, 117, 119, 136, 138, 148, 151, 163, 167, 169, 170, 175, 177, 178, 190, 192, 212, 229, 233, 242, 246, 249, 250, 272, 277, 278, 279, 281.

Dagupan, P. I. (Gazetteer) 316.
Darjeeling, India (Queens Hill School) 165, 166; (Union Church) 166; (Gazetteer) 339.
David, Panama (Gazetteer) 366.
Debt, Present Status of the, 11.
Delhi Area, India, 175; (The Cut) 175; (Gazetteer) 351.
Denmark Conference, 243; (Social Work) 243; (Gazetteer) 376.
Designated Gifts, 36.
Didwana, India (Gazetteer) 335.
Doms, 181.
Drees, Dr. C. W. (Retirement of) 234.
Drug, India (Gazetteer) 342.
Dyaks, 134.

Eastern Asia (Gazetteer) 282.
Eastern South America Conference, 233; (Parochial School) 237; (Gazetteer) 372.
Education, General, 15, 24, 60, 62, 66, 72, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 93, 98, 101, 117, 118, 125, 135, 137, 138, 156, 159, 162, 165, 168, 172, 173, 182, 183, 184, 187, 209, 210, 212, 214, 223, 232, 233, 235, 236, 238, 257, 264, 271, 280; (Statistics) 420.
Educational Institutions, 416; (Statistics) 420.
El Bethel, Liberia (Gazetteer) 363.
El Biar (Algiers) 266.
El Maten (see Il Maten).

Elisabethville, Africa, 205; (Gazetteer) 356.
English District, Calcutta (Gazetteer) 338.
Ensign Memorial Hospital, Nanchang, 108.
Episcopal Areas, 216.
Europe (Copenhagen Area) 25, 241, 242; (Paris Area) 241, 252; (Zurich Area) 241; (Gazetteer) 376.
Evangelistic Work, 59, 66, 76, 77, 79, 92, 96, 113, 122, 136, 147, 150, 154, 165, 167, 172, 174, 179, 187, 190, 222, 228, 237, 239, 243, 245, 248, 256, 260, 272.
Evangelical Orphanage, Mercedes, 237.
Exclusion Act (Japan) 111.

Fairfield Girls' School, Singapore, 137.
Famine (see Hindrances).
Farm Schools (see Industrial Work).
Federated Malay States District (Gazetteer) 317.
Feng, General, 77.
Field Projects, Special, 25.
Finland Conference, 244; (Evangelistic) 245; (Social Work) 245; (Gazetteer) 377.
Finland Swedish Mission Conference, 245; (Gazetteer) 377.
Finnish Theological Seminary, 242.
Fisher, Bishop Frederick (Report of Calcutta Area) 162.
Floods (see Hindrances).
Foochow (Area) 56; (Conference) 58; (Evangelistic) 59; (Anglo-Chinese College) 61; (Union Educational) 61; (Fukien Christian University) 61; (Medical Work) 61; (Gazetteer) 282.
Forestry (see Agriculture).
Form of Bequest, 574.
Fort National, North Africa (Gazetteer) 381.
France Mission Conference, 253; (Institutions) 254; (Social Centers) 255; (Gazetteer) 379.
Fukien Christian University, 61.

- Fukuoka, Japan, 115; (Gazetteer) 307.
 Funchal, Madeira Islands, 269; (Gazetteer) 381.
 Futsing District, China, 59; (Gazetteer) 282.
 Gadawara District, India (Gazetteer) 340.
 Gamewell, Rev. F. D. (Visit to China) 17.
 Gandanzara, Africa (Gazetteer) 360.
 Ganta Mission, Liberia, 214; (Gazetteer) 364.
 Gante Street Church, Mexico City, 220.
 Garhwal District, India (The Cut) 178; (New Buildings) 186; (Gazetteer) 348.
 Garraway, Africa, 362.
 Gazetteer (all fields) 282-386.
 General Data, 387.
 Germany (Forward Movement of Methodism) 274; (Martin Mission Inst.) 276; (Central Conference) 276.
 Ghaziabad, India (Gazetteer) 352.
 Gikuki, Africa (Gazetteer) 361.
 Godhra District, India (Normal School) 196; (Gazetteer) 332.
 Gokak Falls, India (Gazetteer) 323.
 Gomoh, India (Gazetteer) 339.
 Gonda District, India 170; (Gazetteer) 344.
 Gondia, India (Gazetteer) 330.
 Good Samaritan Hospital, Mexico, 224.
 Gothenburg Union Theological Seminary, 26, 249.
 Goucher Schools, West China, 88.
 Grenoble, France, 254.
 Guachapali, Central America, 227.
 Guanajuato, Mexico, 220; (Gazetteer) 365; (Good Samaritan Hospital) 224.
 Gujarat Conference, India, 195; (The Cut) 195; (Evangelistic) 196; (Sunday Schools) 196; (Educational) 196, 197; (Nadiad Hospital) 197; (Scripture Sales) 197; (Gazetteer) 331.
 Gulbarga, India (Gazetteer) 323, 324.
 Gurney, Samuel (M.D.) 211.
 Guthrie Memorial High School, Hinghwa, 62.
 Haiju District, Korea, 120; (Schools) 125; (Hospital) 131; (Gazetteer) 309.
 Hakodate, Japan (Gazetteer) 304.
 Hankong District, Hinghwa Conference (Gazetteer), 285.
 Hanumaugarh, India (Gazetteer) 335.
 Hardoi District, India (School) 183; (Gazetteer) 348.
 Hardwicke Christian High School, Narsinghpur, 168.
 Hardy School, 67.
 Harper, Liberia (Gazetteer) 362.
 Hartzell Memorial Training School, Bishop, 210.
 Headlands, Africa (Gazetteer) 359.
 Helsingfors, 246.
 Heoh Bing District, China (Gazetteer) 286.
 Hindrances to Work: (Bandits) 58, 59, 68, 74, 75, 105; (Famine and Drought) 58, 95, 97, 105, 118, 195; (Floods) 73, 75, 182; (Idols) 105; (Opium) 106; (Opposition) 56, 58; (Persecution) 182, 192, 221, 242, 267, 268; (Political) 62, 105, 111, 119; (Radicalism) 63; (Riots and Warfare) 73, 74; (Taxes) 58, 69; (Typhoon) 63.
 Hinghwa, China (Conference) 62; (Medical) 62; (Gazetteer) 285.
 Hingoli, India (Gazetteer) 329.
 Hirosaki, Japan, 113; (Gazetteer) 305.
 Hissar District, India (Gazetteer) 335.
 Historical Statement, 559.
 Hochow, Central China (Gazetteer) 300.
 Hochow District, West China (District) 90; (Gazetteer) 297.
 Hokkaido District, Japan (Gazetteer) 304.
 Hokubu District, Japan, 305.
 Hominabad, India (Gazetteer) 325.
 Hongsyung District, Korea (Schools) 125; (Gazetteer) 309.
 Hopkins Memorial Hospital (Peking Methodist) 85.
 Hospitals and Dispensaries, 433.
 Huancayo, S. A. (Gazetteer) 369.
 Humphrey High School, Naini Tal, 183.

- Hungary Mission Conference, 279; (Gazetteer) 385.
- Hwangmei District, China (Gazetteer) 301.
- Hyderabad Conference (Organization) 157; (Gazetteer) 325.
- Igatpuri, India (Dispensary) 194; (Marathi Bible School) 194; (Gazetteer) 331.
- Ilagan, P. I. (Gazetteer) 314.
- Il Maten, Kabylia, N. A., (Gazetteer) 381.
- Ilocos District, P. I., 149; (Membership) 149; (Gazetteer) 315.
- In Memoriam, 558.
- India, 155.
- Indus River Conference, India, 198; (Gazetteer) 333.
- Industrial Work (China) 85; (India) 163, 166; (No. Africa) 266.
- Ingouk Christians, Burma, 161.
- Inhambane, Africa (District Gazetteer) 361.
- Institutional Work, 72, 137, 253.
- Ipoh, Malaya (Anglo-Chinese School) 136; (Gazetteer) 317.
- Iquique, Chile (English College) 233; (Gazetteer) 370.
- Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, 172.
- Italy Conference, 256; (Evangelistic) 256; (American Church, Rome) 257; (Monte Mario College, Rome) 25, 257; (Educational) 257; (Statistics) 416.
- Jacktown, Africa (Gazetteer) 362
- Jagdulpur, India (Schools) 168; (Gazetteer) 340, 341.
- Japan, 109; (Seoul Area) 110; (Mission Council) 110; (Social Unrest) 111; (Exclusion Act) 111; (Educational) 117; (Gazetteer) 303; (Japan Methodist Church Statistics) 412.
- Java, 134; District, N. E. I., 139; (Gazetteer) 320.
- Johannesburg, Transvaal, 212, 213.
- Johnson, Bishop Eben S. (Reports) 201, 202.
- Johnson, Dr. Frend I., 39.
- Johnson, Mr. William E. ("Pussyfoot") 251.
- Jojutla, Mexico, 220.
- Jubbulpore District, India (Thoburn Bible Institute) 168; (Gazetteer) 341.
- Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference, 280; (Gazetteer) 385.
- Jungchang District, China, 90; (Gazetteer) 297.
- Jumin, Argentina (Gazetteer) 374
- Kabongo, Africa, 207; (Gazetteer) 357.
- Kabylia, North Africa, 262, 263.
- Kagoshima, Japan, 115; (Gazetteer) 308.
- Kamakura, Japan (Gazetteer) 306.
- Kambini, Africa (Gazetteer) 361.
- Kambove, Africa (Gazetteer) 357
- Kampar, Malaya, (Gazetteer) 318.
- Kampti, India (Gazetteer) 330.
- Kamshet, Bombay, 195.
- Kan River District, China, 106; (Gazetteer) 302.
- Kanene, Africa, 207; (Gazetteer) 357.
- Kangneung District, Korea (Gazetteer) 309, 310.
- Kapanga, Africa, 208.
- Karachi, India (Gazetteer) 336.
- Katanga, Africa (Gazetteer) 357
- Kathiawar District, India (Gazetteer) 332.
- Khandwa District, India (Schools) 168; (Gazetteer) 341.
- Kiangning, China, 98.
- Kiangpeh, China, 89.
- Kiangsi Conference, China, 104; (Progress of Christian Work) 106; (Medical Work) 108; (Gazetteer) 301.
- Kidderpore (Industrial Home) 163; (Church and Seamen's Rest) 166
- Kienchang District, China (Gazetteer) 302.
- Kio Sauh, China (Gazetteer) 286.
- Kisaran, Sumatra, 143; (Gazetteer) 322
- Kiukiang, China (Famine Conditions)

- 105; (Water of Life Hospital) 108; (Gazetteer) 303.
- Klang, Malaya (Gazetteer) 318.
- Kolar, India (Gazetteer) 323.
- Kongju District, 120; (School) 127; (Medical) 131; (Gazetteer) 310.
- Korea, 109; (Conference) 118; (Church Building) 121; (Self-Support) 122; (Evangelistic) 122; (Sunday Schools) 123; (Y. M. C. A.) 123; (Federal Council) 124; (Christian Literature Society) 124; (Gazetteer) 308.
- Korea District, Japan (Gazetteer) 308.
- Kru Coast District (Gazetteer) 363.
- Kuala Lumpur, Malaya (Boys' School) 135; (Gazetteer) 317.
- Kumaun District, India (Gazetteer) 348.
- Kumomoto, Japan, 115; (Gazetteer) 307.
- Kutien District, 59; (Gazetteer) 284; (Wiley General Hospital) 61.
- Kwang Sung Higher School, 126.
- Kwei Hua Dispensary, China, 70.
- La Paz, Bolivia (Gazetteer) 367.
- La Plata, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 373.
- La Violeta, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 376.
- Lahore District, India (Gazetteer) 336.
- Lanhsien District, China, 73, 76; (Educational) 85; (Better Homes Institute) 76; (Gazetteer) 291.
- Latin America, 216; (Gazetteer) 364.
- Latin-American Hospital, Puebla, 224.
- Laymen of the Board, 5.
- Legal Status of Missionaries and Property in Mexico, 22, 49.
- Lek-du, China (Gazetteer) 285.
- Leningrad, Russia (Gazetteer) 386.
- Leon, Mexico, 220.
- Lewis Memorial Church, 89.
- Liberia Conference, Africa, 214; (Educational) 24, 214; (Gazetteer) 361.
- Likasi, Africa, 206; (Gazetteer) 357.
- Lima, North Andes (Gazetteer) 368.
- Limpopo District, Africa (Gazetteer) 361.
- Lingayen, P. I. (Gazetteer) 316.
- Literature, 124, 3, 225.
- Loanda District, Africa, 202; (Gazetteer) 355.
- Lomas de Zamora (Gazetteer) 373.
- Loo Choo District, Japan, 116; (Gazetteer) 308.
- Lovetch, Bulgaria (School) 274; (Gazetteer) 383.
- Lower Buchanan, Liberia (Gazetteer) 362.
- Lucknow Conference, India, 169; (District) 170; (New Conditions) 172; (Christian College) 173; (Isabella Thoburn College), 162, 172; (Christian Church) 162, 174; (Publishing House) 174; (Gazetteer) 342, 345.
- Lunda-Chiokwe District, Africa (Gazetteer) 358.
- Lungtien District, China (Carolyn Johnson School) 60; (Gazetteer) 283.
- Lyons, France, 256.
- Macedonia, 28, 281.
- Machico, Madeira Islands (Gazetteer) 382.
- Madar Sanatorium, 189, 190.
- Madeir Islands Mission, 267; (Gazetteer) 381.
- Madras District, India (Gazetteer) 324.
- Magellan District (Gazetteer) 371.
- Malacca District, Malaya (Churches) 137; (Suydam Schools) 138; (Anglo-Chinese School) 138; (Gazetteer) 318.
- Malang, Java (Gazetteer) 320.
- Malanje District, Africa, 202; (Gazetteer) 355.
- Malaya, 133; (Singapore Area) 134; (Conference) 135; (The Cut) 136; (Gazetteer) 317.
- Malolos, P. I. (Gazetteer) 315.
- Managers of the Board (List of) 3, 4; (Honorary) 5.
- Manchuria, 121; (Gazetteer) 310.
- Manila, P. I. (Area) 144; (Theological Seminary) 145, 151; (Publishing House) 146, 151; (District) 150; (The Cut) 151; (Gazetteer) 315.

- Marange, Africa (Gazetteer) 359.
McLaughlin, Mrs. William P. (Death of) 235.
Medan, Sumatra, 141; (Gazetteer) 322.
Medical Statistics, 430.
Medical Work, 61, 69, 70, 85, 86, 91, 93, 103, 108, 130, 131, 139, 146, 148, 168, 184, 190, 194, 197, 210, 213, 224, 225, 232, 238, 263, 430, 433. (See also under name of Hospital.)
Meerut District, India (Gazetteer) 352.
Mendoza District, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 374.
Mercedes, Argentina (Orphanage) 237; (Gazetteer) 374.
Mergui, Burma (Gazetteer) 327.
Messmore High School, Pauri, 182.
Methodist Episcopal College, Chengtu, 88.
Methodist Memorial in Paris, 255.
Mexican Methodist Institute (Puebla) 222.
Mexican Missionary Society, 226.
Mexico, 216; (Status of Missions and Property in) 22, 49; (Mexico City Area) 217; (Conference) 219; (Medical) 224, 225; (Gazetteer) 364.
Ministers of the Board, 4.
Mintsing District, China, 60; (Medical) 61; (Gazetteer) 284.
Mission Farms (see Industrial Work).
Mission Presses (see Publishing Houses).
Mission Treasurers, 507.
Missionaries (Alphabetical List) 514; (List by Conferences) 528; (New) 509; (Retired) 540; (W. F. M. S.) 542.
Mohammedanism, 171, 202.
Monrovia, Africa (Gazetteer) 363.
Monte Mario, Rome, 25, 257.
Montevideo, S. A. (Congress) 229, 234; (Crandon Institute) 236; (The Cerro) 236; (Gazetteer) 376.
Montserrado District, Liberia (Gazetteer) 363.
Moradabad District, India (Educational) 183; (Gazetteer) 349.
Moslem Problem, 253, 259.
Moslem Work (Opportunities in) 21.
Mount Faith, Madeira Islands (Gazetteer) 382.
Mount Hermon Estate, Bengal, 167.
Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, 36.
Mrewa District, Africa, 211; (Gazetteer) 359.
Mtoko, Africa, 211; (Gazetteer) 359.
Mujinga, Africa, 208.
Mussoorie, India (Gazetteer) 353.
Mutambara District, Africa, 210; (Gazetteer) 359.
Muttra District, India (Gazetteer), 352, 353.
Muzaffarnagar District, India (Gazetteer) 353.
Muzaffarpur, India (Gazetteer) 345.
Nabha, India (Gazetteer) 335.
Nadiad, India (Industrial Institute) 197; (Thoburn Hospital) 197; (Gazetteer) 331.
Nagasaki, Japan, 115; (Chinzei Gakuin) 117; (Akunoura Memorial) 115; (Gazetteer) 307.
Nagaur, India (Gazetteer) 335.
Nagpur District, India (Gazetteer) 329.
Naha, Japan (Gazetteer) 308.
Naini Tal, India (Humphrey High) 183; (Philander Smith College) 186; (Wellesley Girls' School) 186; (Gazetteer) 349.
Nambu District, Japan (Gazetteer) 305.
Nana Kru, Liberia (Gazetteer) 363.
Nanchang District, China, 106; (Ensign Memorial Hospital) 108; (Gazetteer) 302.
Nanded, India (Gazetteer) 329.
Nanking City District, 98; (College of Agriculture) 98; (Theological Seminary) 99; (University Hospital) 102; (Conference Academy) 100; (Nanking University) 98; (Gazetteer) 299.
Nanking University, 98.
Narsinghpur, India, 168; (Gazetteer) 341.
Netherlands Indies, 133; (Mission Con-

- ference) 138; (The Cut) 138; (Educational) 139; (Tjisoroa Hospital) 139; (Evangelical) 139; (East and West Java) 139; (West Borneo) 140; (Palembang) 140; (Gazetteer) 320.
- New Buildings (see Building and Property).
- New Missionaries, 509.
- Ng Sauh, China (Gazetteer) 286.
- Nguka District, China (Gazetteer) 283.
- Nicholson (Florence B.) School of Theology, Baroda, 197.
- Ningkwofu District, China, 96; (Self-Support) 96; (Gazetteer) 300; (Wannan Academy) 101.
- Non-Christians (in India) 170, 171.
- North Africa Mission Conference, 241, 259; (Arab and Kabyle Work) 261; (Educational) 264; (Gazetteer) 380.
- North Andes Mission Conference, S. A., 238; (Death of F. F. Wolfe) 238; (British American Hospital) 238; (Evangelistic) 239; (Educational) 238; (Anglo-American School) 240; (Gazetteer) 368.
- North Anhwei District, 97; (Gazetteer) 299.
- North China Conference, 73; (The Cut) 73, 75.
- North Foochow District (Gazetteer) 284.
- North Germany Conference, 277; (Gazetteer) 383.
- North India Conference, 177; (The Cut) 177, 178; (Evangelistic) 179; (Religious and Social Unrest) 181; (Educational) 182; (North India Training School) 184; (Gazetteer) 346.
- North Kiangsi District (Gazetteer) 303.
- North Kyushu District, Japan (Akunoura) 115; (Gazetteer) 307.
- North Sumatra Mission, 133, 140; (The Bataks) 141; (Gazetteer) 321.
- Northern District, Chile (Gazetteer) 370.
- Northern District, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 374.
- Northern District, Mexico, 220; (Gazetteer) 365.
- Northwest India Conference, 186; (Education) 187; (Evangelism) 187; (Sunday Schools) 187; (Chaudhries) 188; (Self-Support) 188; (Social Service) 188; (Gazetteer) 350.
- Norway Conference, 247; (Financial) 247; (Evangelistic) 248; (Social Work) 248; (Homes) 248, 249; (Gazetteer) 378.
- Nurses' Homes and Training Schools, 102, 130.
- Nyadiri, Africa, 211; (Gazetteer) 359.
- Nyakatsapa, Africa (Gazetteer) 360.
- Odzi, Africa (Gazetteer) 360.
- Officers of the Board, 3, 4, 5; (W. F. M. S.) 499.
- Old Umtali District, Africa, 209; (Hartzell Memorial School) 210; (Dispensary) 210; (Gazetteer) 360.
- Oran, North Africa, 261; (Gazetteer) 381.
- Oslo, Norway, 30.
- Owen Memorial Press, South Fukien, 68.
- Pachuca, Mexico (Gazetteer) 365.
- Pai Chai Higher School, 125.
- Pakaur District, India (Gazetteer) 339.
- Palembang, Java, 140; (Gazetteer) 321.
- Pampanga District, P. I., 152; (Self-Support) 153; (Gazetteer) 316.
- Panama, 216, 218; (Seawall Church) 228; (Gazetteer) 366, 367.
- Panda-Likasi, Africa, 206; (Gazetteer) 357.
- Pangasinan District, P. I. (Gazetteer) 316.
- Pangkal Pinang, N. E. I. (Gazetteer) 321.
- Paniqui, P. I. (Gazetteer) 317.
- Parana, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 375.
- Paris Area, 241, 252.
- Parish Abroad, 36.
- Parker High School, Moradabad, India, 183.

- Parker, Mrs. Lois L., 185.
 Parochial Schools, South America, 237.
 Patiala, India (Gazetteer) 335.
 Pauri, India (Messmore High School) 182; (Gazetteer) 348.
 Pegu, Burma, 160; (Gazetteer) 327.
 Peking District, 76; (Academy) 81, 82; (University) 80; (Theological Seminary) 81; (Hospital) 85; (Gazetteer) 291.
 Peking Theological Seminary, 81.
 Peking University, 80.
 Pemangkat, Borneo (Gazetteer) 321.
 Penang (Winchell Home) 135; (Gazetteer) 318.
 Penhalonga, Africa (Gazetteer) 360.
 Pension Fund, 35.
 Penzotti, Rev. F. J. (Death of) 235.
 Persecution (see Hindrances).
 Personnel (Department) 39, 52; (Missionary) 61.
 Peru, South America, 216, 218, 230.
 Phalera, India (Gazetteer) 333.
 Philander Smith College, India, 186.
 Philippine Islands, 133; (Manila Area) 144; (Conference) 147; (Gazetteer) 313.
 Pilibhit, India, 181; (Gazetteer) 350.
 Ping Ming Night Schools, China, 71.
 Pithoragarh, India (Gazetteer) 349.
 Political Conditions (see Hindrances).
 Pontianak, Borneo (Gazetteer) 321.
 Poona District, India (Educational) 193; (Dispensary) 194; (Gazetteer) 330.
 Presses (see Publishing Houses).
 Printing and Publishing Agencies, 432.
 Properties of Board in America, 36.
 Properties on Foreign Field (see Building and Property).
 Publishing Houses (South Fukien) 68; (Manila) 146, 151; (Mexico) 225; (Southeast Africa) 213; (Buenos Aires) 237; (Book Concern, Sweden) 249; see also 432.
 Puebla District, Mexico, 221; (Mexican Methodist Institute) 222; (Latin American Hospital) 224; (Gazetteer) 366.
 Puntumba (Medical Work) 194; (Gazetteer) 331.
 Pyongyang District, Korea, 120; (Educational) 125; (Christian Hospital) 131; (Gazetteer) 310.
 Queretaro, Mexico, 220; (Gazetteer) 365; (Velasco Institute) 223.
 Quessua, Africa (Gazetteer) 355.
 Quetta, India (Gazetteer) 334.
 Quiongua, Africa (Gazetteer) 356.
 Rae Bareli District, India, 170; (Gazetteer) 345.
 Raewind, India (School), 189.
 Raichur District, India (Gazetteer) 324.
 Raipur District, India (Schools) 168; (Gazetteer) 342.
 Ramallo, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 375.
 Rampurhau, India (Gazetteer) 337, 339.
 Rangoon, Burma (High Schools) 157; (Gazetteer) 327.
 Ratangarh, India (Gazetteer) 335.
 Report of Corresponding Secretaries, 8.
 Retired Missionaries of the Board, 540.
 Retirement Allowance, 35.
 Rhodesia Mission Conference, Africa, 209; (Gazetteer) 358.
 Ribeira Brava, Madeira Islands (Gazetteer) 382.
 Robinson, Bishop J. W. (Report of Delhi Area) 175.
 Rome, Italy, Monte Mario College, 25, 257; (American Church) 257.
 Roorkee District, India (Gazetteer) 353.
 Rosario De Santa Fe, E. So. America (Colegio Norte Americano) 236; (Gazetteer) 374.
 Rosario Tala, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 376.
 Russia (Gazetteer) 386.
 Samastipur, India (Gazetteer) 346.
 San Antonio da Serra (Gazetteer) 382.
 San Fernando, P. I. (Gazetteer) 316.

- San Jose, Costa Rica, 227, 228; (Gazetteer) 367.
- San Pedro, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 375.
- San Ramon, Costa Rica (Gazetteer) 367.
- Sandoa, Africa, 208; (Gazetteer) 358.
- Sangrur, India, 335.
- Santa Cruz, Madeira Islands (Gazetteer) 382.
- Santa da Serra, Madeira Islands, 268.
- Santals, 165.
- Sante Fe, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 374.
- Santiago, Chile (Bible Seminary) 232; (College) 232; (Dispensary) 232; (Gazetteer) 370.
- Sapporo, Japan, 113; (Gazetteer) 304.
- Sarawak (Borneo) 134; (Gazetteer) 319.
- Sardarshahr, India (Gazetteer) 335.
- Scripture Sales (see Bible Sales).
- Self-Support, 66, 78, 95, 96, 113, 122, 143, 147, 148, 153, 154, 164, 169, 188, 194, 214, 239, 270, 279, 281.
- Sendai, Japan, 113; (Gazetteer) 305.
- Seoul, 116; (District) 121; (Paichai School) 125; (Chosen Christian College) 128; (Theological Seminary) 129; (Severance Union Medical College) 130; (Gazetteer) 311.
- Seremban, Malaya (Anglo-Chinese School) 138; (Gazetteer) 319.
- Severance Union Medical College, 130.
- Seville, Spain, 259.
- Shahjahanpur, India (The Cut) 177; (Boys' High School) 182; (Gazetteer) 347.
- Shahsien District, China (Dispensary) 70; (Gazetteer) 289.
- Shanghai (Area) 92; (Evangelistic) 92; (Education) 93; (Medical) 93; (Agricultural) 93; (The Cut) 94; (Gazetteer) 303.
- Shanhaikuan District, China, 77; (School) 84; (Gazetteer) 292.
- Shantung, 74; (Christian University) 82; (Gazetteer) 293.
- Shunchang District, China (Gazetteer) 289.
- Sibu, Borneo (Gazetteer) 319.
- Sidi Aich, North Africa, 263; (Industrial School) 266; (Gazetteer) 381.
- Sienyu Districts, China (Gazetteer) 286.
- Singapore, Malaya (Area) 134; (Anglo Chinese School) 135; (Oldham Hall) 135; (Institutional Church) 137; (Tamil Church) 137; (Gazetteer) 319.
- Singkawang, West Borneo (Gazetteer) 321.
- Sironcha District, India (Gazetteer) 325, 326.
- Sitamarhi, India (Gazetteer) 346.
- Sitapur District, India (Gazetteer) 350.
- Sitiawan, Malaya (Mission Plantation) 136; (Orphanage) 137; (Gazetteer) 317.
- Social Service, 96, 168, 188, 194, 243, 245, 248, 255, 257, 281.
- Soerabaja, Java (Gazetteer) 320.
- Sofia, Bulgaria, 273; (Gazetteer) 383.
- Sonepat District, India (Gazetteer) 354.
- Sousse, North Africa, 262; (Gazetteer) 381.
- South America, 216; (Congress on Christian Work in) 13; (Our Schools in) 15.
- South Foochow District (Gazetteer) 283.
- South Fukien Conference, 65; (Political) 65; (Membership) 66; (Evangelistic) 66; (Educational) 66, 67, 68; (Self-Support) 66; (Owen Memorial Press) 68; (Bible School) 67; (Gazetteer) 287.
- South Germany Conference, 278; (Gazetteer) 384.
- South India (Conference) 158; (Organization) 157; (Division) 157; (Christian Community) 157; (Gazetteer) 322.
- South Kyushu District, Japan (Gazetteer) 307.
- Southeast Africa Mission Conference, 212; (Educational) 212; (W. F. M. S.) 213; (Medical) 213; (Mission Press) 213; (Buildings) 213; (Gazetteer) 360.
- Southeastern Asia (Gazetteer) 313.

- Southern Asia (Gazetteer) 322.
Southern District, Chile (Gazetteer) 371.
Spain Mission, 258; (Gazetteer) 379.
Springer, Rev. J. M. (Report of Congo Mission Conference) 204.
Statistics (All Fields) 388; (Educational) 420; (Medical) 430.
Suining District, China, 90; (Gazetteer) 297.
Sumatra, 134; (North Sumatra) 140; (Gazetteer) 321.
Summary of Statistics (by Conferences) 410; (Divisions) 412; (General) 414.
Sunday Schools (Korea) 123, 153; (India) 164, 187, 188, 192, 196, 280.
Suratgarh, India (Gazetteer) 335.
Suri, Indua (Gazetteer) 337.
Suwon District, Korea, 121; (School) 124; (Gazetteer) 311.
Swain (Clara) Hospital, Bareilly, 184.
Sweden Conference, 249.
Sweepers, 165.
Switzerland Conference, 281; (Gazetteer) 386.
Syracuse-in-China General Hospital, 91.
Syriam, Burma (Gazetteer) 327.
- Tacna, Chile (Gazetteer) 370.
Tacubaya, Mexico, 220.
Taianfu District, China (Membership) 77; (The Cut) 78; (Tsui Ying Academy) 82; (Industrial School) 85; (Gazetteer) 294.
Taihu, China (Gazetteer) 301.
Taiping, Malaya (Gazetteer) 318.
Tamluk District, India (Gazetteer) 339.
Tandur District, Hyderabad Conference (Gazetteer) 326.
Tangtau, China (Gazetteer) 282.
Tarlac, P. I., 154; (Gazetteer) 317.
Tatien District, China (Gazetteer) 287.
Tavane, Africa (Gazetteer) 361.
Tehwa District, China (Gazetteer) 287.
Telegaon, India (Gazetteer) 330.
Telok Ayer Institutional Church, 137.
Temperance, 272, 276, 278, 279.
Thandaung, Burma (Gazetteer) 328.
Thoburn Biblical Institute, 168.
Thoburn Memorial Hospital, Nadiad, 197.
Thongwa, Burma (Gazetteer) 328.
Tientsin District, China (Self-Support) 78; (Middle School) 83; (City Schools) 85; (Gazetteer) 293.
Tilaunia, 190; (Gazetteer) 333.
Tirhut District, India, 170; (Gazetteer) 345.
Tirnovo, Bulgaria, 383.
Tjisoroeca, Java (Hospital) 26; (Gazetteer) 320.
Tokai District, Japan (Gazetteer) 305.
Tokyo, 114; (Gazetteer) 306; (Aoyama Gakuin) 117.
Topical Index, 575.
Toulon, France, 255.
Translations (Bible and Pilgrim's Progress) 203.
Transvaal District, Africa (Gazetteer) 361.
Treasurer's Report, 453.
Trondhjem, Norway, 249.
Tsinan (Gazetteer) 294.
Tsining Memorial Church, 80.
Tsouhsien Hospital, 86.
Tsunhua District, China (Relief Society) 73; (Warfare) 73, 75; (The Cut) 76; (Churches Closed) 78; (Schools) 84; (Gazetteer) 293.
Tucuman, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 375.
Tuguegarao, P. I. (Gazetteer) 314.
Tulancingo, Mexico, 220.
Tunis, Tunisia, North Africa, 262; (Homes) 265; (Gazetteer) 381.
Tunki, China, 96; (Medical) 104; (Gazetteer) 300.
Twante, Burma (Gazetteer) 328.
Tzechow District, China, 87; (Chadwick Memorial Hospital) 87; (Gazetteer) 295.
Umtali District, Africa, 209; (Gazetteer) 360.

- Umbarnath, Bombay, 195.
- Union Work (Normal and Middle Schools, Foochow) 61; (Theological School, Foochow) 61; (University, Nanking) 98; (Theological Seminary, Nanking) 99; (Theological School, Seoul) 129; (Severance Medical College, Seoul) 130; (Theological Seminary, Manila) 145, 151; (Church, Darjeeling) 166; (Theological Seminary, Mexico) 223; (Publishing House, Mexico) 225; (Seminary, South America) 236; (Book Store) 237; (Gothenburg Seminary, Sweden) 249; (see also 435).
- Uruguay, 216, 233; District, Eastern South America (Gazetteer) 376.
- Valparaiso, Chile (Gazetteer) 370.
- Varna, Bulgaria, 274.
- Velasco Institute, Mexico, 223.
- Venado Tuerto, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 376.
- Vigan, P. I. (Gazetteer) 315.
- Vikarabad District, India (Gazetteer) 326.
- Wallace Lodge, Yonkers, N. Y., 36.
- Wannan Academy, China, 101.
- Wannan District, China, 96; (Gazetteer) 300.
- Ward School, Buenos Aires, 235.
- Warne, Bishop Frank W. (Report of Bangalore Area) 156.
- Warne Baby Fold, North India, 185.
- Washburn Memorial Hospital, Nyadiri, 211.
- Water of Life Hospital, Kiukiang, 108.
- Wellesley Girls' School, India, 186.
- West Borneo District, N. E. I., 140; (Gazetteer) 321.
- West China Conference (see Chengtu West China Conference and Chungking West China Conference) 88, 89; (Gazetteer) 295, 296.
- West China Union University, 88.
- West Gold Coast Conference (African M. E. Zion Church) 29.
- White Plains, Liberia (Gazetteer) 363.
- Wiley General Hospital, Kutien, 61.
- Wissika, Liberia (Gazetteer) 363.
- Withey, Rev. H. C., 203.
- Wolfe, Rev. Frederic F. (Death of) 238.
- Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 12, 194, 222, 260, 261; (Appropriations) 502; (Officers) 499; (Missionary List) 542.
- Wonju District, Korea, 121; (Hospital) 131; (Gazetteer) 312.
- World Conference on Foreign Missions, 42.
- World Service Commission, 30.
- Wuhu District, China, 95; (General Hospital) 103; (Gazetteer) 300.
- Wuyuen City, China, 97.
- Yellandu, India (Gazetteer) 326.
- Yenangyuang, Burma (Gazetteer) 328.
- Yenching (Peking) University, 80.
- Yenchow District, China, 79; (Tsouhsien Hospital) 86; (Gazetteer) 294.
- Yengbyen District, 128; (Gazetteer) 312.
- Yenping Conference, 68; (Medical) 69, 70; (Middle School) 70; (Primary and Night Schools) 71; (Anti-Movement) 62; (Building) 62; (Gazetteer) 288, 290.
- Yichun District, Korea, 120; (Gazetteer) 312.
- Yokohama, Japan, 114; (Gazetteer) 305.
- Yuki District, China (Hospital) 70; (Gazetteer) 289.
- Yungan District, China (Medical) 70; (Gazetteer) 290.
- Yungchun District, China (Kindergarten) 67; (Gazetteer) 288.
- Zarate, Eastern South America (Gazetteer) 375.
- Zurich Area, 241.

441485

THEOLOGY LIBRARY
CLAREMONT, CALIF.

Bv
2550
A2
A3
1925

**THEOLOGY LIBRARY
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
AT CLAREMONT
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA**

91711

441485

